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CHURCHILL BARS A HITLER PEACE; BRITAIN CONSCRIPTS 250,000 MORE; CIANO HAS LONG TALK WITH HITLER

21-YEAR-OLDS SUMMONED TO COLORS AS CHURCHILL HURLS DEFIANCE AT HITLER

Admiralty Chief Declares War Will End Only When Führer "Has Had Enough"—Terms Russia "Riddle Wrapped In Mystery"

OCT 2 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 1—Great Britain's King summoned another 250,000 young men to the colors tonight as his First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, boldly declared the European war would end only when the Allied forces were convinced that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler "has had enough."

The Admiralty chief, in an empire broadcast, declared "Russia has warned Hitler off his eastern dreams" in creating an eastern front which Nazi Germany "does not dare assail." But he added that he could not forecast Russia's next move, terming it a "riddle wrapped in mystery inside of an enigma." The U. S. S. R., he said, has pursued a "cold policy of self-interest."

Expects U. S. Good Will

Shortly before the speech, in which Churchill said Britons believe "we are entitled to the respect and good will of the world and particularly of the United States," King George VI called to armed service all British men between the ages of 20 and 22 years "with certain exceptions."

Some 240,000 youths aged 20 were called up last June. Today's proclamation applies to those in the 21-year age group and those who have become 20 since June.

Peace Not Up To Hitler

Churchill told the empire "it was for Hitler to say when the war would begin, but it is not for him or his successors to say when it will end."

How soon the war ends, he said, depends upon "how long Herr Hitler and his group of wicked men whose hands are stained with blood and sticky with corruption can keep their grip upon the docile, unhappy German people."

Churchill said "three important things" had occurred in the first month of the war: "Poland has been overrun but will rise again; Russia has warned Hitler off his Eastern dreams; and the U-boats may be safely left to the care and constant attention of the British navy."

Lead Nation In Prayer

King George and Queen Elizabeth meanwhile led the nation in a day of prayer, attending services at St. Paul's Cathedral. Tonight the King held a Privy Council meeting attended by Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, who had announced the second conscription measure.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is expected to give the House of Commons tomorrow the official Government reaction to the German-Soviet partition of Poland and his weekly war review on Tuesday.

Churchhill ignored in his broadcast a set of questions asked by a German-speaking voice which interrupted a British Broadcast Corporation program about 8 P. M., with a request that he reply in his address at 9.15 P. M.

Questions Listed

Churchill was asked to answer these questions:

"Where is the British aircraft carrier hit by a German bomb in the North Sea?

"What caused the sinking of the Athenia?

"Why did Churchill say a U-boat commander who had sent an SOS to him had been captured when the commander in question had returned to Germany?"

Nearly two hours after Churchill's speech, a German giving his name as Hans Fritsche broke into a B. B. C. broadcast and attacked the Admiralty head for failing to reply to his questions.

Frequently Interfered

A B. B. C. spokesman said the wave length of a station at Cologne, Germany, was very near that of the B. B. C. and frequently interfered on some receivers.

In his broadcast, Churchill warned that "we have not yet come at all to the severity of the fighting which is to be expected."

Going into greater detail about submarine warfare, mentioned in the third point of his summary of the first month of war, Churchill declared:

"A week has passed since a British ship alone or in convoy has been sunk or even molested on the high seas" and "it would seem that the U-boat attack upon the life of the British Isles has not so far proved successful."

Expects Sub War

"We must, of course, expect that the U-boat attack upon the seaborne commerce of the world will be renewed presently upon a greater scale," the war-wise Churchill warned.

His prediction had warned all British merchant shipping to be on guard against "an immediate change of policy in German submarine warfare."

It said such a change was indicated by a German broadcast that U-boats had been attacked by British merchant ships and that "Germany will have to retaliate by regarding every vessel of the British merchant navy as a warship."

[Editor's Note—In Germany some sections of the Nazi press said that armed British merchantmen would be treated "as warships" by German submarines, but official quarters remained silent on the German Government's attitude.]

Voices Optimism

"We hope, however," Churchill continued, "that by the end of October we shall have three times as many hunting craft at work as we had at the beginning of the war; and by the measures we have taken, we hope that our means of putting down this pest will grow continually. We are taking great care about that."

Speaking of Russia, Churchill asserted is could not be in her interest "that Germany should plant itself upon the shores of the Black Sea, or that it should overrun the Balkan states and subjugate the Slavonic peoples of Southeastern Europe."

Fall In Same Channel

The Admiralty chieftain said that "here the interests of Russia fall into the same channel as the interests of Britain and France," and "through the fog of confusion of uncertainty we may discern quite plainly the community of interests which exists between England, France and Russia to prevent the Nazis carrying the flames of war into the Balkans and Turkey."

Touching on the neutrality of Italy—Britain's ally in the World War—Churchill said: "Misunderstandings and disputes have arisen" since 1914, "but all the more do we appreciate in England the reasons why this great and friendly nation of Italy, with whom we have never been at war, has not seen fit to enter the struggle."

He did not elaborate on his reference to "reasons."

Warns Of Ordeals

Warning that "great ordeals may be coming to us in this island from the air," Churchill continued:

"We shall do our best to give a good account of ourselves, and we must always remember that the command of the seas will enable us to bring the immense resources of Canada and the New World into play as a decisive ultimate air factor beyond the reach of what we have to give and take over here."

Answering "reproaches of those who wish to throw themselves into the fight," Churchill reiterated Britain's determination to press the war "until decisive victory is gained."

"Meanwhile patriotic men and women and those who understand the high causes in human fortunes which are at stake must not only rise above fear, they must also rise above inconvenience and boredom," he warned.

Repeats War Aims

Churchill repeated Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement of Britain's war aims: "To redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression, and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties."

Sounding a note of high confidence, Churchill said Britain and France "together are 85,000,000" against Nazidom's "no more than 85,000,000, of which at least 16,000,000 newly conquered Czechs, Slovakians and Austrians are writhing under their cruel yoke and have to be held down by main force."

"We have the oceans," he continued; "we have the freely given, ardent support of the 20,000,000 of British citizens in the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. We have the heart of moral convictions of India on our side.

Entitled To Respect

"We believe we are entitled to the respect and good will of the world and particularly of the United States."

In another reference to America, Churchill said Britain "may take good heart" from the American Civil War, when "all the heroism of the South could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery, just as all the courage and skill, which the Germans always show in war, will not free them from the reproach of Naziism with its intolerance and brutality."

Churchill told those impatient for action "a large army has already gone to France. British armies upon the scale of the effort of the great war are in preparation."

Warns Against Subs

Scoffing at the suggestion that shipping was safe for a week because "all the U-boats have gone to tell their master about their exploits," Churchill said: "That is not true, because every day we are attacking them at the approaches to the British Isles."

He added: "I hope the day will come when the Admiralty will be able to invite ships of all nations to join the British convoys."

Another British official, Air Marshal Sir John Salmond, in a speech at Eastbourne, said "there are great signs the war may not be as long as some people expect," because Germany "has of itself rejected in great measure, though not on the surface but underground, the principles Hitler has forced on them."

Text of Winston Churchill's Radio Address

OCT 2 1939

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 1—Following is the text of a radio speech tonight by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty:

The British Empire and the French Republic have been at war with Nazi Germany for a month tonight. We have not yet come at all to the severity of fighting which is to be expected; but three important things have happened.

First, Poland has been again overrun by two of the great powers which held her in bondage for 150 years but were unable to quench the spirit of the Polish nation. The heroic defense of Warsaw shows that the soul of Poland is indestructible, and that she will rise again like a rock which may for a spell be submerged by a tidal wave but which remains a rock.

What is the second event of this first month? It is, of course, the assertion of the power of Russia. Russia has pursued a cold policy of self-interest. We could have wished that the Russian Armies should be standing on their present line as the friends and allies of Poland, instead of as invaders. But that the Russian Armies should stand on this line was clearly necessary for the safety of Russia against the Nazi menace.

Eastern Front Created

At any rate the line is there, and an Eastern Front has been created which Nazi Germany does not dare assail. When Herr von Ribbentrop [German Foreign Minister] was summoned to Moscow last week, it was to learn the fact, and to accept the fact, that the Nazi designs upon the Baltic states and upon the Ukraine must come to a dead stop.

I cannot forecast to you the action of Russia. It is a riddle wrapped in mystery inside an enigma; but perhaps there is a key. That key is Russian national interest. It cannot be in accordance with the interest or safety of Russia that Germany should plant itself upon the shores of the Black Sea, or that it should overrun the Balkan states and subjugate the Slavonic peoples of Southeastern Europe. That would be contrary to the historic life interests of Russia.

But here these interests of Russia fall into the same channel as the interests of Britain and France. None of these three powers can afford to see Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgarian, and above all Turkey, put under the German heel.

Through the fog of confusion and uncertainty we may discern quite plainly the community of interests which exists between England, France and Russia to prevent the Nazis from carrying the flames of war into the Balkans and Turkey. Thus, at some risk of being proved wrong by events, I will proclaim tonight my conviction that the second great fact of the first month of the war is that Hitler, and all that Hitler stands for, have been and are being warned off the East and Southeast of Europe.

Submarines Have Failed

What is the third event? Here I speak as First Lord of the Admiralty and with special caution. It would seem that the U-boat attack upon the life of the British Isles has not so far proved successful.

It is true that when they sprang out upon us and we were going about our ordinary business, with 2,000 ships in constant movement every day upon the seas, they managed to do some serious damage.

But the Royal Navy has immediately attacked the U-boats, and is hunting them night and day, I will not say without mercy—because God forbid we should ever part company with that—but at any rate with zeal and not altogether without relish. And it looks tonight very much as if it is the U-boats who are feeling the weather, and not the Royal Navy or the world-wide commerce of Britain.

A week has passed since a British ship, alone or in convoy, has been sunk or even molested by a U-boat on the high seas, and during the first month of the war we have captured by our efficient contraband control 150,000 tons more German merchandise—food, oil, minerals and other commodities—for our own benefit than we have lost by all the U-boat sinkings put together.

In fact, up to date—please observe I make no promises, we must deal in performances, not in promises—we have actually got 150,000 tons of very desirable supplies into this island more than we should have got if war had not been declared and if no U-boat had ever cast sailormen to their fate upon the stormy seas. This seems to be a very solid, tangible fact which has emerged from the first month of the war against Nazidom.

Attack Shifts to Neutrals

We are told that all the U-boats have gone home to tell their master about their exploits and their experiences. But that is not true, because every day, even on Sundays, we are attacking them upon the approaches to the British Isles. Some undoubtedly have preferred to go off and sink the unprotected neutral ships of Norway and Sweden. I hope the day will come when the Admiralty will be able to invite ships of all nations to join the British convoys and insure them on their voyages at a reasonable rate.

We must of course expect that the U-boat attack upon the seaborne commerce of the world will be renewed presently on a greater scale. We hope, however, that by the end of October we shall have three times as many hunting craft at work as we had at the beginning of the war; and by the measures we have taken we hope that our means of putting down this pest will grow continually. We are taking great care about that.

Therefore, to sum up the results of the first month, let us say that Poland has been overrun, but will rise again; that Russia has warned Hitler off his Eastern dreams; and that the U-boats may be safely left to the care and constant attention of the British Navy.

Now I wish to speak about what is happening in our own island. When a peaceful democracy is suddenly made to fight for its life there must be a lot of trouble and hardship in turning over from peace to war. I feel very keenly the reproaches of those who wish to throw themselves into the fight but for whom we cannot find full scope at the present time. All this will clear as we get into our stride.

To Make Maximum Effort

His Majesty's Government is unitedly resolved to make the maximum effort of which the British nation is capable, and to persevere, whatever may happen, until decisive victory is gained. Meanwhile patriotic men and women, especially those who understand the high causes in human fortunes which are at stake, must not only rise above fear, they must also rise above inconvenience and, perhaps most difficult of all, boredom.

Parliament will be kept in session and all grievances or muddles or scandals can be freely ventilated there. In past times the House of Commons has proved itself an instrument of national will power capable of waging stern wars.

Parliament is the shield and expression of democracy, and Ministers of the Crown base themselves upon the parliamentary system. You have seen the power of Parliament manifested in the last week, when a budget, gigantic in its burdens, a budget which would have infuriated everybody a year ago, has been accepted with prompt and stolid resolve.

In other fields our work goes forward. A large army has already gone to France. British armies upon the scale of the effort of the Great War are in preparation. The British people are determined to stand in the line with the splendid army of the French Republic, and share with them, as fast and as early as we can, whatever may be coming toward us both.

Air Attack Expected

It may be that great ordeals may be coming to us in this island from the air. We shall do our best to give a good account of ourselves, and we must always remember that the command of the seas will enable us to bring the immense resources of Canada and the New World into play as a decisive ultimate air factor beyond the reach of what we have to give and take over here.

Directions have been given by the government to prepare for a war of at least three years. That does not mean that victory may not be gained in a shorter time. How soon it will be gained depends upon how long Herr Hitler and his group of wicked men, whose hands are soiled with blood and corruption, can keep their grip upon the docile, unhappy German people.

It was for Hitler to say when the war would begin, but it is not for him nor his successors to say when it will end. It began when he wanted it, and it will end only when we are convinced that he has had enough.

The Prime Minister has stated our war aims in terms which cannot be bettered, and which cannot too often be repeated: "To redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties." That is what the British and French nations are fighting for.

How often have we been told we are the effete democracies whose day is done, and who must now be replaced by various forms of virile dictatorship and totalitarian despotism. No doubt at the beginning we shall have to suffer, because of having too long wished to lead a peaceful life. Our reluctance to fight was mocked at as cowardice. Our desire to see an unarmed world was proclaimed as the proof of our decay.

Now we have begun: now we are going on; now with the help of God, and with the conviction that we are the defenders of civilization and freedom, we are going to persevere to the end.

Man Power Is United

After all, Great Britain and France together are eighty-five millions, even in their homelands alone. They are united in their cause and convinced of their duty. Nazidom, with all its tyrannical power, controls no more. They, too, have eighty-five millions, but of these at least sixteen millions, new conquered Czechs, Slovakians and Austrians, are writhing under their cruel yoke and have to be held down by main force.

We have the oceans, and the assurance that we can bring the vast latent power of the British and French Empires to bear upon the decisive points. We have the freely given, ardent support of the twenty millions of British citizens in the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. We have the heart and moral convictions of India on our side.

We believe we are entitled to the respect and good-will of the world, and particularly of the United States.

Better Than in 1914

Here I am in the same post as I was twenty-five years ago. Rough times lie ahead; but how different is the scene from that of October, 1914! Then the French front, with its small British army fighting in the line seemed to be about to break under the terrible impact of German imperialism. Then Russia had been laid low at Tannenberg. Then the whole might of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was in battle against us. Then the brave, war-like Turks were about to join our enemies.

Then we had to be ready night and day to fight a decisive sea battle with a formidable German fleet.

We faced those adverse conditions then. We have nothing worse to face tonight. In those days of 1914 also Italy was neutral but we did not know the reason for her neutrality.

It was only later on that we learned that by a secret clause in the original treaty of the Triple Alliance Italy had expressly reserved to herself the right to stand aside from any war which brought her into conflict with Great Britain.

Much has happened since then; misunderstandings and disputes have arisen but all the more do we appreciate in England the reasons why this great and friendly nation of Italy, with whom we have never been at war, has not seen fit to enter the struggle.

Strength Not Doubted

I do not underrate what lies before us; but I must say this: I cannot doubt we have the strength to carry a good cause forward and to break down the barriers which stand between the wage-earning masses of every land and a free and more abundant daily life.

Of all the wars that men have fought in their hard pilgrimage none was more noble than the great Civil War in America nearly eighty years ago. Both sides fought with the high conviction, and the war was long and hard. All the heroism of the South could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery, just as all the courage and skill which the Germans always show in war will not free them from the reproach of nazism with its intolerance and brutality.

We may take good heart from what happened in America in those famous days of the nineteenth century. We may be sure that the world will roll forward into broader destinies. We may remember the words of old John Bright, after the American Civil War was over, when he said to an audience of English working folk:

"At last after the smoke of the battlefield had cleared away, the horrid shape which had cast its shadow over the whole continent had vanished and was gone forever."

HITLER IN SECRET PARLEY WITH CIANO PREPARES FOR 'FINAL PEACE OFFENSIVE'

OCT 2 1939

Duce Believed Cast For Role Of Chief Mediator With Allies

Tri-Power Desire To End "This Purposeless Conflict" Stressed

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Monday*, Oct. 2—Italian Foreign Minister Count Galezzo Ciano arrived in Berlin yesterday and plunged immediately into secret conferences believed to hold the key to Führer Hitler's next move in the European war.

Ciano conferred first with Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, in a meeting from which secretaries were dismissed and which lasted an hour and a half. Later he talked informally with von Ribbentrop alone.

The talks were held amid increasing indications that Premier Benito Mussolini might be about to step in as principal mediator for a "final peace offensive" by the Reich.

Emphasis On End To War

Informed quarters placed increasing emphasis on what was called the German-Russian-Italian desire to end "this purposeless conflict" at once.

It was noted that semi-official comment stressed the "European mission" of Mussolini, possibly hinting that he might take some initiative.

The *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz*, which often predicts what the Foreign Office is about to do, called Mussolini "the herald of the peoples who today constitute the real peace front."

Concrete Proposals Indicated

There were indications that Hitler was formulating some concrete proposals for communication to the Reichstag this week.

Official quarters said that Count Ciano's visit might last two days. After the conference with Hitler and von Ribbentrop in the Chancellery, Ciano was guest of honor at a dinner given by von Ribbentrop at his Dahlem suburban home. Only a limited number of guests attended, and after dinner informal discussions between the two Foreign Ministers were resumed.

Little Fanfare About Visit

There was little fanfare about Ciano's visit, and conferees got down to business immediately.

The Italian Foreign Minister wore a Fascist militia uniform with the Great Cross of the German Eagle when he arrived to be met by Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German secret police, and other high Nazis.

After a brief stop at Bellevue

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Castle, where the Government lodges its official guests, Ciano hastened to the Foreign Office, where he conversed with von Ribbentrop for fifteen minutes before going to meet Hitler.

In official quarters the only positive statement forthcoming was that all angles of the German-Soviet accord of last week were being discussed, including the partition of Poland and the changed European situation resulting from German military and diplomatic moves.

The phrase "peace front" based on German-Soviet collaboration was heard increasingly. Observers held that Italy certainly would be a benevolent collaborator if not an actual member of any such front.

Hela Peninsula Falls

On the military front, the German high command reported the last center of Polish resistance had raised the white flag of surrender on Hela peninsula, which extends into the Baltic northwest of Danzig.

The report said Polish representatives had emerged after weeks of German siege to arrange for capitulation.

While Hitler, von Ribbentrop and Ciano were conferring, other German leaders were shaping policy toward Britain's arming of merchant ships. There were indications which some interpreted to mean Germany would regard all British ships as warcraft which might be sunk without warning.

Safety First In Sea Warfare

A spokesman said any vessel loses her civilian character when she has cannon aboard and said it would be too risky for any submarine commander to rise to the surface before launching a torpedo.

He emphasized, however, that Germany's official policy had not been determined yet.

One well-informed German said that for reasons of personal safety German submarines hardly could be expected, under the circumstances, to approach British vessels to ascertain whether they were armed before firing torpedoes.

He expressed the private opinion that submarine commanders, taking no chances, probably would try to sink any merchantman which flies the British flag.

Authoritative quarters said Ciano would stay in Berlin tomorrow, and possibly longer.

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Hammering On Peace Note

Comment in the officially inspired German press hammered away at the "hopelessness and senselessness" of France and Britain continuing their war on Germany now that Poland had been conquered.

Hitler's *Völkischer Beobachter* declared "the Moscow agreement not only is shouldered by the almost 300,000,000 people united in the great German Reich and the Soviet Union but it also finds approval from two other great powers (Japan and Italy) together with most of the neutrals. . . .

Confidence Rises In Germany

"Germany fought for her rights in the Polish war and now she fights beside the Soviet Union for peace."

Nazi quarters expressed the opinion that Germany and Russia had shown the way to peace but that if England and France failed to respond, Germany "is secure in the feeling that her unconquerable strength has nothing to fear."

Success of the German lightning war against Poland, the sinking of the British aircraft carrier Courageous and Soviet cooperation, which Germany said nullified the British naval blockade, have unleashed a surge of confidence throughout Germany.

Emphasis On Air Warfare

The only feature of the German army communique today was continued emphasis on aerial warfare in the fighting against Britain and France.

"Two French and ten British airplanes in the West and two British airplanes over the North Sea were brought down," the communique said. It acknowledged the loss also of two German planes. "Enemy artillery fire" near Saarbrucken was said to be "stronger."

The Polish defenders of Warsaw continued their disarmed exodus to German prison camps preparatory to German occupation of the city tomorrow. More than 100,000 Polish soldiers were said to have moved out of Warsaw already.

Speech To German Mothers

In a radio broadcast to German mothers, Hitler's chief deputy, Rudolf Hess, declared that "thanks to the army, German women and mothers with children can live securely in the Reich."

His speech was made in connection with the award of Nazi honor crosses to prolific mothers.

He said Germany's safety and a "guaranteed peace" were Hitler's aims and the reason the Führer had demanded sacrifices from German mothers.

"As far as we can see into the future, bloody fighting never again will occur on our eastern frontier," Hess declared. "The Führer took care that peace never again will be broken irresponsibly there.

"Never in history was such an immeasurable success achieved (as in the Polish campaign) with such little loss."

(Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, told the House of Commons on Sept. 26 that British merchantmen were being armed. Saturday night the Admiralty said the German radio had broadcast an announcement that Germany now considered every British merchant vessel a "warship." It said it interpreted this as meaning possibly that there would be "an immediate change of policy in German submarine warfare."

(The 1936 international submarine convention, signed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop for Germany in 1937, made no distinction between armed or unarmed merchant ships, and pledged that the signatories would not sink such vessels without first putting their passengers, crew and papers in a safe place.)

"Final" Peace Offer Seen

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP)—The belief that Premier Mussolini would transmit a "final offer" for peace from Chancellor Hitler to Britain and France increased today as Italy awaited the outcome of Count Ciano's visit to Berlin. Officials declared they regarded Italy as one of the "friendly powers" that Germany and Russia said they might ask to join efforts to settle the war.

Some diplomats expressed the opinion that an offer from Herr Hitler might have some unusual feature, since both sides seemed to agree there was not the slightest hope that Britain and France would accept peace overtures on the basis of Poland's partition.

Italy is concentrating on taking advantage of the war situation to make trade gains and build up her gold reserves. At present, supplying Britain and France with needed equipment seems the easiest way to get gold, and Italy's industrial efforts appear to be turning in that direction.

The Fascist press acclaimed new taxes, imposed to meet military expenses, as "tax paying mobilization" and a natural sequence to industrial mobilization for keeping the nation ready for all eventualities.

The new taxes were the second major step of the year by the government to get more ready money. The first was a general wage increase of from 6 to 10 per cent, ordered for all workers last Spring. A week after the increases, however, compulsory social insurance premiums were imposed on workers, which in most cases almost equaled the pay raises.

Social insurance benefits correspondingly were increased but these payments will not be made for many years. Augmented reserves of the government-controlled social security organizations are available for government borrowing.

As if to prepare Italians for participation in the German-Soviet collaboration, the newspaper Messaggero published an article today saying Italy had nothing to fear from Russia or pan-slavism.

Latvian Foreign Chief Off Today for Moscow Talks

Ports Likely To Be Discussed; Trade Increase Expected

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 1 (AP).—Latvia's Foreign Minister William Munters, is leaving for Moscow tomorrow to enter negotiations for clarification of Latvian-Soviet Russian relations, it was learned today.

Munters will seek to adjust new relations resulting from the Russian-Estonian pact of Sept. 28 which gave Russia air and naval bases at Baltiski and on the islands of Saare Maa and Hiluma, dominating the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga.

Increase in Trade Seen

Reliable Latvian sources at Helsingfors, Finland, reported the Soviet-Latvian negotiations were expected to result in a greatly increased exchange of goods.

The Latvian trade centers, Ventspils (Windau) and Liepaja (Libau), it was reported, were likely to be among the principal topics of negotiation. Windau is a port near the Gulf of Riga, now dominated by Russia's air and naval bases at Saare Maa. Libau is a Latvian commercial center on the coast near the Lithuanian border.

In the Estonian-Soviet pact, Estonia gave Soviet Russia important transit privileges to her ports. Observers have speculated whether Soviet Russia might not seek similar privileges in Latvia, if she wished to extend her influence in the Baltic now that an important advance has been made through Estonia.

Reds and Turks Confer On Status of Black Sea

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Moscow, Oct. 1 (AP).—Soviet Russia, believing she holds the balance of power in Europe, resumed negotiations with Turkey tonight in the mile-a-minute diplomatic developments here which have startled the world.

Having effected close relations with Nazi Germany in a pact which notified the Western Powers of the "settled fate" of Poland, and having acquired a dominant position in the North Baltic through a trade pact with Estonia which allows Russian air and naval bases there, U. S. S. R. diplomats turned their attention to the Balkans and the Black Sea in the South.

Follows Hitler Envoy.

Sukru Saracoglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister, who had waited impatiently while German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop concluded a pact for "peace" in Poland, entered the Kremlin at 6 P. M. (11 A. M. New York time).

He came for a conference with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Tass, Soviet news agency, said the conversation, in which Josef Stalin participated, lasted for more than four hours.

Other participants were Vice Comissar Vladimir Potemkin and the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey and the Turkish Ambassador to Moscow.

The meeting delayed the previously scheduled departure of the Turkish envoys, who met with French and British envoys here yesterday in a mysterious conference.

[A report from Riga said Latvia's Foreign Minister, William Munters, also would leave tomorrow for Moscow to discuss Latvian-Russian relations needing clarification since Estonia gave permission to Russia to set up air and naval bases on two of her islands and in one of her ports.]

Diplomatic circles said Russia was seeking an agreement with Turkey to strengthen the Soviet position in the Black Sea. They said Russia would strive to prevent Ankara from reaching any agreement with Great Britain and France that would leave the Dardanelles, entrance to the Black Sea, open to their warships in the event of conflict with Russia.

Reports that neither the Russian nor Rumanian capitals would confirm said Rumania's Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, would arrive here within the next two days. Should he arrive, diplomatic quarters expected Russia to present a plan to keep the Balkans neutral, under the leadership of the Kremlin, and calling for the return of Bessarabia to Russian rule. The territory, which contains rich oil fields, was awarded to Rumania after the World War.

Far from showing any concern over developments on the Soviet diplomatic front, British and French foreign quarters asserted they would be pleased if the jockeying resulted in localizing the war to western Europe.

Reports indicated that Russia had begun an anti-religious campaign on the newly-won Polish Ukraine and White Russian territories. "Pravda," the only Moscow newspaper published today, gave prominence to a speech by Emelyan Yaroslavsky, head of the "Godless League," in which he said the Polish landlord class had forced religion on the peasant workers. He declared the areas were kept in a form of "medieval oppression." More than 11,000,000 have been "liberated," Yaroslavsky said.

"Priests for twenty years told lies about the Soviet Union, where freedom of religion exists," he declared, "but we must explain to the liberated peasants and workers the church has never done anything for them in their fight for liberty."

The staff of the Polish Embassy, which has remained here during hostilities, hoped to leave on Tuesday.

Sikorski Hopes To Recruit 200,000 Poles In U. S. And Canada

They're "Our Last Card, We're Going To Play It," Says Ge[illegible]

OCT 2 1939

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 1—Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, new Premier of the Polish Government in exile, declared today he hopes to raise an army of 200,000 Poles in the United States and Canada to fight against Germany.

"There are 5,000,000 Polish citizens in Canada and the United States," General Sikorski said in an informal interview. "These Poles are our last card and we are going to play it.

"We hope to raise from eight to ten divisions of from 15,000 to 20,000 men each in Canada and the United States."

At $1.25-A-Day Hotel

General Sikorski, noted as a military tactician, was named Premier yesterday after Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz was given the oath of office of President of Poland in succession to Dr. Ignace Moscicki. He also is commander-in-chief of Polish forces in France.

The interview took place in the general's modest hotel in the Left Bank quarter.

He said frankly he was staying at the small hotel a block from the Seine because "it only costs me 55 francs (approximately $1.25), everything included, and in its present condition I don't think the Polish Government could stand very much more than that."

Bayonets And Cowardice

A widely known writer on the strategy of modern mechanized warfare, General Sikorski paid a tight-lipped soldier's tribute to the Polish troops' resistance against the Germans.

"An infantry which attacks with bayonets certainly is not an infantry of cowards," he declared.

Sikorski said he personally ordered large numbers of Polish officers to remain in the country to organize guerrilla warfare.

He said enough trained officers to man five or six divisions had escaped and were on their way to France.

Two Divisions Already Raised

Two full divisions of 15,000 men

PARIS' POLISH ARMY TO DRAW UPON AMERICA

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already have been raised in France, he asserted, and more are being organized.

General Sikorski planned to confer tomorrow at the French War Ministry with Premier Daladier on the length of the new Government's stay on French soil. He gave the impression he expected the Government to remain for the duration of the war.

The Premier sent a letter to Ignace Jan Paderewski, noted pianist and former Polish Premier, now in Switzerland, asking for his support of the new Government.

Berlin Takes Bucharest To Task Over Moscicki

Bucharest, Oct. 1 (AP)—Diplomatic sources today reported Germany had protested to the Rumanian Government for permitting Dr. Ignace Moscicki to resign the Presidency of Poland and name a successor while a refugee on Rumanian soil.

The German protest was said to have charged that the former Polish President's action violated Rumanian neutrality, since it enabled a legal Polish Government to be set up in Paris.

Moscicki resigned yesterday and named Wladislaw Raczkiewicz as his successor. The former President had been kept in "limited" domicile after fleeing to Rumania before Germany's advancing armies, but following his resignation Moscicki departed for Paris yesterday.

At the same time the German consulate at Constanza, Rumania's main Black Sea port, was reported to have prevented 150 Polish army officers from departing, presumably for France.

Though the Polish officers' papers were in order Rumanian officials were said to have halted their sailing upon complaint by the German consul.

A report of an attempted personal attack by an enraged officer on Poland's field marshal, Edward Smigly-Rydz, in their internment hotel at Craiova was brought to Bucharest by foreign witnesses. The man was restrained by fellow officers.

Smigly-Rydz Tragic Figure

The foreign observers said the marshal was a tragic, broken, lonesome man in exile, who eats at a separate table and is left almost entirely to himself.

Poland's Foreign Minister, Col. Josef Beck, was reported in "protective custody" at Slanic.

The refugee arrivals from Craiova said the field marshal and other ranking officers of the Polish General Staff are restricted to residence in the city's largest hotel. They are permitted to use the dining room and lobby under the eyes of plain-clothed guards.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz rarely joins other members of the staff in conversation either in the lobby or in their rooms, the refugees said.

Many Shun Their Ex-Chief

Many Polish officers were reported to shun their former supreme commander because they hold him responsible for the quick demoralization and rout of the Polish armies under the attacks of the German invaders.

Others were said to be outspoken against the field marshal because of his flight to Rumania while shattered and badly battered Polish units were still in Poland, surrounded and doomed but fighting desperately.

Many Polish refugees here said they could not understand why the commander in chief did not join one of the fighting units around Warsaw or Lwow of fly to France to reorganize the Polish legion.

Rumanian Government officials are maintaining a strict prohibition of political activities by the refugee Polish leaders.

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Over 12,000 Interned

Besides the leaders, approximately 12,000 other Polish army officers and men are interned by the Rumanian Government. Also held by the Rumanians were a large number of planes and other army equipment brought over the border. Approximately 5,000 of the refugees are Air Corps officers and personnel.

It was reported the planes and equipment would be taken over by the Rumanian army and credited against expenses incurred by the Rumanians in providing quarters for the officers and men.

OVER MILLION NAZIS MASSED ON WEST FRONT

More Troops Moved Into Siegfried Line Each Night, Paris Hears

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French "Improve Positions" With Attack In Saarelouis Section

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[By The Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 1—French military circles studied reports tonight that the number of German troops on the Western Front had been doubled in the four weeks since the war began.

German front-line strength in the west was now estimated by observers in Paris at fifty divisions, or well over 1,000,000 men, at least.

These reports were given scrutiny as military dispatches described how the French had improved their positions in the salient west of the German city of Saarelouis—which is the western jaw of the pincers the French General Staff hopes to clamp onto Saarbrücken.

The unexpected attack in the sector, dotted by rugged hills some of which are 1,200 feet high, was said to have gained new positions without great difficulty.

Reserves Massed Behind Lines

In addition to the 1,000,000 or more Germans in the front lines, military circles said, there were large numbers of reserves grouped in concentration centers from thirty to fifty miles behind the lines.

The prevailing opinion of French military commentators was that the heavy reinforcements of the Siegfried Line were more in fear of a possible large-scale French attack than in preparation for a German drive.

The Nazi command, these reports said, was moving men into Siegfried Line positions in increasingly large numbers every night under cover of darkness.

Each Side Warily Waiting

But each side appeared to be waiting warily for the other to strike the first heavy blow.

The French attack west of Saarelouis was described by the French General Staff as a local operation which "improved our positions."

The night communique added tersely, however, that except for artillery fire it was a "calm day."

Apparently this meant the French had succeeded in the more or less delicate operation of widening their Saarelouis salient without provoking a serious German reaction.

A study of the map shows that the present French positions along the almost mile-long shelf which drops abruptly to the Saar river in this sector would be difficult to attack if the last German stronghold on it has been cleaned out.

Forward Wedge Widened

The French first opened up the salient September 16, with a drive down the Nied River Valley. Throughout the last two weeks they held a narrow point in the angle where the Nied flows into the Saar river, strengthening their positions meanwhile.

Last night's attack reportedly drove the Germans out of their pillboxes and widened the French forward wedge to some 1,500 yards.

The French said they now held a "balcony position" overlooking Saarelouis, Pachten, Dillingen, Roden and Wallefrangen, towns along the Saar river, which runs parallel to the French border about five miles inside Germany.

War In Air Intensified

Air battles for the last two or three days, French military circles said, have been growing in intensity, with a maximum number of twenty planes engaged in a mass flight high over the lines Saturday.

The French said their pilots distinguished themselves by individual feats of valor. One French flyer said he was unable to pull out of a dive and was forced to land, but took off immediately and shot down his opponent, who had been circling overhead.

Another French pilot whose plane was shot down said he jumped with his parachute and made his way back to his squadron. He took off on a flight the next morning in a new plane and shot down a German Messerschmidt, he reported.

Parley At War Ministry

Premier Edouard Daladier today held another military conference at the War Ministry, attended by Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin and Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, chief of the air force.

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The new Polish government, established on French soil after the resignation in exile of President Ignace Moscicki, attended mass in the Polish church in Paris, where the priest asked divine aid to "deliver the fatherland from invading barbarian hordes."

Heading the group of Polish officials was President Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, who was appointed by Moscicki as his successor. Others present included the new Premier, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, and the Polish Ambassador to Paris, Julius Lukasiewicz.

2,000 Sing Polish Anthem

The church was hung with Polish flags and thronged by Polish residents of Paris and members of the volunteer legion which is to fight with the British-French forces against Germany. The volunteers wore regulation French army uniforms except that Polish eagles decorated their caps.

After the religious service, the priest followed the new Government leaders out to the church steps where he led the congregation in three cheers for the new President. Then the assembled crowd of 2,000 persons sang the Polish national anthem.

Reporter Sees Red Army Swarm Into Poland, a Million Strong

Declares Three-Fourths of Invaders Are Asiatics and Advance Resembles United States Civil War Armies; Political Commissars Share Command

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By Melvin K. Whiteleather

Associated Press Correspondent

BREST-LITOVSK, Russia, Oct. 1.—I have passed two and a half days with the marching Red Army in Polish White Russia, drinking vodka for breakfast, tea for lunch and dinner and eating hardtack. Incidentally, I got a sidelight on what many statesmen would like to know—how powerful is the Red Army?

I am going to fly with this story to a communication means from the marshland of what until Sept. 17 was eastern Poland. The only communication abroad from this section is a military telephone with Moscow.

Since Sept. 24 I have traveled 900 miles in Poland, part of it behind the Russian lines. Soviet Russia appeared to be pouring well over one million men with full equipment into her share of the partitioned Polish state. Some estimates were nearer two million men, which would seem to mean that Russia must have an army exceeding five million in all.

The Communist troops are literally swarming over stony, dusty roads. They are marching day and night, division after division, from the interior of the U. S. S. R., giving the impression of an endless chain of human beings plodding toward some mecca. I saw troops who had marched 200 miles and yet were comparatively fresh. They lolled along roadsides, in fields or bivouacs and slept in wagons as they moved.

Soldiers gnawing hard black bread and drinking tea around campfires at night, with guns stacked near by and supply trains resting with horses feeding gave a picture similar to descriptions of American Civil War armies. Such sights are never seen in Nazi Germany's almost 100 per cent mechanized armed forces.

The army looked as if it were three-fourths Asiatic and one-fourth European. The army I saw was Asiatic in its tremendous man power, the number of horses, including cavalry, in the lack of specialization and motorized infantry. It was western in its motorized heavy artillery—of which there were large quantities drawn by tractors—in the standardization of equipment and plentiful modern anti-tank guns. But these latter were horse-drawn. It was also western in the tank and armored car equipment, which were of different construction than the German, French and British.

Supply trains were lightly loaded and chiefly horse-drawn. This and the fact that the infantry was not motorized accounted for the slow advance toward Russia's new western frontier.

Fleets of trucks modeled after the lightest types in the United States preceded the main army with supplies. They carried gasoline, of which there apparently was a plentiful supply.

In sixty hours I saw more broken-down machinery either lying along the roads or being towed than I had seen in the German Army altogether from the Saar occupation in 1935 through the remilitarization of the Rhineland, the annexation of Austria, the occupation of Bohemia-Moravia and the Polish war. Bad roads may be responsible for this.

Tanks, armored cars, trucks and wagons screamed for grease on the dusty highways.

Remarkable also was the Red Army discipline. Troops marched quietly and seemingly without great curiosity. Officers are few, and no one appears to give orders. Yet there is a sort of automatic discipline that contrasts sharply with the stern Prussian brand.

There are no generals—just commanders. And salutes are few and far between. Russian soldiers are not obliged to salute commanders, but can do so if they wish.

Privates Eat With Commanders

In Brest-Litovsk, headquarters for ten divisions, a night club has been turned into a restaurant where any member of the Red Army may eat—providing he can pay for the meal. There privates and commanders eat together. At meantime, it is filled with men and women who want more than the army rations, although the latter appeared sufficient with soup, meat, potatoes, stewed fruit, tea, butter, black bread when the men are not on the march. When marching, they have soup, tea, black bread and korschik, or hardtack.

The commanding officer of an army group is not the master in his own house. Beside him is a political commissar who nods assent before anything not strictly strategic can be carried out. The political commissar remains at the elbow of the commander even at the front. Before the latter would permit his picture to be made. He obtained the consent of the political comrade.

The Russian army has not had to fight to win back White Russia and the Ukraine, which were given to Poland after the World War. The troops have marched along main roads, taking more than 100,000 prisoners.

The fixing of the new Polish-German boundary some distance to the east of the earlier limits of the military demarcation line will not impose a hardship on the red army, for it has gotten beyond the new frontier at only a few points.

Poles Take Pot-Shots at Reds

Wherever the military line was reached and the greetings were exchanged with German officers, it was only a small detachment that had advanced that far.

Off the main roads, bands of Polish soldiers still are roaming, taking pot-shots at the Russians. Some have donned civilian clothes. As a disguise, they wear red arm bands as do local militiamen and officials who have climbed aboard the Communist band wagon. Five Russian soldiers were shot last Friday in this vicinity by such Poles. The Russians thought they were local Communists. Sniping in the villages and towns also is taking a small toll. The automobile in which I was riding was fired upon from a window in the cented of Brest-Litovsk.

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Contrary to the German practice, the Russians are releasing Polish soldiers taken prisoners. Haggard groups, aided by tree branches as

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walking sticks, plug along all day long on roads leading to the west from Brest-Litvosk. The soldiers are released unconditionally, but Polish officers must sign a paper stating they have no weapons and will not take up arms against Russia. Ten thousand were freed in one day from one camp.

RED ARMY IN POLAND HAS WOMEN'S FORCES

Units Consist Mostly of Aviators and Chauffeurs

WHITECHAPEL

BREST-LITOVSK, In Russian-occupied Poland, Oct. 1 (AP)—Ruddy-cheeked Communist women are included in the Red Army forces sent into Poland in the Soviet Russian invasion from the east.

Joseph Stalin dispatched part of the women's forces in the army to help occupy this former Polish section of the White Russian Ukraine. The women are chiefly aviators and chauffeurs.

Seven women aviators and a number of chauffeurs are stationed in the sectional army headquarters here.

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They have separate quarters and wear two types of uniforms—one of regular Red Army style and the other with a skirt. The women fliers were said to perform their duties of flying bombing planes, bombing and machine-gunning under war conditions as competently as their military brothers.

This correspondent was driven about the streets of Brest-Litovsk by a broad-faced, red-cheeked, smiling girl of about 19. She wore a regular uniform. Her army cap fitted neatly over her clipped hair.

She handled the automobile as expertly as she did the cigarette stuck in a corner of her mouth. She appeared capable of handling the revolver strapped about her waist equally well.

Despite the equality which governs the Red Army, the feminine corps receives a little more attention than the men.

French Censors Do Not Bother U. S. Reporters

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They Write as They Please on War, but News Sources Are Dry, Front Is Closed

OCT. 1 CASSIDY

PARIS (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—American correspondents are writing pretty much as they please about the European war. Military censorship has been in effect since Aug. 28, a week before Germany invaded Poland and France and Great Britain declared war on the Reich, but for the Americans it has been very lenient.

Without going through the formalities of having their dispatches stamped by a censor, they send their stories directly to New York. So far as headquarters is concerned, they may express opinions or comment freely on the general staff communiques.

Only in case of mention of specific locations or operations is there a hitch. Then the French operator may ask that the article be submitted to censors before he transmits it. These cases are few.

The real censorship lies at the sources of news, which have dried up rapidly. No correspondent has yet been permitted to go to the front. All news from the Ministries has been centralized with the censorship. The French news agencies carry only officially authorized reports.

Censorship has become a "big business" of this war. The main office, with a large staff, is installed in a Paris hotel. There is a branch at the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone. At the top of the set up is the General Information Service, headed by Jean Giraudoux, author and diplomat. His service is divided into seven departments.

The fourth division is the press censorship. It is headed by Col. de Massignac, who served as liaison officer with the British troops in France and later with the French troops in Italy during the World War. Short and sandy-haired, he wears a blue reserve uniform.

Under Col. de Massignac are sixty censors, retired army officers, former prefects, lawyers and other professional men, who read half a dozen languages and have a wide knowledge. They pass on French newspapers before they appear, censor all but American dispatches before they are sent abroad and read copies of the American articles, after they have been sent, to keep a check on news appearing in the United States.

For dispatches going through the censorship, the system works in this manner:

A cyclist, with a special pass, carries four copies of each story to the censorship headquarters. The story is taken by a guard to a central office. A secretary relays it into the censor's room. The censor blue-pencils out material which he decides should not be sent, keeps three copies of the article, stamps the fourth and returns it to the cyclist to be carried to the transmission point.

It takes anywhere from fifteen minutes to two hours for a story to go through. The Associated Press dispatches, free from this routine, reach the New York office soon after they are written in Paris.

THE FRENCH PRESS, WHICH ONCE PROVIDED A FUND OF INFORMATION FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, IS CENSORED SEVERELY. GAPING WHITE SPACES APPEAR IN THE NEWSPAPERS. SOME OF THE PAPERS EXPLAIN TO THEIR READERS BY INSERTING IN THE EMPTY COLUMNS A SKETCH OF AN OLD LADY WITH A PAIR OF SCISSORS HELD OPEN AND READY TO SNIP.

PARIS-OCT-1-CASSIDY'S

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ARE LITERALLY WRITING ON THEIR HONOR.

CENSORSHIP HEADQUARTERS HAS MADE CLEAR THAT THEIR PRESENT FREEDOM WILL BE LOST IF DISPATCHES GO BEYOND THE BOUNDS OF MILITARY SECRECY. BUT IN THE FIRST WEEKS OF THE WAR THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMPLAINTS AND THE SYSTEM APPEARS TO BE DEFINITE.

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THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CENSORSHIP ACKNOWLEDGE PRIVATELY THAT THEY ARE PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS. THEY SAY THEY FEEL THAT THEIR "PRESS" IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN MORE FAVORABLE THAN IF THEY SUBMITTED EVERY DISPATCH TO SCRUTINY.

Torpedo Sinks Danish Ship; 11 Of Crew Killed

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Report of U-Boat's Attack Comes as Nazis Capture 6 Other Neutral Vessels

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1 (AP).—Ritzaus, Danish news agency, said tonight a submarine had sunk the Danish steamship Vendia in the North Sea yesterday, killing eleven of her crew. The agency said the attack took place near Hanstholm and off the northwest coast of Denmark. Survivors said the attacking craft was German.

The Vendia, a 1,150-ton vessel belonging to the Associated Coal Importers, of Copenhagen, was empty. She was bound for Clyde, Scotland, for coal.

The Vendia was believed to have been the first Danish ship to be torpedoed in the present war. Six survivors arriving in Copennagen tonight brought the first word of the sinking. They had been rescued by the submarine and later transferred to another Danish ship which the U-boat halted.

The news agency said the U-boat fired two warning shells over the Vendia's bow and then, when the ship turned broadside, fired a torpedo which struck the engine room. The ship sank immediately. The eleven men lost were believed to have been killed by the explosion.

The sinking of the Vendia came on the same day that the Germans, operating in the Kattegat, a stretch of sea between Denmark and Sweden forming an entrance to the Baltic, seized three Danish steamships carrying butter and bacon to England. They were taken to a German port. A fourth Danish steamship, the Lynas, bound for the Netherlands with wood pulp, also was seized.

Ritzaus also reported from Helsingfors that German warships had seized the 4,000-ton Finnish steamship Orient yesterday and had taken her to the German port of Cuxhaven. Carrying wood pulp, the Orient was bound for South America, but was scheduled to call at Antwerp, Belgium.

Ship Hits Mine; Six Die

THE HAGUE, Oct. 1 (AP).—A naval officer and five seaman were killed today when the Netherlands mine sweeper Jan Van Gelder struck a floating mine near the island of Terschelling, off the northern coast of Holland.

A government press service announcement said the 525-ton ship was damaged severely and that four of her crew were injured, three seriously. Two bodies were recovered. The sweeper was towed into West Terschelling harbor.

The Netherlands sweeper Willem Van Ewijck was sunk by a mine in the same area on Sept. 8 with a loss of thirty men.

Mine Blamed in Sinking

ANTWERP, Oct. 1 (AP).—The Shipping Council of Antwerp announced tonight that the 5,965-ton Belgian motorship Alex Van Opstal, sunk off Weymouth, England, on Sept. 15, struck a mine and was not torpedoed.

The ship, which was en route from the United States, was one of the best in the Belgian merchant marine.

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Opera Singer Killed In Siege Of Warsaw

Ewa Brandowski-Turska Died When Shell Hit Home—Appeared At Met

Copenhagen, Oct. 1 (AP)—The newspaper *Politiken* said tonight it had learned in a telegram from Poland that Ewa Brandowski-Turska, soprano, who had appeared with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York, was killed during the bombardment of Warsaw.

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Politiken said the singer, a star of the Warsaw opera, died when a shell destroyed her home.

Bans Export Of Vegetables

Copenhagen, Oct. 1 (AP)—K. M. Bording, Minister of Agriculture, today prohibited the export of all vegetables, except potatoes, and animal fats, tallow and milk.

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Finns Start 'Gas' Rationing

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 1 (AP)—Gasoline rationing started in Finland today, but the government announced the restrictions would be temporary. A nation-wide civilian defense week was opened with air and gas defense exercises.

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Last Fortress in Poland Surrenders to Germans

Defenders on Hel Peninsula Hoist White Flag

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP).—German Army headquarters reported today the last center of Polish resistance had raised the white flag of surrender on Hel peninsula, northwest of Danzig.

Polish news dispatches here said to have emerged from the belea[illegible] Hel fortresses to arrange for surrender. The Poles had held out under weeks of German siege even after the rest of Poland was divided between Germany and Soviet Russia and Warsaw had surrendered.

Bullets Rattle on Roofs In Town of Luxemburg

Residents Prepare to Flee as War Gets Close

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 1 (AP).—Residents of the little Luxemburg town of Wintrange prepared tonight to flee their homes as shrapnel from the neighboring fighting on the western front came close and machine gun bullets hit their roofs.

The government of this little duchy bordering the western front twice protested the reported occurences.

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Authorities prepared [illegible] and all war sightseeing Troops across the border have warned visitors to leave the area adjacent to the fighting and were reported to have sent warning shots in their direction.

The government has prohibited [illegible]as and was expected to ban [illegible]lasses and cars in the border areas.

Two German soldiers were reported arrested by Luxemburg authorities when they stepped unwittingly across the border in trying to locate a French artillery battery at Stromberg.

Lloyd George Goes To Bat For Welshmen

Soldiers Complain Letters Are Being Stopped Because Not Written In English

London, Oct. 1 (AP)—Welshman David Lloyd George, Britain's World War Prime Minister, won a skirmish for Wales today.

Welsh soldiers in France complained their letters were being stopped by censors because they were not written in English.

Lloyd George jumped into the fray. Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Minister, advised him that censors would be appointed.

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Scot Runs for Commons On 'Stop-War' Platform

Would Fill Vacancy Caused by Laborite's Death

GLASGOW, Oct. 1 (AP).—Andrew Stewart, twenty-seven-year-old pacifist, announced his candidacy today on a "Stop the war" platform for a Commons vacancy caused by the death of L. MacNeill Weir, Laborite.

The major parties recently announced a political truce not to contest by-elections during war time.

Stewart's candidacy was approved Sunday night at a meeting here of the Scottish Anti-War and No-Conscription League Council.

gave practical, if not final approval, to a draft of a new proposal opposing inclusion of foodstuffs and clothing, not intended for the actual conduct of hostilities in belligerent contraband lists.

The proposal is to be forwarded to the permanent neutrality committee which would make specific recommendations to each nation.

The neutrality sub-committee, after a long night session, approved a Mexican proposal that another consultation meeting be held in Havana in October of next year.

Chile was urging that a fifty-mile zone be drawn about the American continent as a "safety band" for American commerce, to be patrolled by naval ships.

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And that may not be the end. Officials predict that if the war continues for a long period the price of rubber will advance further. Cotton, on the other hand, is not expected to advance much, if any, above current levels. Some fear the price may drop because of huge world supplies and prospects for a slump in consumption in Europe.

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Actual Exchange

First steps will be taken next week to effect the actual exchange of the cotton and rubber. Two British ships are to load 40,000 bales of cotton at New Orleans. American boats are expected to pick up the first shipment of rubber at Singapore about October 15.

The object of the barter was to help each nation build up a reserve supply of strategic war materials for use in case of conflict. Inasmuch as Britain is at war, that nation is free to use the cotton now. The United States, however, cannot dispose of the rubber, except with the consent of the British Government, until seven years after date of the agreement unless this country, meantime, goes to war.

These limitations on use of the exchanged products were designed to avoid disturbance of markets during peacetime.

arms embargo have objected to permitting any credit whatsoever to belligerents. On the other hand, Senator Adams (Dem., Col.), who has announced he will vote to do away with the embargo, demanded today that the finance and transport restrictions apply only to purchases of war materials.

Sees Our Ships Interned.

"There is no reason why those provisions should apply to wheat and other products like that," Adams declared. "If we want to put a cash-and-carry system into effect for arms and war materials, that is all right. But we have spent millions of dollars building up the American merchant marine and now we propose to intern practically every American ship."

As reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the bill would forbid American ships to carry any supplies to belligerents. Sponsors of this provision contend that keeping American shipping out of the danger zones in the European war will eliminate one of the chief potential causes for American involvement—the sinking of American ships.

Senator Pittman (Dem., Nev.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is expected to bear heavily on this point when he

a historical battle in the Senate, supporters of repeal of the embargo claimed 57 "sure" votes. They conceded that opponents would have 31 "sure" votes, and said eight votes were doubtful.

and added: "It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

The President's suggested amendments are "so clearly right, so obviously on the side of common sense

Revision Is Essential, Smith Informs Nation

U. S. Urged To Back President On Neutrality Because "He Is So Clearly Right"

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 1—Alfred E. Smith appealed to Americans tonight to "stand solidly behind" President Roosevelt in his effort to amend the Neutrality Act because "he is so clearly right."

Speaking over a nation-wide radio network, Smith added:

"I urge this with all the sincerity I possess, with the profound conviction that I speak for the good of

and sound judgment and of patriotism," Smith asserted, "that only those who lack an understanding of the issue will oppose them."

Doesn't Want Quibbling

Smith said he was not interested personally in arguments for a return to the principles of international law, since "there is no respect for international law at this time."

Similarly, he said, he took no stock in "quibbling over constitutional questions in connection with the proposed substitute for the present Neutrality Act."

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"I am not the least bit interested in the language of any of the acts so far suggested, nor for that matter in any act that may hereafter be suggested, as to its details," Mr. Smith continued. "What I am interested in, however, is that course which is best calculated to keep us from being drawn into the European war.

Calls For Prompt Action

"This is no time for technicalities. We should have a prompt decision by Congress on the merits. In a crisis there is no time for legalistic hair-splitting. Let Congress go straight to the real issue and let Congress decide it, because, after all, Congress speaks for all the people of the country; that is my understanding of democratic, representative government.

"The Neutrality Act as it stands today prevents the sale to a belligerent nation of any completed implements of war, but it allows the sale of many types of uncompleted implements of war, as well as all kinds of general materials and supplies.

"These words are taken from the speech of the President of the United States when Congress convened last week.

Duchess Plans To Join Windsor At Paris Home

Reported To Have Arrived From England To Meet Husband Now In Army

Paris, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor was reported today to have arrived in France from England and to be planning to meet the Duke shortly at their Paris home.

The Duke, who returned to England September 12 from his nearly three-year voluntary exile, is serving as a major general with the British Expeditionary Forces somewhere in France.

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Neutrality Plan For 2 Americas Is Agreed Upon

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Panama Conferees Accept General Outline, Meet Today to Chart Details

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 1 (AP).—Delegates of all the twenty-one American republics represented at the inter-American neutrality conference here reached full agreement tonight on the general phases of neutrality proposals to shield the western hemisphere from the European war.

The neutrality decisions, creating the most sweeping common policies ever adopted for the twenty-one American republics, are to be ironed out in detail at sub-committee meetings tomorrow and submitted to a final public plenary session Tuesday afternoon.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation, said that the mechanics of all proposals had already been agreed upon. After tonight's sessions of the neutrality and preservation of peace sub-committees a "remarkable" harmony enabled all the republics to make surprising headway toward agreements, Welles said.

The United States proposal to bar submarines from American ports was expected to be placed on an individual country basis, instead of continental. The Argentines favored admission of submarines provided they are afloat and flying their national flag.

The neutrality sub-committee

YANKS GET BEST OF BARTER DEAL

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War Gives U. S. $20,000,000 Advantage In Exchange With Britain

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Rubber Value Increased Sharply, While Cotton Prices Decline

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 1—Uncle Sam's agreement to swap 680,000 bales of surplus cotton to John Bull for 82,000 tons of rubber is beginning to look like a clever Yankee trick. At current prices, Samuel already has a $20,000,000 advantage.

When the agreement was signed last June 23, those quantities of cotton and rubber were of about equal value in world markets. But the war has changed that.

Rubber, being a highly important war material, has increased in value by more than thirty per cent. since the deal was made. The New York price has advanced from 15.48 cents a pound to 21 cents. On the other hand, cotton has declined from 9.58 cents a pound to 8.85.

Rubber Worth More

Agriculture Department officials said that on the basis of prices prevailing at New York Friday, the rubber the United States will get is worth about $9,052,000 more than when the trade was made while the cotton that Great Britain will get is worth about $10,344,800 less.

Cardinal MacRory Calls Just Peace Possible Now

Irish Prelate Says Finish Fight Would Hamper It

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, Oct. 1 (AP).—Joseph Cardinal MacRory declared today there was more hope for a "just peace now than if the war were fought to a finish."

The Cardinal said in a sermon: "Poor Poland's plight is a great difficulty to peace now, but it will be almost as great a difficulty in three or four years, hence there seems to be more hope for a just peace now than if the war were fought to a finish, because then it would be in all probability a victor's peace."

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He prayed that all Ireland would do nothing to damage the country's peace and urged: "All good Christians should pray that the war be brought speedily to an end and followed by a just peace."

Arms for Credit Splits Both Sides On Embargo Bill

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Washington, D. C., Oct. 1 (AP).—A growing chorus of criticism of the credit and carry provisions of the Neutrality Bill indicated today that these sections might be even greater points of contention than the arms embargo when the Senate begins debate at 1 P. M. tomorrow.

Both sides on the question of repealing the ban on arms shipments to warring nations already have split over the proposal to grant 90-day credits to belligerents and to require them to provide transportation for their purchases.

Some supporters of the Administration's request for repeal of the

makes an opening statement to the Senate explaining his bill tomorrow.

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57-31 Split Seen

When Pittman has concluded, Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) will outline the opposition's viewpoint. He is expected to base much of his argument on the contention that repeal of the embargo would be the first of a series of steps likely to lead this country into war.

As both sides prepared for the opening of what is expected to be

the nation which we all love."

Breaks His Silence

It was the Happy Warrior's first public utterance favoring an Administration policy since he "took a walk" from the Democratic party in the 1936 Presidential election and campaigned against Mr. Roosevelt, his former close personal and political friend.

The 1928 Democratic Presidential nominee declared bluntly "the present Neutrality Act does not work."

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"He further says that the present law allows such products of industry and agriculture to be taken in American ships to bellierent nations and he concludes that herein lies the definite danger, not only to our neutrality, but to our peace.

World War Cited

"I am unable, in the light of history, to understand how that statement can be successfully disputed.

"Let us go back into history. Many reasons were advanced as the cause of our entering the World War nearly twenty-two years ago.

"Nobody can truthfully say, in the light of history, that Woodrow Wilson was anxious to plunge this country into the World War. In fact, he leaned in the directly opposite way.

"In the latter part of January of 1917 Germany announced to the United States that she was going to begin on February 1 unrestricted submarine warfare in the zone around the British Isles, and undertook to specify the route which a restricted number of American ships might take through this zone.

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Reaction Of Wilson

"When the secretary to the President brought that Associated Press bulletin to the White House and showed it to the President, he said: 'This means war. The break that we have tried so hard to prevent now seems inevitable.'

"Here we are, under the present Neutrality Act, facing that exact situation. The law as it now stands allows supplies to a belligerent country to be carried in American ships; supplies which will be needed for the prosecution of the war, although not named in the Neutrality Act.

"But all of that seems to be beside the question in view of the attitude of the German Government as shown by the destruction of two Swedish steamships. The attitude of Berlin to the sinking of these two ships clearly indicates that the German Government does not recognize any difference between the goods covered by the American embargo and the goods that are not covered by the embargo.

Danger To Shipping

"That means that anything delivered to belligerent nations in American ships puts the ship in danger of destruction, and means the loss of the lives of American seamen.

"I believe that we should prevent the transportation in American ships of any goods of any kind, war goods or other goods, contraband or non-contraband, or any passengers to the warring nations.

"It is undoubtedly the absence of such a law in 1917 that brought us into the World War.

"There is only one way of avoiding a repetition of this experience, and that is by keeping American ships and American passengers out of trade with belligerents.

"The distinction between contraband and non-contraband, war material and non-war material, is essentially the bunk. As a matter of fact, the Swedish boats were carrying lumber and that was declared to be contraband of war because it is used for shoring in coal mines which produce fuel necessary for the production of war materials.

Stand By Germans

"As I have said, in this war the Germans have already declared there is no such distinction as far as they are concerned. They take the position—if I read the papers aright—that everything routed to the British Isles is contraband of war, and they put it upon the ground that no belligerent can afford to buy anything at the present time that is not absolutely necessary to the prosecution of the war.

"In view of this, and in the light of the German attitude to the sinking of the Swedish ships, those who oppose amendment to the present Neutrality Act are compelled to take the position let them sink the ships. Those who desire the Neutrality Act amended take the position that we will not let the ships go where they can be sunk.

"Under these circumstances we should keep American ships and American passengers out of the export business and let the purchasers come and get what they need by paying cash and carrying it away in their own ships.

Two Courses Open

". . . The question before Congress is which of the two measures is better calculated to keep us out of war—the present Neutrality Act or the amendments suggested by the President.

"It is because I firmly believe in my heart and soul that the amendments suggested by the President are best calculated to save us from the scenes that we witnessed in 1917, when our American boys were starting for France, that I am at this microphone tonight, appealing to the American people to stand solidly behind the President, because he is so clearly right, so obviously on the side of common sense and sound judgment and of partiotism that only those who lack an understanding of the issue will oppose him.

"I urge this with all the sincerity I possess, with the profound conviction that I speak for the good of the nation which we all love." ✱

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY TWO GERMAN FIGHTING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN "THE COURSE OF YESTERDAY'S BATTLE HIGH OVER THE WESTERN FRONT."

A COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY HAD REPORTED "SOME" BRITISH CASUALTIES WHEN A "SMALL FORMATION OF OUR RECONNAISSANCE CRAFT WAS ENGAGED BY A STRONG FORCE OF ENEMY FIGHTERS."

THE MINISTRY ALSO REPORTED BRITISH PLANES LAST NIGHT MADE A SUCCESSFUL RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER NORTHERN GERMANY AND ALL RETURNED SAFELY.

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(A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "TWO FRENCH AND 10 BRITISH AIRPLANES IN THE WEST AND TWO BRITISH AIRPLANES OVER THE NORTH SEA WERE BROUGHT DOWN. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE LOST TWO PLANES".)

WD1244PES

BULLETIN

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE INFORMATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THREE BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN A "GREAT AIR BATTLE" OVER THE SIEGFRIED LINE, WITH FIFTEEN GERMAN ATTACK PLANES.

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MJ557PES

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT FIVE ROYAL AIR FORCE RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WERE ENGAGED BY GERMAN AIRMEN AND "SUFFERED LOSS BUT IN THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE OF WAR SHOWED THE OLD FIGHTING QUALITY."

THE BATTLE LASTED 35 MINUTES, AND A FOURTH R.A.F. PLANE WAS FORCED TO LAND, SAID THE INFORMATION MINISTRY.

OF THE 12 MEN IN THE CREWS OF THE FOUR PLANES, EIGHT WERE SEEN TO ESCAPE BY PARACHUTE, IT WAS STATED.

THE SQUADRON LEADER ALONE WAS LEFT, AND HE FLEW ON AND FINISHED HIS ASSIGNED TASK.

TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND THE OTHERS QUIT FIGHTING, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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MJ617PES

THE SQUADRON LEADER TOLD A GRAPHIC STORY OF SIGHTING THE ENEMY AT A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 20,000 FEET.

NINE MESSERSCHMIDT FIGHTERS CAME FROM BEHIND A BANK OF CLOUDS DIRECTLY AHEAD AND 20,000 FEET UP. ANOTHER GROUP OF SIX SWOOPED FROM THE RIGHT. THE BRITISH FLIERS FLEW ON.

BREAKING FORMATION, THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED A MASS FIRE ON EACH BRITISH MACHINE IN TURN, WHEELING, DIVING AND SHOOTING UP FROM BEHIND.

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WHEN THE OTHERS WENT DOWN, THE SQUADRON LEADER OUTFLEW THE GERMANS AND FINISHED THE RECONNAISSANCE, HE SAID.

RQ631PES

THE INFORMATION MINISTRY YESTERDAY HAD REPORTED "SOME" BRITISH CASUALTIES WHEN "A SMALL FORMATION OF OUR RECONNAISSANCE CRAFT WAS ENGAGED BY A STRONG FORCE OF ENEMY FIGHTERS."

(A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT "TWO FRENCH AND 10 BRITISH AIRPLANES IN THE WEST AND TWO BRITISH AIRPLANES OVER THE NORTH SEA WERE BROUGHT DOWN." LOSS OF TWO GERMAN PLANES WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.)

MJ706PES

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH ATTENDED A MORNING SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL TODAY, LEADING THE OBSERVANCE OF A DAY OF NATIONAL PRAYER.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, PREACHING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, URGED THAT PUBLIC OPINION "BE RESOLUTE THAT JUST BECAUSE OUR CAUSE IS HIGH WE SHALL NOT DEGRADE IT BY ALLOWING OURSELVES TO BE DRAGGED DOWN IN ANY COMPETITION WITH THE ENEMY IN THE USE OF BASE AND CRUEL METHODS."

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HE ADDED THAT "EVEN IF IT BE AT OUR HINDRANCE, THERE ARE LIMITS BELOW WHICH WE SHALL NOT FALL."

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS FOR VICTORY OF THE ALLIED CAUSE WAS SUNG AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL IN THE PRESENCE OF ARTHUR CARDINAL HINSLEY.

WD1249PES

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-A GERMAN VOICE TODAY INTERRUPTED A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION PROGRAM WITH A SET OF QUESTIONS DIRECTED TO WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

THE VOICE, SPEAKING IN GERMAN, ASKED CHURCHILL TO MEET THE QUESTIONS IN HIS SPEECH SCHEDULED FOR BROADCASTING AT 9:15 P.M. (3:15 P.M. EST) AND PROMISED THAT A GERMAN REPLY WOULD BE MADE AT 11 P.M.

CHURCHILL WAS ASKED TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

"WHERE IS THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER HIT BY A GERMAN BOMB IN THE NORTH SEA?

"WHAT CAUSED THE SINKING OF THE ATHENIA?

"WHY DID CHURCHILL SAY A U-BOAT COMMANDER WHO HAD SENT AN SOS TO HIM HAD BEEN CAPTURED WHEN THE COMMANDER IN QUESTION HAD RETURNED TO GERMANY?"

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WD250PES

LONDON, OCT. 1-(AP)-BRITAIN'S WARNING TO HER MERCHANT SHIPS TO PREPARE FOR A SUDDEN CHANGE IN GERMAN SUBMARINE WAR POLICY STIRRED ANEW TODAY A LEGAL QUESTION UNSETTLED SINCE THE WORLD WAR--SHOULD ARMED MERCHANTMEN BE CONSIDERED WARSHIPS?

NAVAL EXPERTS WOULD NOT VENTURE AN OFFHAND OPINION AND REFERRED QUESTIONERS TO A STACK OF BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT.

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THEY EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT BRITISH MERCHANTMEN'S GUNS ARE FOR DEFENSE, NOT OFFENSE, AND THAT THE SHIPS PROBABLY WOULD

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DISREGARD ANY "HEAVE TO" ORDER FROM A SUBMARINE AND TRY TO ESCAPE.

WE839PES

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BEREZA KARTUZKA, RUSSIAN POLAND, OCT. 1-(AP)-MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, WHO AS AIR MINISTER AND CREATOR OF GERMANY'S FEARED AIR FORCE LOOKS AFTER HIS AIRMEN AS A SHEPHERD DOES A FLOCK, IS HAVING THE MARSHLAND BETWEEN HERE AND THE OLD RUSSIAN BORDER SCOURED FOR 12 LOST PILOTS.

HE SENT A COMMISSION OF THREE AIR FORCE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS AND A CAPTAIN TO INVESTIGATE A STATEMENT BY A GERMAN WHO WAS A PRISONER IN POLAND'S MOST NOTED CONCENTRATION CAMP HERE THAT TWELVE WOUNDED PRISONERS HAD BEEN SHOT IN THE CAMP. OCT 2 193

THE COMMISSION FLEW TO BREST-LITOVSK FROM KOENIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIA, FOLLOWED BY THREE AIRPLANES, EACH BEARING FOUR COFFINS TO TAKE THE PILOTS BACK TO GERMANY.

THE COMMISSION, AFTER QUESTIONING THE POLISH CAMP GUARDS, NOW RUSSIAN PRISONERS, AND OPENING THREE NEW UNMARKED GRAVES IN THE LOCAL CEMETERY AND TRACING CLUES, ONE OF WHICH LED TO A BURIAL GROUND FOR WORN-OUT HORSES, CONCLUDED THAT THE AIRMEN HAD BEEN IN THE CAMP BUT WERE REMOVED EASTWARD SEPT. 16, THE DAY BEFORE THE RUSSIAN ARMY ENTERED POLAND AND FREED CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATES.

VILLAGERS RELATED THAT THEY HAD SEEN THE MEN BEING MARCHED OVER A BACK ROAD TOWARD PINSK. WHETHER THEY ARE STILL ALIVE IS UNKNOWN.

THEY HAVE NOT REPORTED TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND HAVE NOT TURNED UP AT THE GERMAN LINES. ONE THEORY IS THAT THEY ARE BEING HELD BY POLISH BANDS IN THE MARSH LANDS.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE AGREED TO CONTINUE THE SEARCH FOR THE LOST AIRMEN. THE COMMISSION LEFT THREE COFFINS BEHIND FOR BURIAL OF GERMANS WHO WERE KILLED IN THE CAMP AND INTERNED WRAPPED ONLY IN NEWSPAPERS. THE REST OF THE OAK COFFINS WERE FLOWN BACK TO GERMANY.

WE&MJ849PES

BERLIN, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THI FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUÉ AT 1:30 P.M. (7:30 A.M. EST):

"TAKING POSSESSION OF WARSAW AND MODLIN IN THE EAST CONTINUED ACCORDING TO PLAN.

"IN THE WEST, ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SAAR-BRUECKEN WAS STRONGER BUT OTHERWISE THERE WAS NO FIGHTING WORTHY OF MENTION.

"TWO FRENCH AND 10 BRITISH AIRPLANES IN THE WEST AND TWO BRITISH AIRPLANES OVER THE NORTH SEA WERE BROUGHT DOWN. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE LOST TWO AIRPLANES."

(END COMMUNIQUE). OCT 2 1939

WD1210PES

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE 525-TON NETHERLANDS NAVAL MINE SWEEPER JAN VAN GELDER STRUCK A MINE TODAY NEAR THE ISLAND OF TERSCHELLING OFF THE NORTHERN NETHERLANDS COAST, THE NEWSPAPER TELEGRAAF REPORTED.

THE REPORT SAID THAT HOW THE VESSEL FARED AND WHETHER THERE WERE ANY CASUALTIES WERE NOT ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY. THE 183-FOOT CRAFT WAS EQUIPPED TO CARRY A CREW OF 46.

THE NETHERLANDS SWEEPER WILLEM VAN EWIJCK WAS SUNK BY A MINE IN THE SAME AREA SEPT. 8 WITH A LOSS OF 30 MEN.

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WD1246PES

FIRST LEAD SHIPS

STOCKHOLM,OCT.1-(AP)-THE HALTING OF A SWEDISH STEAMER AND THE CAPTURE OF A LITHUANIAN VESSEL IN SWEDISH WATERS BY GERMAN AIR AND SEA FORCES WERE REPORTED HERE TONIGHT.

A GERMAN PLANE WAS SAID TO HAVE STOPPED AN UNIDENTIFIED SWEDISH STEAMER ON SWEDEN'S SOUTHERN COAST. HOWEVER, THE ARRIVAL OF TWO SWEDISH NEUTRALITY GUARD PLANES FORCED THE GERMAN FLIERS TO LEAVE.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE DROPPED TWO WARNING BOMBS SIGNALING THE STEAMER TO STEER TOWARD GERMANY.

THE COAL-LADEN LITHUANIAN STEAMER IMANTA WAS REPORTED CAPTURED OFF SKANOER, SWEDEN, BY THE GERMAN PATROL SHIP NETTELBECK. SHE WAS TAKEN TOWARD GERMANY, IT WAS SAID. THE IMANTA WAS BOUND FOR ENGLAND.

SWEDISH MARITIME AUTHORITIES ETC., FIRST GRAPH PREV.

MJ922PES OCT 2 1939

STOCKHOLM,OCT.1-(AP)-SWEDISH MARITIME AUTHORITIES, BLAMING WIDE-SPREAD ESPIONAGE FOR LOSSES OF MERCHANTMEN, ANNOUNCED TODAY THEY WOULD STRENGTHEN THE GUARD AT ALL EXPORT HARBORS.

THREE SWEDISH SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK SINCE EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES BEGAN.

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WD1247PES

NEW YORK,OCT.1-(AP)-THE ITALIAN LINE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ITS REX AND CONTE DI SAVOIA, "NOW BEING OPERATED AT RUINOUS COSTS OWING TO PROHIBITIVE WAR RISK INSURANCE AND NO APPRECIABLE REVENUES ON THEIR EAST-BOUND TRIPS," WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM SERVICE AFTER THEIR NEXT ROUND TRIPS.

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THE REX LEAVES GENOA OCT. 6 AND SAILS FROM NEW YORK THE 17TH. THE CONTE DI SAVOIA LEAVES GENOA OCT. 12 AND SAILS FROM NEW YORK THE 24TH.

THE LINE SAID REGULAR PASSENGER AND FAST FREIGHT SERVICE TO PORTUGAL, ITALY AND SOUTHERN EUROPE FROM NEW YORK WOULD BE MAINTAINED.

WD130PES

INTER-AMERICAN

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PANAMA,PANAMA,OCT.1-(AP)-DIPLOMATS WORKED ON A FINAL DRAFT OF A SAFETY ZONE AND SEA PATROL FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TODAY AS INTER-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE DELEGATES LOOKED TOWARD INCREASED AMERICAN TRADE IN THE WAKE OF A NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENT.

IN THE FIRST SUNDAY CONFERENCE OF THE SESSIONS ALREADY GOING BEYOND ADJOURNMENT TIME, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, ARGENTINA AND CUBA DISCUSSED THE AREA WHICH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN A SAFETY LANE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SHIPPERS DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR.

DELEGATES EXPECTED THE PROPOSALS TO BE GIVEN TO THE FULL CONFERENCE TOMORROW.

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ENVOYS AGREED THE ECONOMIC PROGRAM COMPLETED IN YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS TO CUSHION THE SHOCK OF WAR ABROAD WOULD BE CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN WASHINGTON.

AN AUTHORITATIVE CHILEAN SOURCE SAID HE EXPECTED CHILE TO INCREASE HER PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES, AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT AND FARM MACHINERY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THIS SOURCE SAID CHILEAN CONTRACTS WITH GERMANY FOR RAILROAD EQUIPMENT AND STREAMLINED TRAINS HAD BEEN HELD UP BY HOSTILITIES AND PROBABLY WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS. THE

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CONTRACT AMOUNTED TO 40 MILLION PESOS ($1,333,000), HE SAID.

IN RETURN, CHILE EXPECTED THE UNITED STATES TO STEP UP HER PURCHASES OF CEREALS, MINERALS AND OTHER CHILEAN EXPORTS, THE SOURCE DECLARED.

ABRAHAM ORTEGA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF CHILE, ANNOUNCED NEGOTIATIONS FOR A RECIPROCAL TRADE PACT WITH THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE STARTED TOMORROW SIMULTANEOUSLY IN WASHINGTON AND SANTIAGO.

THE DAY'S SOCIAL FUNCTIONS INCLUDED A RECEPTION AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AND ANOTHER GIVEN BY MAJOR GENERAL DAVID STONE, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE CANAL ZONE, IN HONOR OF UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES, HEAD OF THE U.S. DELEGATION.

MJ810PES

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MOBILIZATION (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 1-(AP)-THE INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION PLAN--THE NATION'S BLUEPRINT FOR WAR-HAS BEEN SIMPLIFIED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

A COPY OF THE 1939 EDITION, WHICH IS UNDER SCRUTINY OF THE NEWLY-CREATED WAR RESOURCES BOARD, SHOWED TODAY THAT IT DIFFERED FROM RECENT PREVIOUS PLANS IN THESE RESPECTS:

IT IS BRIEFER, MORE DIRECT AND LESS DETAILED IN CHARTING METHODS OF PUTTING THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES BEHIND THE ARMY AND NAVY IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

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IT STRESSED GENERAL PROCEDURE AND PRINCIPLES, RATHER THAN DETAILED PLAN OF ACTION.

IT PLACES INCREASED EMPHASIS UPON USING EXISTING PEACETIME GOVERN-MENTAL AGENCIES FOR WAR WORK.

HOWEVER, THE OBJECT OF THE PLAN REMAINS THE SAME, NAMELY, TO PROVIDE THE ARMED FORCES WITH AN ADEQUATE AND CONSTANT SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS AND TO SUPPLY CIVILIANS WITH AMPLE SUBSISTENCE, WITHOUT UNDULY DISLOCATING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR, THE PRESIDENT WOULD SUMMON THE RECENTLY CREATED WAR RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION TO SERVE AS A "SUPERAGENCY" IN CONVERTING INDUSTRY TO A WAR-TIME BASIS. THIS BOARD, WHICH WAS SET UP LESS THAN TWO MONTHS AGO IS HEADED BY EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPOR-ATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STRESSED LAST WEEK THAT CREATION OF THE BOARD WAS NOT A STEP TOWARD WAR AND ADDED THAT THE BOARD WOULD BE DIS-BANDED THIS MONTH AFTER COMPLETING A STUDY. HE SAID THE GROUP'S PEACE TIME FUNCTIONS WERE ONLY TEMPORARY AND ADVISORY.

ONE MAN--THE RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION CHAIRMAN--WOULD BE AN INDUSTRIAL CZAR UNDER THE MOBILIZATION PLAN, WITH POSSIBLY GREATER POWERS THAN THOSE EXERCISED BY BERNARD M.BARUCH WHEN HE HEADED THE WORLD WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

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HE WOULD BE ADVISED BY A COUNCIL COMPOSED OF HEADS OF DIVISIONS OF THE RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, HEADS OF OTHER EMERGENCY AGENCIES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WAR, STATE AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

CONTROL OVER INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, TO DIRECT THE FLOW AND VOLUME OF NEEDED WAR GOODS, WOULD BE EXERCISED BY MEANS OF PRIORITY ORDERS ON SHIPMENTS, AND BY LICENSES, EMBARGOES, PRICE CONTROL AND FOREIGN TRADE CONTROL MEASURES.

WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE CREATED DIVISIONS TO PROVIDE THE WAR INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WITH SUFFICIENT PLANT FACILITIES, RAW MATERIALS, POWER, FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION. A COORDINATING DIVISION WOULD MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE

AGENCIES THAT MIGHT COOPERATE IN THE WAR EFFORT.

OTHER EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATIONS, WHOSE FUNCTIONS WOULD BE PERFORMED INITIALLY BY THE WAR RESOURCES AGENCY, WOULD BE: PUBLIC RELATIONS, SELECTIVE SERVICE (DRAFT), FINANCE, TRADE, LABOR AND PRICE CONTROL.

THE FINANCE ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE STAFFED FROM EXISTING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCIAL AGENCIES, WHILE THE TREASURY, RFC, SEC, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND EXPORT-IMPORT BANK WOULD CONTINUE THEIR PRESENT FUNCTIONS.

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CONTROL OF PRICES WOULD BE ATTEMPTED BY VOLUNTARY COOPERATION AND PUBLIC OPINION. WAR SERVICE COMMITTEES OF INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVES WOULD PROVIDE CONTACT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS.

SU1236PES NM

FREIGHTER IS LOST OFF BRAZIL; BRITISH AIR FORCE OVER BERLIN

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Clement, 5051-ton Craft, Sunk by Warship of Unknown Class.

WAS IN NEW YORK IN AUGUST

Commerce Raider May Be One of Nazi Vessels Which Left South American Ports.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today that an armed raider had attacked and sunk the 5,051-ton British ship Clement of the Booth Line in the South Atlantic.

The five-year-old Clement had called at New York on August 29.

"The raider has not yet been identified, but the correct steps are being taken," the Ministry said.

The attack on the Clement was interpreted here as a German move to re-open a world war phase of sea attack. Starting early in 1916, the Moewe, converted from a cargo boat to an auxiliary cruiser, ran the British blockade, sank or captured 60,000 tons of Atlantic shipping and was responsible for sending forty-two allied vessels to the bottom.

The See Adler of Capt. von Luckner carried out similar raids after slipping through the blockade line disguised as a Norwegian lumber schooner.

She ranged far into the Pacific before she broke her back on a reef in the Society Islands.

The Clement's attacker was believed by some to have been either a cruiser or a "pocket battleship."

Call Captain Captive.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports reaching here from Maceio said that eleven survivors of the British freighter Clement had landed at Maceio in a lifeboat.

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The reports said that the captain and engineer of the Clement were taken by the German raider which sank the Clement and that at least twelve members of the crew were rescued by the Brazilian steamship Itatinga.

The Maceio reports said that one of the crew reaching there had a bullet wound.

The Itatinga is scheduled to arrive at Bahia tomorrow.

The reports said that the attack on the freighter took place off the Brazilian town of Pedras, in the State of Alagoas, a short distance northeast of Maceio.

The captain of the Swedish passenger ship Argentina, which arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday, said that he saw a German cruiser headed in the direction of Africa when he was nearing Pernambuco.

Shortly afterward, he said, he saw a British freighter sinking and then a German submarine passing by. Like the cruiser, the submarine was headed east, he said.

Hear All Are Safe.

[Capt. Harris and the crew of forty-nine landed safely at Bahia, according to word received today at the offices of the Booth Steamship Company, Ltd., 17 Battery Place. The announcement contained no details of how the crew got to land.

[The freighter Clement left New York on August 29 on its regular run to Brazilian ports, the Booth American Line said today.

[She carried a crew of forty-nine under the command of Capt. Fred C. P. Harris and six passengers who disembarked at Para. The line said that the Clement left Pernambuco last Friday for Bahia and must have been near that port when attacked.

[Her cargo consisted of 20,000 cases of kerosene for Bahia and a general cargo of radio equipment, auto tires, flour, air brake equipment, building cement, black pepper, truck chassis, refrigerators and pumps. The cargo came from New York and Philadelphia.]

Torpedoed Off Jutland.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Swedish steamer Gun, 1,198 tons, was torpedoed today off Hanstholm, Jutland, and her crew of eighteen was rescued.

The vessel, built in 1891, was bound for Antwerp. Her home port was Gothenburg.

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Swedish Ship Seized.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The newspaper Ekstrabladet in a dispatch from Stockholm said that the Swedish freighter Algeria had been seized in the Baltic Sea and taken to Kiel, Germany.

The 1,617-ton ship was bound for Genoa with a cargo of woodpulp and iron. The German Government has declared wood pulp contraband.

Another report said that the Finnish four-masted schooner Baltic sank at Stevns just north of a German mine field. The crew was rescued. The cause of the sinking was not determined.

Meantime V. Steen-Christenson, director of the company which owned the Danish steamer Vendia, sunk by a submarine in the North Sea with a loss of eleven men, said today that the captain stopped promptly for the raider but was torpedoed.

The director issued this report:

"The captain stopped promptly for the German U-boat, responding to its order with flags and signals of acquiescence. Nevertheless a torpedo was launched. The captain expressed the opinion that the eleven seamen were not drowned, but were killed by an explosion. The weather was fine and clear and the reason for the torpedoing is still unclear."

Tell of Ramming Attempt.

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The German Naval High Command announced today that the Danish steamship Vendia was sunk by a German submarine on September 30.

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Apparently there was loss of life, for the communique mentioned the rescue of survivors.

The High Command said that the Danish steamship tried to ram the submarine. The communique said:

"The forenoon of September 30 the Danish steamer Vendia was ordered by a German U-boat to stop for examination of cargo and establishment of nationality. The steamer increased her speed in an effort to escape. The U-boat headed off the steamer, which then made an effort to ram the submarine. In response to this flagrant act of hostility, the U-boat immediately resorted to force of arms, the steamer being sunk by a torpedo. Survivors of the crew were picked up by the submarine and set aboard another Danish steamer which was passing."

May Be the Cap Norte.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Shipping circles here, speculating on the identity of the German raider which sank the British freighter Clement, recalled today that at least half a dozen German merchantmen have left Brazilian and Argentine ports since the war began and are still unreported.

Among these was the speedy liner Cap Norte, which shipping men said would serve admirably as an armed raider if she possessed or obtained armaments. She sailed more than a week ago from Recife, heavily loaded with fuel and accompanied by two German freighters, likewise carrying fuel and foodstuffs.

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The Cap Norte, a 13,615-ton passenger boat, is one of the fastest liners in the South Atlantic service.

Dutch Stop British Ship.

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—A Netherlands naval guard boat, the Z7, was disclosed officially today to have fired warning shots to stop the 1,004-ton British ship Lindisfarne last night after they had collided in Netherlands territorial waters off the Hook of Holland.

The Lindisfarne ignored a summons to stop, the official report said, whereupon the patrol boat used gunfire and compelled the British merchantman to return to port at the Hook of Holland.

After an official record was made of the collision and the alleged attempt to elude a Netherlands warship, the Lindisfarne was permitted to proceed. The announcement said the Z7 apparently was not damaged and the Lindisfarne only slightly.

A New Sort of Torpedo.

OSLO, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The master of the sunken Norwegian freighter Solaas said today he believed the ship was the victim of a new torpedo technic.

He said no explosion was heard in what he described as a new-style torpedoing of the Solaas Thursday.

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"The Solaas was stopped in high seas, preventing the Germans from coming aboard," he said. "Five enginemen heard a hissing sound, then felt a bump.

"The submarine disappeared and five minutes later the Solaas began sinking from holes in the engine room and bunk room, indicating that a new device penetrated the ship's hull without an explosion.

French Strengthen Grip on Captured German Territory.

NOW HOLDING 60 VILLAGES

Paris Reports Allied Guns Are in a Balcony Position to Dominate Lower Saar.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that British planes have made their first night reconnaissance flight over Berlin.

"Successful air reconnaissances by day and by night have again been carried out over Germany by the Royal Air Force," the Ministry stated. "The night reconnaissances included Berlin and Potsdam."

Potsdam is the site of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm's palace.

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Nazis Laugh.

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Responsible German officials laughed

30.24-3787

30.24 3789

today at the report of British flights over Berlin.

"Citizens of Berlin and Potsdam must have slept soundly," one official declared, "because no one heard the motors."

French Consolidate Lines.

PARIS, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—French military reports said today that the French forces had consolidated their positions and cleaned up thousands of land mines left behind by the Germans on the western front.

They said further that the French had taken advantage of the absence of heavy fighting and that only localized encounters continued.

Officers estimated that the French had exploded 6,000 mines in one area, and declared that one shell alone set off a string 1,000 meters (3,280 feet) long.

The French also announced the capture of a number of prisoners, from whom valuable information on the German defenses in advance of the Siegfried Line was expected.

Meanwhile today it was stated in semi-official quarters that French troops thrusting into Germany had captured more than sixty Nazi villages during the first month of the war, and that French guns now dominate the industrial valleys of the lower Saar, Blies and Lauter rivers.

British Tommies were reported flowing eastward, matching the German re-enforcements said to be en route to the west.

Tonight the French High Command issued the following communique:

"Local enemy attacks have been repulsed to the south of Saarlouis and in the region east of the Saar. In this latter region enemy artillery fire was reported on German localities behind our line."

[The Supreme Army Command at Berlin issued a communique today in which it declared: "In the west, there was merely local artillery and reconnoitering activity. A British scouting plane was shot down east of Padeborn."]

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Aerial Warfare.

Unusual aerial activity marked the past few days, it was asserted, with Nazi flyers making stiffer efforts to turn back allied reconnaissance flights.

An account of a battle fought over German territory on Saturday, disclosed today, said that three French and five German planes were shot down. The account said that two French reconnaissance planes and nine protecting fighters were attacked by fifteen German planes. After a "long" fight, eight of the French ships returned, it was said, bringing "valuable" photographic information concerning the German positions.

Army reports said that the crew of one of the French planes shot down was observed descending in parachutes.

[The British Ministry of Information announced at London today a battle back of the Siegfried Line in which five ships of the Royal Air Force engaged fifteen German planes for half an hour yesterday. The British admitted the loss of three of their planes and the escape of the remaining two.]

Calls on Poles Everywhere.

The reconstructed Polish Government, exiled to France, called upon Poles throughout the world to join a Polish army to fight beside the British and the French. Officials said they hoped to recruit at least 200,000 volunteers from Polish ranks in the United States and Canada.

The new soldier Premier, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, said that remnants of the shattered Polish army would fight on as guerrillas in their Fatherland where Germany and Russia are dividing the spoils.

A 'Balcony Position.'

French reports said that French troops were threatening Zweibruecken, Saarbruecken, Saarelouis and other cities scattered throughout the area where they said an advance toward the Siegfried Line was being strengthened. The French said they held a "balcony position" overlooking the Saar River towns.

The gains made by the French were ascribed by militarists to a series of "shoulder blows" delivered in small, steady, local fights along the 100-mile front between Luxemburg and the Maginot "hinge" near Lauterbourg. These strokes were usually carried out, authorities said, by a battalion or less of French troops preceded by heavy artillery fire, tank thrusts and aerial reconnaissance.

Unworried by Italy.

French military reports said that the number of German troops on the western front had been doubled during the past month and the Nazi front-line strength was estimated by Paris observers at fifty divisions, or more than 1,000,000 men. Large numbers of reserves were said to be concentrated in centers from thirty to fifty miles behind the lines.

Paris commentators expressed the belief that the Siegfried Line re-enforcements were called in more in fear of a possible large-scale French attack than in preparation for a German drive.

The visit of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, to Berlin was interpreted in France as due to Italy's desire to ascertain what was going on between Germany and Russia. Assuming that Germany and Russia have offered Italy a share in the Balkan sphere of influence, French observers declared it would be only a "marginal interest" and that Premier Mussolini knew it. They expressed the belief that Italian neutrality would continue with Germany trying to get supplies through that Southern door.

An indication of French intentions to spurn German "peace" diplomacy was seen in yesterday's War Council, which, under the direction of Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-French forces, examined the allied strategy. French land, air and naval chiefs attended the conference.

ASSERTS ENEMY CRAFT WILL GET THEIR DESSERTS

Emphasizes Ease With Which R. A. F. Planes Flew Over Berlin

English Freighter Is Sunk By Armed Vessel Off Coast Of Brazil

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Casualty List

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—A casualty list issued by the Air Ministry tonight showed 16 flyers killed, 7 wounded, 3 missing and 5 believed taken prisoners since the war started. The dates covered were not announced.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 2—The British Government tonight coupled an announcement that the Royal Air Force had reconnoitered at night over Berlin with a warning that German bombers attempting to raid London would "get the reception they deserve."

At the same time a new menace to British shipping appeared in an Admiralty announcement that an armed raider had sunk the 5,051-ton British freighter Clement in the south Atlantic off the coast of Brazil.

The attack was viewed here as meaning that Germany had started a new phase of sea warfare after a lull in the submarine campaign.

Cruiser Or Battleship

The Admiralty said the raider had not been identified, "but the correct steps are being taken." It said it believed she was either a cruiser or one of Germany's fast, hard-hitting "pocket battleships." The possibility also was advanced that the raider might be an armed merchantman.

Sinking of the Clement brought total British losses since the war's start to at least thirty-two and was the first reported since the 4,646-ton freighter Hazelside was shelled and torpedoed off the Irish coast September 24.

The British, who have made elaborate preparations against possible air raids on London, heart of the empire, have sought to emphasize the "ease" with which the Royal Air Force has been able to make reconnaissance flights over Germany.

Day And Night Flights

Today's communique said successful air reconnaissances had been carried out over Germany by day and night, the night flights including one over Berlin and Potsdam, the first to be announced since the war started.

The British Press Association said Royal Air Force planes dropped propaganda leaflets over Berlin and Potsdam.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In Berlin responsible German quarters laughed at the report. "Citizens of Berlin and Potsdam must have slept soundly," one official said, "because no one heard the motors."]

Accounts of the flight over Berlin and Potsdam noted it was 600 miles from London to Berlin, and asserted that British planes to reach the German capital would have to fly more than 400 miles over enemy territory.

The warning to German bombers in event of attempted London flights was made in Parliament by R. A. Butler, Foreign Under Secretary. He was replying to a question from Laborite Josiah C. Wedgwood, who asked for reports from British officials returned from Poland on the effects of bombings there so as to get "some idea of what it would be here."

Butler said such reports were not yet available. Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Poland, arrived today, however, and was expected to provide full details.

Raider Sinks Freighter off Brazil Coast

Varying Reports Assert U-Boat or Armed Ship Sent Vessel to Bottom

27 Believed Saved Out of Crew of 49

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Attacker Is Said to Have Taken Captain Aboard; Britain Calls It Piracy

By The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2.—The Brazilian government news agency Agencia Nacional, reported tonight that the 5,051-ton British freighter Clement had been sunk by a submarine.

This account differed from Recife-Pernambuco advices, based on an account of survivors, that the freighter had been attacked by the guns of an armed German raider and from official British reports that a cruiser or "pocket battleship" had made the attack.

The Swedish captain of the passenger ship Argentina, which arrived here yesterday, said he saw a German cruiser headed in the direction of Africa near Recife. Soon afterward, he added, he saw a German submarine going in the same direction.

Although first reports said eleven survivors in a lifeboat had landed at Maceio aboard the Brazilian ship Itatinga, the Agencia Nacional did not mention any arriving lifeboat.

The agency's dispatch from Maceio quoted the survivors as asserting the attacker was a submarine. The ship was said to have been sunk after the crew entered lifeboats at the order of the German commander. The submarine fired twenty shots. The commander of the Itatinga related that he searched fruitlessly for other lifeboats after picking up one boatload.

The dispatch said British and Brazilian authorities had boarded the Itatinga at Maceio, and the ship sailed yesterday afternoon for Bahia, taking the survivors, who will be placed in care of the British Consul there. The dispatch said the rescue took place yesterday morning.

Captain Reported a Prisoner

RECIFE, Brazil, Oct. 2 (AP).—The shelling and sinking of the British freighter Clement by an armed German raider sixty miles off the Brazilian coast was reported today in dispatches received here. At least a score of sailors were not accounted for.

The reports said Capt. Frederick C. P. Harris and the chief engineer, W. Bryant, of the five-year-old Clement had been taken aboard the German ship, whose name was not ascertained.

Fifteen members of the crew of forty-nine and a pilot were reported picked up by the Brazilian steamer Itatinga, which heard the Clement's SOS and sped to the scene. From Maceio, about 300 miles northeast of Bahia, came word that eleven survivors of the Clement had landed there in a lifeboat. The sailors aboard the Itatinga said they did not know the fate of the remainder of the crew of forty-nine aboard the Clement.

The Itatinga survivors reported the German raider had fired two shells into the Clement while she sailed seventy miles north of Maceio, off Porto de Pedras.

The Clement, whose home port was Liverpool, England, was steaming south from Recife to Bahia. She had been regularly in service between the east coast of the United States and South American ports, and had sailed from New York on Aug. 29.

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FIRST LEAD BRITISH

BY DWIGHT PITKIN

LONDON, OCT. 2—(AP)—A NIGHT RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT BY BRITISH PLANES OVER BERLIN AND THE SINKING OF A BRITISH FREIGHTER BY AN ARMED RAIDER WERE MARKED UP TODAY ON THE CREDIT AND DEBIT SIDES OF BRITAIN'S WARTIME LEDGER.

ANNOUNCING THE FIRST BRITISH FLIGHT OVER THE GERMAN CAPITAL, THE

AIR MINISTRY SAID THAT "SUCCESSFUL" AIR RECONNAISSANCES BY DAY AND NIGHT HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT OVER GERMANY AND THAT THE NIGHT RECONNAISSANCES INCLUDED BERLIN AND POTSDAM. THERE WERE NO OTHER DETAILS.

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THE ATTACK ON THE 5,051-TON BRITISH FREIGHTER CLEMENT IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BY AN ARMED RAIDER WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RAIDER HAD NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED, "BUT THE CORRECT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN."

THE CLEMENT WAS REPORTED ATTACKED ABOUT 70 MILES OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST. OFFICIAL CIRCLES LEARNED THAT ONE BOAT-LOAD OF THE CREW HAD REACHED SHORE.

(REPORTS REACHING RIO DE JANEIRO FROM MACEI SAID 11 SURVIVORS OF THE CLEMENT LANDED THERE IN A LIFEBOAT AND RELATED THAT 12 OTHERS WERE RESCUED BY THE BRAZILIAN STEAMSHIP ITATINGA. THE CLEMENT WAS SAID TO CARRY A CREW OF 49. SURVIVORS SAID THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE CLEMENT WERE TAKEN BY THE GERMAN RAIDER WHICH THEY DID NOT IDENTIFY).

SINKING OF THE CLEMENT, WHICH BROUGHT THE TOTAL BRITISH LOSSES SINCE THE WAR'S START TO AT LEAST 31 SHIPS, WAS THE FIRST REPORTED SINCE SEPT.24, WHEN THE 4,646-TON FREIGHTER HAZELSIDE WAS SHELLED AND TORPEDOED OFF THE IRISH COAST.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT OVER BERLIN WAS FOLLOWED BY ASSURANCE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT ANY GERMAN PLANES WHICH TRY TO RAID LONDON "WILL GET THE RECEPTION THEY DESERVE."

LABORITE JOSIAH WEDGWOOD HAD SOUGHT DETAILED REPORTS OF THE EFFECTS OF GERMAN BOMBINGS IN POLAND. FOREIGN UNDERSECRETARY GAVE ASSURANCES ON LONDON'S READINESS FOR AIR RAIDS IN ANSWERING, BUT SAID DETAILED REPORTS ON POLAND WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN INFORMED COMMONS THAT HE WOULD WAIT UNTIL TOMORROW TO TELL MEMBERS WHAT THE GOVERNMENT THOUGHT OF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN PARTITION OF POLAND AND OF THE PEACE GESTURES EMANATING FROM BERLIN. #

LONDON--SECOND ADD CLEMENT X X X POCKET BATTLESHIP."

(BRITAIN'S PREOCCUPATION HERETOFORE HAS BEEN CHIEFLY SUBMARINES AND ONLY LAST NIGHT WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SAID THAT "A WEEK HAS PASSED SINCE A BRITISH SHIP, ALONE OR IN CONVOY, HAS BEEN SUNK OR EVEN MOLESTED BY A U-BOAT ON THE HIGH SEAS."

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(CHURCHILL ADDED THAT "IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE U-BOAT ATTACKS UPON THE LIFE OF THE BRITISH ISLES HAS NOT SO FAR PROVED SUCCESSFUL.")

(UP TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SINKING OF THE CLEMENT, AT LEAST 31 BRITISH SHIPS HAD BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

(LARGEST WAS THE 13,581-TON PASSENGER LINER ATHENIA, SUNK SEPT.3, WITH THE DEATH LIST SET AT 128 OF WHICH 28 WERE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

(THE LAST PREVIOUS REPORT OF THE SINKING OF A BRITISH SHIP WAS ON SEPT.24, WHEN THE 4,646-TON FREIGHTER HAZELSIDE WAS SHELLED AND TORPEDOED NE

(THE CLEMENT, A FREIGHTER, IS OWNED BY THE BOOTH-AMERICAN LINE AND HAS BEEN IN SERVICE BETWEEN THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS. HER HOME PORT IS LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.)

WDSTAFF

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Swedish Planes Save Steamer From Warship

Reports Its Warning Shots Drove Off German Craft Halting Neutral Freighter

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STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2.—Swedish fighting planes were reported today to have fired warning salvos at a German warship which halted a Swedish steamer, and to have driven the warship away.

The report said the planes, patrolling the Baltic coast, observed the warship hailing the steamer in Swedish waters and dived between the ships, firing warning machine-gun shots. The warship moved away and the steamer continued on her course.

The master of the Swedish steamer Gun, 1,198 tons, sunk fifty-three miles off Hanstholm, Denmark, asserted today that the commander of the German submarine which dynamited his ship had told him he had also sunk a British submarine which appeared on the scene while the German crew was placing dynamite in the Gun's hold.

The master of the Swedish ship said the German U-boat dived while he and two other Swedes were aboard it, staying down from 5 p. m Saturday until 4 a. m. Sunday, during which time three torpedoes were fired.

The English apparently did not attack the German submarine, the Swedish captain said, because they had learned from the Gun's crew that he was aboard the U-boat. Eighteen members of the Gun's crew were rescued by a Danish steamer.

The Swedish captain said the German commander who held him captive also sank the 1,150-ton Danish ship Vendia, torpedoed Saturday in the North Sea with the loss of eleven men.

At Copenhagen, V. Steen-Christensen, director of the Associated Coal Importers, of Copenhagen, which owned the Vendia, said the captain "stopped promptly" when hailed by the submarine, but the freighter was torpedoed just the same.

(A German naval high command statement said the Vendia was sunk after it attempted to ram the submarine.)

Indications that the Germans were concentrating their activities against neutral ships in the central Baltic were seen in reports that eight Swedish cargo ships were hailed east of the Island of Oeland, Sweden. The commander of the Swedish minefields there messaged Malmo that a German armed trawler had captured the eight vessels.

The Swedish Admiralty reported that the eight ships were taken to German harbors. German planes participated in the seizure. As a result of German naval activity in the Baltic, all Swedish ships were ordered to stay within territorial waters.

Observers said they believed Germany was seeking to control the Baltic between the Islands of Oeland and Gotland, Sweden, pointing out there is heavy Swedish and Finnish traffic there where it is easier to hail and capture ships than in the North Sea. The German dispatch boat was patrolling those waters.

It was reported at Stockholm the Swedish Minister at Berlin had protested against the capture of the Lettish steamer Imanta in Swedish waters Sunday and the flying of a German plane over Swedish territory.

The Copenhagen newspaper *Ekstrabladet* said the Swedish freighter Algeria, 1,617 tons, had been captured in the Baltic and taken to Kiel, Germany. She was bound for Genoa, Italy, a non-belligerent, with woodpulp and iron. Germany has declared woodpulp on its contraband list.

Another Copenhagen report said the Finnish four-masted schooner Baltic was sunk at Stevns, just north of a German mine field. The crew was rescued.

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Hel Fortress Defenders Gain Swedish Haven

Fugitive Poles Reveal How They Dodged Nazi Ships in Escape Over Baltic

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Polish patrol boat Batory arrived today at the Swedish island of Gotland with Polish military men from the surrendered Polish fortress of Hel Peninsula, who told an exciting tale of playing hide-and-seek with German ships in the Baltic.

Several times after they left Hel Sunday the Batory was chased by German ships, but managed to escape capture.

The Polish refugees included eighteen military men, mostly officers, among them the commander of the Hel fortress.

[Hel, last center of Polish military resistance, surrendered Sunday after holding out through four weeks of German siege.]

On Sunday, the fugitives said, they learned that they would have to undergo a renewed German attack the following day, and decided to attempt to get through the German navy blockade and mines.

Two smaller boats loaded with Poles departed from Hel at the same time, but their fate is unknown.

Until they talked to Swedish Coast Guard officers, the Poles did not know Warsaw had surrendered. Tonight the Polish fugitives stayed at the town of Klintehamn.

SOVIET NOW CALLS ON LATVIA TO SIGN ANTI-WAR TREATY

Russian Army Is Reported on Border as Talks Begin at Moscow.

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MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia summoned Latvia's Foreign Minister to Moscow today for the purpose of negotiating a "non-aggression" pact, informed persons said, giving Russia military and naval concessions similar to those she recently obtained from Estonia.

[A German news agency report reaching Berlin from Kaunas today said that Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys of Lithuania would follow the ministers of Estonia and Latvia to Moscow for conferences on the changing Baltic line-up, and that Mr. Urbsys is expected to depart by plane tomorrow on the invitation of the Soviet Government. Meanwhile the Lithuanian Cabinet met again today to consider a reorientation of Lithuanian policy as a result of the Soviet pacts with Germany and Estonia.]

The Latvian Foreign Minister, William Munters, and two secretaries of the Latvian foreign trade commission landed at the Moscow airport tonight and were met by Foreign Office officials and the staff of the Latvian legation.

Troops at the Border.

Unofficial reports from abroad said that Russia had shifted twenty divisions of troops from the Estonian border to the Latvian frontier, but there was no confirmation of these rumors here.

The Latvian legation here said merely that Mr. Munters was coming "to clear up the situation created in the Baltic by the Russo-German and Russo-Estonian pacts."

Latvia, which has excellent harbors—some of which are fortified—on the Gulf of Riga and on the Baltic, provides a natural trade outlet for Russian shipments to the west. An agreement with Latvia similar to the one Russia already has with Estonia would strengthen further the Soviet's position in the Baltic.

Announcement of the Latvian Minister's impending visit was coupled with indications that Russia is seeking to bolster her position in the southeast by formulating a plan to keep the Balkans neutral under the leadership of the Kremlin.

The presentation of this plan, it was expected, would be accompanied by demands upon Rumania for the return of Bessarabia, the rich oil region which Russia lost after the world war.

The Dardanelles.

The Russian program, diplomats believed, calls for an agreement with Turkey designed to strengthen the Soviet position in the Black Sea. Moscow, they declared, seeks to prevent Turkey from reaching any agreement with France and Great Britain that would leave the Dardanelles, entrance to the Black Sea, open to Allied warships in the event of conflict with the Soviet.

This situation, it was believed, was the subject of a four-hour conference at the Kremlin last night between the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, the Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov, and Joseph Stalin. Also participating in the conference were Vice-Commissar Vladimir Potemkin, the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, and the Turkish Ambassadir to Moscow.

The meeting delayed the scheduled departure of the Turkish officials, who had met with the French and British envoys here in a mysterious conference on Saturday.

Meanwhile reports which neither the Russian nor Rumanian capitals would confirm said that Rumania's Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, would arrive here within the next day or two. It was expected that Russia would make his visit the occasion for presenting a Balkan peace plan as well as for demanding return of Bessarabia.

In British and French quarters in Moscow no concern over these developments was shown, instead it was indicated that the Allies would be pleased if the negotiations resulted in confining the war to western Europe.

Meanwhile, just as a Soviet military and engineering delegation arrived in Tallinn to put into effect the pacts which gave to Russia military and naval concessions in Estonia and which provided for trade increases between the two nations, Molotov and Foreign Minister Karl Selter of Estonia today exchanged messages of thanks and congratulation over the Russo-Estonian pacts concluded last Thursday.

Mr. Selter thanked Molotov, and through him Stalin, "for wise guidance in the political and economic negotiations" which brought agreements "aiming at further development of peaceful collaboration." In his reply Molotov expressed his "conviction that our new agreement will create favorable opportunities for the development and flourishing life of the peoples of Estonia and the Soviet Union."

Godless League in Poland.

There was no officaal comment here on developments in Poland, but there were indications that Russia had begun an anti-religous campaign in the newly won Polish Ukraine and White Russian territories.

Pravda, the official newspaper, gave prominence to a speech by Emelyan Yaroslavsky, head of the Godless League, in which he said that the Polish landlord class had forced religion on the peasant workers.

"We must explain to the liberated peasants and workers that the church has never done anything for them in their fight for liberty," he declared.

Yaroslavsky said that the areas had been kept under "medieval oppressions" and that the "priests for twenty years told lies about the Soviet Union, where freedom of religion exists."

The staff of the Polish embassy, which has remained here throughout the hostilities, was expected to leave tomorrow.

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Rumania Worried.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government, mindful of the fate of Poland, nervously watched the Moscow talks today between the Russian leaders and Sukru Saracoglu.

It was learned that Premier Grigore Gafencu, who had planned to leave today for Moscow, had decided to postpone his trip, preferring to await Saracoglu's visit here on his way back to Istanbul.

Mr. Gafencu, it was said, may yet change his mind, however, depending upon a report from Saracoglu, who is acting as unofficial spokesman for the Balkan nations.

Whatever results from the Moscow talks, foreign diplomats here freely predicted, it can hardly add to Russo-German friendship.

With Russia apparently determined to gain control of the Black Sea and its bordering nations, the result, foreign observers said, can only curb German influence in this part of the world—influence which the Nazis counted as all-important for obtaining food and war supplies.

The emergence of Russia as Germany's partner in the partition of Poland has changed Turkey's role in the Near Eastern affairs and with Turkey's, that of other Balkan nations, since Turkey controls the Dardanelles.

Latvians Take Their Turn at Stalin's Door

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Delegates Talk 2 Hours at Kremlin; Summons to Lithuania Reported

Finns May Be Next; Turks Still on Hand

Russians Pressing Drive to Tighten Their Grip on Baltic and Balkans

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Oct. 2.—Josef V. Stalin and other Soviet officials held a two-hour conference tonight with Foreign Minister William Munters of Latvia, as Soviet Russia intensified her diplomatic moves in the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Balkans.

Diplomatic observers agreed that the conference probably meant an attempt to strengthen that Soviet control of the northern Baltic and the Gulf of Finland which was gained last week through a treaty with Estonia.

No announcement was made of the purpose of the conference, however, and official interpretation likewise still was lacking of negotiations that are proceeding with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, who is in Moscow.

Besides Munters, invited here for the conversations, was the Latvian Director of Department of Treaties, M. Kampe. The Soviet Minister to Latvia, I. S. Zotov, and the Soviet trade representative in Latvia, M. Terentyev, arrived with Munters. The central airport was decorated with Soviet and Latvian flags for the arrivals.

Reception Is Cool

Participating in tonight's conversations were Stalin, Viacheslav M. Molotov, Premier and Foreign Commissar; Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Zotov, Munters and M. Kocins, Latvian Minister at Moscow.

Munters was received in diplomatically correct fashion, but his reception contrasted with the effusive welcomes that have been given others in the stream of foreign diplomats arriving in Moscow in recent weeks.

The reception for the Latvians was markedly different, for instance, from that which greeted Joachim von Ribbentrop German Foreign Minister, last week. There were no Latvian banners, no guards of honor, no brass bands. Potemkin, usually the official greeter, was absent.

It was reported unofficially that the Lithuanian Minister at Moscow, Dr. Jurgis Baltrusaitis, had left here for home and that the Lithuanian Foreign Minister would be summoned to the Soviet capital after dealings with Latvia had been concluded.

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Offer to Lithuania Reported

[In Berlin the German official news agency, D. N. B., reported from Kaunas (Kovno) that Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys of Lithuania would follow the Ministers of Estonia and Latvia to Moscow for conversations on the changing Baltic line-up. D. N. B. said Urbsys was expected to go to Moscow by plane on Tuesday in response to a Soviet invitation. The Lithuanian Cabinet was in session again on Monday.

[According to The United Press, a Berlin radio announcement said Moscow had offered Lithuania a "friendly agreement" which would not be a mutual assistance pact such as was concluded with Estonia. Direct dispatches from Kaunas spoke of intensified Communist activity in Lithuania, including circulation of handbills demanding resignation of the government.]

Finland came into the field of speculation in diplomatic quarters

here, some sources remarking on the possibility that Finland "would be next" in Soviet Russia's drive to strengthen her naval and military position on the Baltic.

[Reports that Finland had received an invitation to send a representative to Moscow were authoritatively denied at Helsingfors.]

It was understood that British Ambassador Sir William Seeds and the French Counselor of Embassy, Jean Payart, again called on the Turkish delegation today, but the British refused to confirm or deny the report.

Diplomatic circles took it for granted that the Soviet government would make demands upon Latvia similar to those which have led her neighbor, Estonia, to grant to Russia nicreased trade concessions and the right to establish naval and air bases on two Estonian islands and at one port.

A Riga dispatch by Tass, official Soviet new agency, announced over the radio tonight said the Latvian government realized that "conditions n the eastern part of Europe are greatly changed" and that therefore Latvia had decided to go to Moscow for negotiations.

Latvia, whic hhas excellent harbors, some of these fortified, on the Gulf of Riga and on the Baltic, provides a natural trade outlet for Russian shipments to the west. Unofficial reports from abroad said that Russia had shifted twenty divisions of troops from the Estonia border to the Latvian frontier, but there was no confirmation here of the reports.

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N. Session for Turks

The Turkish delegation, which is headed by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, failed to see Molotov today as expected. The Turks apparently were awaiting instructions from home. It was considered likely the Turks would be received tomorrow at the Kremlin, where so many vital negotiations have been concluded recently.

Some diplomatic quarters, particularly the British and French, argued that Russia's latest moves were designed to block Germany both in the Baltic and the Balkans. Other sources considered this view "wishful thinking." In effect, these observers said, Russia's high-speed diplomatic pressure seemed directed against both the Allies and the Reich, being, naturally designed primarily to improve Russia's own position.

The Russian program, diplomatic circles said, calls for an agreement with Turkey designed to strengthen the Soviet position in the Black Sea Moscow, they declared, seeks to prevent Turkey from reaching any agreement with France and Great Britain that would leave the Darwanelles, entrance to the Black Sea, open to allied warships in the event of conflict with the Soviet Union.

This situation, it was believed, was the subject of the four-hour conference last night at the Kremlin of Saracoglu, Moloton and Josef V. Stalin.

Notice that the Communist International was calling on workers throughout the world to fight against capitalist "war mongers" was given in a speech by V. Florin, a member of the presidium of the executive committee of the International. He said that the Communists were working against the capitalists "no matter in what disguise" and that the workers "must conquer in capitalistic countries if war is to be eliminated."

INTO EFFECT THE AGREEMENT ALREADY REACHED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ESTONIA FOR THE ERECTION OF SOVIET AIR AND NAVAL BASES ON ESTONIAN TERRITORY INCREASE OF TRADE AND INCREASED TRANSIT PRIVILEGES FOR SOVIET GOODS TO ESTONIAN PORTS.

IN LATVIAN OFFICIAL QUARTERS IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT NO DEMANDS YET HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM MOSCOW.

RIGA, LATVIA, OCT. 2-(AP)-REORGANIZATION OF BALTIC RELATIONSHIPS IN LINE WITH THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN PACT CONTINUED APACE TODAY.

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LATVIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, WILLIAM MUNTERS, WENT BY AIRPLANE TO MOSCOW AT NOON TO TALK THINGS OVER WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF.

IT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER JUOZAS URBSYS OF LITHUANIA WOULD FLY TO THE SAME PLACE TOMORROW ON THE INVITATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

(ONLY LAST MARCH 23 LITHUANIA, ORIENTING HERSELF UNDER NAZI PRESSURE, CEDED MEMELLAND, 1,099-MILE STRIP OF BALTIC TERRITORY CONTAINING THE ONLY LITHUANIAN SEAPORT, TO GERMANY. ADOLF HITLER MADE A TRIUMPHAL TRIP ON THE BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND TO RECEIVE THE NEW ACQUISITION. THE CESSION PACT PLEDGED THE TWO COUNTRIES NEITHER TO FIGHT EACH OTHER NOR TO SUPPORT A THIRD POWER ATTACKING EITHER.

(ON MAY 20 GERMANY AND LITHUANIA SIGNED FURTHER AGREEMENTS DEALING WITH POSTAL SERVICE, FOREIGN CURRENCY, CUSTOMS AND THE SOJOURN OF LITHUANIAN WORKERS IN THE FREE PORT ZONES OF MEMEL. ON AUG. 29 GERMANY ASSURED LITHUANIA THE REICH WOULD RESPECT HER NEUTRALITY IN EVENT OF EUROPEAN WAR.)

A RUSSIAN MISSION CONSISTING OF 14 OFFICERS AND A NUMBER OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS ARRIVED AT TALINN, ESTONIA, THIS MORNING TO PUT

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN FINLAND DISCLAIMED REPORTS THAT FINLAND, LIKEWISE, IS SCHEDULED FOR A NEW DEAL WITH RUSSIA.

FD900PES

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 2-(AP)-D.N.B., GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH TONIGHT FROM TALLINN SAID PRESIDENT KONSTANTIN PAETS, OF ESTONIA, HAD RATIFIED THE RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN PACT AND HAD ORDERED ITS PROMULGATION.

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SF135PES

HITLER-CIANO TALKS COVER THREE POINTS

What Italy May Expect and Spheres in East Are Discussed.

ALSO EFFECT OF PEACE NOW

Italian Foreign Minister Returns to Rome After Spending Day in Berlin.

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BERLIN, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler sent today to Premier Mussolini what Nazis said were the three main points of his conversations with Il Duce's son-in-law, the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

These points were given authoritatively as:

1. The possibilities of the future in Europe, including Italy's share in what will or may happen.

2. Germany's conception of various spheres of interest in Eastern Europe.

3. The possibilities of giving effect to the German thesis that the European war should be ended now.

It was intimated further that Herr Hitler, in his speech before the Reichstag some time this week, would give the world Germany's conception of the peace possibilities.

Count Ciano left Berlin today for Rome, concluding the first conversations between the Rome-Berlin axis partners since the outbreak of the war.

Agreement Reported.

Although there was no official comment on the result of Count Ciano's conversations with Fuehrer Hitler and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the speed with which they were concluded indicated to observers that both countries were in complete agreement regarding future moves. Count Ciano arrived here only last evening.

Italian circles said they believed the conversations had resulted in full clarification of questions arising from the present European

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situation, especially the new relations between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Some observers saw in Count Ciano's visit a new reason for believing that Premier Mussolini may assume the role of mediator in a "final peace offensive" by the Reich.

Escorted to Station.

Ciano left Berlin by train at 12:02 P. M. (6:02 A. M., Eastern standard time). He was accompanied to the station by Herr Von Ribbentrop, the staff of the Italian embassy and numerous high ranking Nazi officials.

The latter included Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, a member of the secret cabinet council and chief commander of the German armed forces as secretary of war; Heinrich Himmler, chief of the secret police; Robert Ley, Hitler's trade union commissioner, and Dr. Hans Lammers, a member of the wartime ministerial council.

Observers speculating on Mussolini's possible assumption of the role of mediator noted that semi-official comment in Berlin stressed the "European mission" of Il Duce.

A well-informed person, when asked to comment on the outcome of Count Ciano's visit, said:

"The visit speaks for itself—no interpretation is necessary. There will, however, be a final communique later."

It was said that the ground had been thoroughly covered in the conversations between Hitler and the two Foreign Ministers last night, and that Herr Von Ribbentrop's appearance with Count Ciano this morning, therefore, was purely a matter of courtesy.

Operations in Poland.

A brief communique issued this morning by the German High Command said that the Hela Peninsula, the last zone of Polish resistance, had surrendered yesterday as Nazi land and naval forces were preparing to launch a joint attack.

The Polish force holding the peninsula, which juts out into the Baltic Sea, was composed of fifty-two officers and 4,000 men under Gen. Von Unruh, the communique said.

The High Command declared that the first German troops had moved into Warsaw yesterday and that occupation of the city was proceeding without incident.

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Praise for Mussolini.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which frequently forecasts action of the German Foreign Office, referred to Signor Mussolini today as "the herald of the peoples who today constitute the real peace front."

Informed quarters placed increasing emphasis on what they termed the German-Russian-Italian desire to end "this purposeless conflict."

Speculation regarding the outcome of the conversations between Hitler and Count Ciano was accompanied by indications that the Fuehrer is preparing concrete proposals for presentation to the Reichstag this week.

No date for convening of the Reichstag has been set, but reliable informants said that time would be allowed to observe French-British reaction to the German-Soviet overture for peace based upon the partition of Poland.

Hint at Axis Expansion.

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter hinted at possible expansion of the Rome-Berlin axis if Nazi-Communist peace overtures are rejected by Britain and France.

"The Moscow agreement is shouldered not only by almost 300,000,000 people united in the great German Reich and the Soviet Union, but it also finds approval from two other great Powers (Japan and Italy), together with most of the neutrals," it said.

Text of German Communique

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP).—The German supreme army command issued today the following communique:

"Yesterday forenoon the first German troops moved into Warsaw without incident. The occupation of Praga (a Warsaw suburb) was completed yesterday.

"The last point of Polish resistance, the fortified Hel Peninsula, surrendered unconditionally yesterday before an attack prepared jointly by the Army and Navy even could be carried out.

"The garrison of fifty-two officers, among whom was the Polish navy chief, Rear Admiral von Unruh, and 4,000 men will surrender arms this forenoon.

"In the west there was merely local artillery and reconnoitering activity. A British scouting plane was shot down east of Padeborn (a German city ninety miles east of the Dutch frontier and 200 miles northeast of the French frontier)."

POLISH MARSHAL SHUNNED IN EXILE

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Smigly-Rydz Described as 'a Broken Man.'

BUCHAREST, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The once proud Field Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander of Poland's vanquished legions, was described by refugees today as a broken exile, shunned by his fellow officers who coldly regard him as a general who deserted his doomed but fighting army.

The Field Marshal, along with a number of other Polish officers, is interned at a Craiova hotel.

Refugees from Craiova said that Smigly-Rydz and other ranking officers were allowed to use the hotel dining room and lobby under the surveillance of guards but that he seldom joined the other members of the staff in conversation and that he ate alone at another table.

Many Polish officerse were reported to avoid their former commander because they held him responsible for the quick demoralization of Polish armies under the German onslaught. Others asserted they could not understand why he did not join the fighting forces around Warsaw or Lwow or help reorganize the Polish Legion in France.

In addition to the leaders, some 12,000 Polish officers and men are interned in Rumania. About 5,000 of the refugees are air corps personnel. A large number of planes and other army equipment also are held.

Germany was reported, meanwhile, to have protested to Rumania because rufugee President Ignace Moscicki of Poland was allowed to resign and name a successor while on Rumanian soil.

Moscicki resigned on Saturday and named Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, who is in Paris, as his successor. He had geen kept in "limited" domicile, but left for Paris after resigning.

Complete Germanization Expected for Slovakia

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Tuka, Pro-Nazi Extremist, May Be Premier; Tiso Under Cloud

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Oct. 2 (AP).—Sources high in the Slovak government said today that an impending Cabinet shake-up would put in leaders favoring complete Germanization of Slovakia, already under German military protection.

Interior Minister Bela Tuka, regarded as an extremist in the pro-German wing of the Hlinka party, the only surviving political machine in Slovakia, was expected even by his opponents to become Premier this month. The present Premier, Josef Tiso, who followed Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's policy last March 14 by arranging for Slovakia to break off from Czecho-Slovakia but who now is described by the pro-German element as "not very trustworthy," will became first President of Slovakia, according to present plans. The Presidency, it was said, would be a position cloaked with symbolic power but little authority.

[A short-wave broadcast from Berlin heard by the Herald Tribune last night said that the first Slovak state President would be elected on Oct. 2, and "since according to the Slovak constitution the president of the Hlinka party must also be state President, Premier Dr. Tiso, who was elected Sunday as party president, will consequently be also the first Slovak state President." The broadcast added that Professor Tuka was being "mentioned" for the Premiership.]

Both Tiso and Foreign Minister Ferdinand Durcansky were said to be under a cloud because the Slovak Minister to Poland, Julius Szatmary, and the Slovak Consul in London, Milan Harminc, turned against Slovak-German policy in public attacks last month during the German conquest of Poland. Szathmary was Tiso's choice for the Warsaw post, and Durcansky sent Harminc to London over the protest of pro-Germans.

BRITISH STAND ON NAZI-SOVIET PACT EXPECTED

Commons Meeting to Hear Chamberlain Message on Official Policy.

250,000 MORE TO REGISTER

England Hears Churchill Declare Hitler Started War, but Britain Will Finish It.

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LONDON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Great Britain strengthened herself today for hostilities on the world war scale, apparently intending to ignore any Nazi-communist peace offer.

The first official reaction to the report that Hitler would propose through a neutral Power that the war be called off on the basis of the partitionment of Poland came from fiery Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who told the nation last night that "we are going on to the end."

Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to amplify the Government's stand in a message to the House of Commons today on the Russo-German treaty of amity. Mr. Chamberlain will give the House his fifth war review at another session tomorrow. But no further statement from the war Cabinet was expected before the British Government learns the details of Hitler's plan.

Meanwhile, the Government assured the House of Commons today that any enemy planes which try to raid London "will get the reception they deserve."

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made the statement in reply to questions from Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite, who sought detailed reports from British officials formerly in Poland on the effect of German bombings there. Col. Wedgwood said that such reports would give "some idea of what it would be here."

The Under-Secretary said that detailed reports were not available at this time.

Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for the former Free City of Danzig, now reincorporated within Germany, arrived from Geneva last night and arranged for a conference today with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax.

250,000 More Recruits.

Meanwhile, King George's first proclamation under the armed forces act approved by Parliament at the outbreak of war, called up for service about 250,000 additional soldiers, summoning all youths between the ages of 20 and 22 to register for military service at a date to be set later.

At the same time authoritative persons said that no further demands would be made on Great Britain's man power until the new year.

About 240,000 youths who reached the age of 20 before June 3, last had already been registered under the conscription act adopted before the war started.

An Information Ministry communique told of a dogfight yesterday over Germany's Siegfried Line between five Royal Air Force planes and fifteen German air fighters. It acknowledged that three British war planes were shot down during an intense battle of more than half an hour and that another made a forced landing. But it said that eight of the twelve men in the British crews were observed escaping by parachute.

The British squadron leader, the communique said, finished his reconnaissance assignment by dodging and banking while a gunner in the tail of his plane poured a steady fire into pursuing German craft.

It said further that two German planes were shot down and that the others, "shaken by the gunner's steady and accurate fire," gave up the fight.

Churchill's Speech.

The nation heard its red-haired First Lord of the Admiralty broadcast in a voice that burned with defiance.

"It was for Hitler to say when the war would begin," Churchill declared, "but it is not for him or his successors to say when it will end.

"It began when he wanted it, and it will end only when we are convinced that he has had enough."

Mr. Churchill told the nation that "a large army has already gone to France" and that "British armies upon the scale of the effort of the great war are in preparation."

How soon Great Britain might achieve victory, he asserted, depended on "how long Herr Hitler and his group of wicked men, whose hands are soiled with blood and corruption, can keep their grip upon the docile, unhappy German people."

After One Month.

Mr. Churchill summed up three outstanding events of the first month of conflict:

1. "Poland has been overrun but will rise again."
2. "Russia has warned Hitler off his Eastern dreams."
3. "The U-boats may be safely left to the care and constant attention of the British Navy."

Mr. Churchill dwelt on how British warships were running down German submarines. He said that they were being hunted with zeal—"and not altogether without relish."

Russia, he said, had followed a cold policy of self-interest, but the Red Army had created a line on the Eastern front which the Nazis would not dare attack.

Discussing the Russian "enigma," Mr. Churchill said that "through the fog of confusion and uncertainty we may discern quite plainly the community of interests which exist between England, France and Russia to prevent the Germans from carrying the flames of war into the Balkans and Turkey".

He also made this friendly gesture to Italy: "We appreciate in England the reasons why this great and friendly nation of Italy, with whom we have never been at war, has not seen fit to enter the struggle."

Of Great Britain's own position, Mr. Churchill declared: "We believe we are entitled to the respect and good will of the world and, particularly, of the United States." He described British forces as "the defenders of civilization."

He drew a parallel between the present conflict and the American civil war, declaring that "all the heroism of the South could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery, just as all the courage and skill, which the Germans always show in war, will not free them from the reproach of Nazism with its intolerance and brutality."

Mr. Churchill ignored the challenge to answer questions raised by a voice in German which broke into a British Broadcasting Corporation program before his speech. The questions were: "Where is the British aircraft carrier hit by a German bomb in the North Sea?" "What caused the sinking of the Athenia?" "Why did Churchill say a U-boat commander who had sent an S O S to him had been captured, when the commander in question had returned to Germany?"

Two hours after the Churchill speech a German giving his name as Hans Fritsche broke into another BBC broadcast and attacked Mr. Churchill for not answering the questions. The first German voice had promised a Germany reply if Mr. Churchill answered.

ITALY FEARS NAZIS WILL DEMAND AID

Rome Thinks Nation May Be Forced Into War.

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ROME, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Italian and foreign diplomats expressed a growing concern today lest Italy be forced into the European war, if Great Britain and France turned down a peace offer by Adolf Hitler.

Officials were silent regarding Foreign Minister Count Ciano's visit to Berlin, but many Italians said they thought that Hitler was asking Italy to present a peace proposal by Der Fuehrer—and be ready to enter the war in the event of its rejection. Newspapers indicated that such an offer might include a proposal to create a new Poland, much smaller than the old, and with a government similar to Slovakia's.

Il Messaggero published a dispatch from Berlin saying that some observers there felt that the frontier agreed on by Germany and Russia for their occupying forces was not necessarily final and that a [illegible] might be arranged.

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Through the Russo-German declaration in Moscow last week, Hitler has implied that if Great Britain and France did not come to terms, he would unloose a severe war. In such event, it was regarded likely here that he would insist on Italy fulfilling her obliga-

tions under the Italo-German military alliance and going to Germany's assistance.

The possibility that the Hitler-Ciano meeting might produce a German "final offer" of peace and that Premier Mussolini would transmit it to Great Britain and France was given much consideration. Among Italians, it was believed widely that Il Duce might suggest a five-Power peace conference.

Reliable informants said that the invitation to Berlin was addressed to Premier Mussolini, but that he declined, because of an Italian cabinet meeting for tomorrow and sent Count Ciano, his son-in-law. This varied from normal diplomatic custom which would have required the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to come here because Count Ciano went to Salzburg, for the last meeting with Hitler and Von Ribbentrop in August.

Italy Expected To Lead Peace Drive on Allies

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Ciano Speeding Back From Berlin, Presumably With Request to Present Plan

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP).—Foreign circles reported tonight a growing feeling that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had asked this end of the Rome-Berlin Axis to lead a "peace offensive" against the Allies. Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was speeding back from Berlin bringing what diplomatic observers believed to be a request from Der Fuehrer that Italy present proposals to end the European war, now that Poland has been conquered.

Italy's desire to stay out of the conflict, however, was as apparent as ever. Informed circles said that they expected Italy to remain in her present non-belligerent status as long as possible, and, in any event, for some time to come.

Even if Hitler should ask aid eventually under the Italo-German military alliance, these sources thought such a request would be made only when help actually was needed since a call on Italy for help now, they said, would be interpreted as a sign of German weakness.

Today the final Italian casualty list from the Spanish Civil War was published, bringing the total to about 4,000 dead and 15,000 wounded.

Newspapers in Rome refrained from bellicose utterances in noting the fourth anniversary of the day Premier Benito Mussolini called the Italian people into a civilian mobilization to hear that a campaign in Ethiopia had begun. The possibility that Il Duce might again convoke his followers to hear a new decision of the Italian position in the present war was indicated by the newspaper "Il Lavoro Fascista," which said: "All wait with calm discipline to hear his voice."

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, warned today in "Il Giornale d'Italia" that Europe was at a "decisive point."

"Two currents, one constructive and the other destructive, are apparent here and there among the belligerents in the West," Gayda said.

"Il Tevere" discussed the possibility that Russia might realize ambitions for expansion toward the Indian Ocean. Asserting that British opposition had been a factor in checking Russian expansion toward the Mediterranean and the Far East as well as toward the Indian Ocean

"What direction is it now likely to take?" the newspaper said. "Logic causes one to presume it would take the line of least resistance. Certainly this it not represented by the East, and even less by the West. In both directions it would encounter solid dams difficult to pass over. But if it should press on toward Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan in order to find an outlet on the Indian Ocean, what resistance would Russia encounter?"

"Time-honored interests of peoples, not ideologies, are at stake at present.

"The consultations between Russia and Germany, which are provided for under the treaty signed by them in event war continues, may even settle the time-honored conflict between Russia and England."

Red Mission in Estonia To Carry Out New Pacts

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Engineers and Army Experts Arrive at Tallinn

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 2 (AP).—A Soviet military and engineering mission arrived here today to put into operation the new Soviet-Estonian pacts, which have given Russia important concessions in Estonia. Fourteen officers and ten army aircraft technical experts were included in the mission, under direction of Gen. Meretskow.

The pacts, concluded Thursday, provided for increased trade between the two nations and granted to Russia military and naval concessions in the territory of her little Baltic neighbor.

2 More U. S. Warships at Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 2 (AP).—Two United States destroyers, the Herbert and the Dickerson, arrived here today, joining five other American warships anchored on the Tagus River.

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Russia Communizing Poland; Equipment Is Failing Troops

Propaganda Trucks Follow the Soldiers—Workers Take Over Factories—Big Estates Will Soon Be Divided.

The first foreign correspondent ever permitted to get an inside view of the Red Army on the march, Melvin K. Whiteleather of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, tells here how Soviet Russia is taking over eastern Poland. Last Saturday Mr. Whiteleather was the first American correspondent to enter Warsaw since its surrender.. He previously had followed the German Army into Poland.

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By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER.

BREST-LITOVSK, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia is communizing eastern Poland as fast as the Red Army advances into the partitioned Polish State. Supported by truckloads of communist literature and large pictures of Joseph Stalin, Communism is being brought nearer Central Europe.

One of Nazi Germany's favorite pieces of strategy is to send soup kitchens behind the army in an effort to win over the population in occupied territories—but the communists send propaganda trucks with the army and start right in converting the populace.

Local governing committees are being set up, militias are being formed to police towns and villages, and factories are now in the workers' hands, with one Russian on each factory committee. Smaller workshops, however, have not been touched.

Will Divide Large Estates.

The partition of large estates, of which there are many belonging to Polish noblemen, is expected to start soon.

The trucks carrying communist literature and Stalin's pictures halt at the towns and villages to preach the Bolshevist gospel. I saw several of them during two and one-half days as the guest in this section of the Red Army.

During that visit I got a sidelight on the army's strength. Russia appeared to be pouring over 1,000,000 men with full equipment into eastern Poland. Wearing dust-colored uniforms, the communist troops are literally swarming over stony, dusty roads. They are marching day and night, division after division, from the interior of Russia.

Army Mostly Asiatic.

The army looked as if it were three-fourths Asiatic and one-fourth European. It was Western in its motorized heavy artillery, in the standardization of equipment and plentiful modern anti-tank guns. It appeared overwhelmingly Asiatic in its tremendous man power, preponderance of horses and sparse mechanization.

Many pieces of mechanized equipment had broken down. Disabled machinery alongside roads or being towed totaled more pieces than I had seen immobilized altogether from the Saar occupation in 1935 through the remilitarization of the Rhineland, the annexation of Austria, the occupation of Bohemia-Moravia and the Polish war.

Since the only communication from this section is a military telephone with Moscow, it was necessary for me to fly with this story to a communications point. Since September 24 I have traveled 900 miles in former Poland.

As Russia penetrates what once was Poland, the inhabitants of this region are wearing bits of red cloth in buttonholes or pinned to their sleeves to signify allegiance to the new order. Small improvised red flags made of any sort of material and cut to a point hang from houses.

Red Banners Everywhere.

Red banners with pictures of Stalin and signs in Russian reading "Welcome" are stretched across the streets for the Red Army to march under.

Charcoal drawings of Stalin and Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, Russian Defense Commissar, hang askew in the assembly room of the Polish District Government Building, now a Russian Army headquarters. Militiamen with bayonets fixed on Russian rifles patrol the towns and villages. They wear red arm bands.

Food is scarce and most stores are closed, but some are open for a few hours daily. Long lines wait before them. In order to get one meal for fifteen persons at Beresa Kartuzka the Red Army had to send an automobile through surrounding villages within a radius of six miles. Sausage was requisitioned from one village, tomatoes from another, bread from another and cheese from the fifth, while fifteen waited.

Hotels also are closed. I slept in private homes with three or four snoring persons in the room. I spent one night in the library of the Polish District Governor's home among encyclopedias, books on Pilsudski and stacks of translations of American novels

Germany's Furthest East.

The Polish Governor fled when the Germans reached Brest-Litovsk on September 17. His home was seized and was used as quarters first by the Germans and now by the Russians. The city was the easternmost point reached by the German Army before Russia entered Poland.

Between here and the old Russian frontier there is no destruction beyond ruined railway stations and airports, bombed by the German flyers. This is the only section of Poland where trains are running.

Brest-Litovsk itself was shot up in fighting around the citadel for several days before the Poles surrendered. The airport is pockmarked with bomb holes and twenty burned Polish planes lie by a caved-in hangar.

Communist laborers' committees are working to get life back to normal. Communist newspapers already are being printed in White Russian here, at Wilno and at Baranowicze.

BUDAPEST NAZI ROW

'Little Fuehrer' Warns of What 'May' Happen.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Kalman Hubay, "Little Fuehrer" of the Hungarian Nazis, writing today in Virradat (Dawn), demanded that the Government remove all restrictions on his party and restore it to full rights.

The article by Hubay, who on Saturday challenged Baron Laszlo Vay, Government party leader, to a duel over political issues, appeared with his picture in a column paralleling a photograph of Hitler and quotations from the German Fuehrer's speeches.

Hubay demanded specifically the termination of police surveillance of Hungarian Nazis and the release of interned members of the party—including "Big Fuehrer," Major Ferenc Szalasi.

Commenting on his action on Friday, when he walked out of Parliament with approximately thirty other Nazi deputies, Hubay said that some critics considered them "stupid."

"But who knows," he asked, "to what heights our stupidity may carry us?"

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Paderewski Supports Poland's New Regime

In Switzerland, He Sends a Letter to Exiled Premier

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (AP).—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist and former Premier of Poland now living here, sent his secretary to Paris today with a letter giving his support to the new Polish government headed by Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz as President in exile.

In deference to the Swiss neutrality rule that any foreigners living in Switzerland must abstain from political activity, Paderewski declined to release the contents of the letter. Through his secretary, Michel Stracacz, however, he left no doubt that he would support the new government, established on Saturday on French soil after President Ignace Moscicki resigned.

The letter was in reply to an appeal for such support from Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, new Polish Premier in exile in Paris.

Archbishop of York Says 'Nazi Tyrants' Bar Peace

Urges 'No Humiliation' of Germans in Final Terms

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Most Rev William Temple, Archbishop of York, in a broadcast address said tonight: "We can make no terms with Herr Hitler or his colleagues, because Hitler's government is utterly untrustworthy."

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"The terms which we make with an honorable German government," he asserted, "should be arrived at in such a way as to show that we have sought no kind of advantage for ourselves and no humiliation of the German people.

"Let us determine and declare that when the fighting stops, terms of peace shall be drawn up in a true congress of nations, in which Germany, freed from Nazi tyrants, shall take her place among the rest, but in which also the rights of the Czechs and Poles shall have first claim to consideration."

Swiss National Front Party Gives Up Ghost

Semi-Weekly Organ Announces Leaders Will Not Participate In Council Elections

Zurich, Oct. 2 (AP)—The struggling little National Front Party, the closest thing Switzerland has to a Nazi party, virtually gave up the ghost today.

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Its semi-weekly news organ announced that the party directorate had decided not to participate in Swiss elections this fall, thereby abandoning the party's lone seat in the National Council of 187 members.

Although the organ was somewhat vague as to why the decision was reached, few Swiss doubted it was because the party had not a chance of reelecting even its one member.

Biddle Calls on Raczkiewicz

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP).—Anthony J. Drexel Biddle jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, today paid his first formal call on the new Polish President in exile, Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz.

Biddle was received by Raczkiewicz soon after word reached Paris from Washington that the new Polish government formed in Paris Saturday was recognized by the United States.

The French Ambassador to Poland, Leon Noel, also paid his respects to the new President.

Jan Stanczyk, former Socialist deputy, was named Minister of Social Insurance in the new Polish cabinet.

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RUBBER PRODUCTION RAISED

London Sets Quota At 75 Per Cent. For Last Quarter

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—The international rubber regulation committee today raised rubber production to seventy-five per cent. for the last quarter of the year.

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The quota fixed in July was sixty per cent. This was increased last month to seventy per cent. following the British Government's request in connection with its agreement with the United States to barter rubber for cotton.

tions under the Italo-German military alliance and going to Germany's assistance.

The possibility that the Hitler-Ciano meeting might produce a German "final offer" of peace and that Premier Mussolini would transmit it to Great Britain and France was given much consideration. Among Italians, it was believed widely that Il Duce might suggest a five-Power peace conference.

Reliable informants said that the invitation to Berlin was addressed to Premier Mussolini, but that he declined, because of an Italian cabinet meeting for tomorrow and sent Count Ciano, his son-in-law. This varied from normal diplomatic custom which would have required the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to come here because Count Ciano went to Salzburg, for the last meeting with Hitler and Von Ribbentrop in August.

Italy Expected To Lead Peace Drive on Allies

OCT 3 1939

Ciano Speeding Back From Berlin, Presumably With Request to Present Plan

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP).—Foreign circles reported tonight a growing feeling that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had asked this end of the Rome-Berlin Axis to lead a "peace offensive" against the Allies. Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was speeding back from Berlin bringing what diplomatic observers believed to be a request from Der Fuehrer that Italy present proposals to end the European war, now that Poland has been conquered.

Italy's desire to stay out of the conflict, however, was as apparent as ever, Informed circles said that they expected Italy to remain in her present non-belligerent status as long as possible, and, in any event, for some time to come.

Even if Hitler should ask aid eventually under the Italo-German military alliance, these sources thought such a request would be made only when help actually was needed since a call on Italy for help now, they said, would be interpreted as a sign of German weakness.

Today the final Italian casualty list from the Spanish Civil War was published, bringing the total to about 4,000 dead and 15,000 wounded.

Newspapers in Rome refrained from bellicose utterances in noting the fourth anniversary of the day Premier Benito Mussolini called the Italian people into a civilian mobilization to hear that a campaign in Ethiopia had begun. The possibility that Il Duce might again convoke his followers to hear a new decision of the Italian position in the present war was indicated by the newspaper "Il Lavoro Fascista," which said: "All wait with calm discipline to hear his voice."

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, warned today in "Il Giornale d'Italia" that Europe was at a "decisive point."

"Two currents, one constructive and the other destructive, are apparent here and there among the belligerents in the West," Gayda said.

"Il Tevere" discussed the possibility that Russia might realize ambitions for expansion toward the Indian Ocean. Asserting that British opposition had been a factor in checking Russian expansion toward the Mediterranean and the Far East as well as toward the Indian Ocean "What direction is it now likely to take?" the newspaper said. "Logic causes one to presume it would take the line of least resistance. Certainly this it not represented by the East, and even less by the West. In both directions it would encounter solid dams difficult to pass over. But if it should press on toward Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan in order to find an outlet on the Indian Ocean, what resistance would Russia encounter?"

"Time-honored interests of peoples, not ideologies, are at stake at present.

"The consultations between Russia and Germany, which are provided for under the treaty signed by them in event war continues, may even settle the time-honored conflict between Russia and England."

Red Mission in Estonia To Carry Out New Pacts

OCT 3 1939

Engineers and Army Experts Arrive at Tallinn

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 2 (AP).—A Soviet military and engineering mission arrived here today to put into operation the new Soviet-Estonian pacts, which have given Russia important concessions in Estonia. Fourteen officers and ten army aircraft technical experts were included in the mission, under direction of Gen. Meretskow.

The pacts, concluded Thursday, provided for increased trade between the two nations and granted to Russia military and naval concessions in the territory of her little Baltic neighbor.

2 More U. S. Warships at Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 2 (AP).—Two United States destroyers, the Herbert and the Dickerson, arrived here today, joining five other American warships anchored on the Tagus.

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Russia Communizing Poland; Equipment Is Failing Troops

Propaganda Trucks Follow the Soldiers—Workers Take Over Factories—Big Estates Will Soon Be Divided.

The first foreign correspondent ever permitted to get an inside view of the Red Army on the march, Melvin K. Whiteleather of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, tells here how Soviet Russia is taking over eastern Poland. Last Saturday Mr. Whiteleather was the first American correspondent to enter Warsaw since its surrender.. He previously had followed the German Army into Poland.

OCT 3 1939

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER.

BREST-LITOVSK, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia is communizing eastern Poland as fast as the Red Army advances into the partitioned Polish State. Supported by truckloads of communist literature and large pictures of Joseph Stalin, Communism is being brought nearer Central Europe.

One of Nazi Germany's favorite pieces of strategy is to send soup kitchens behind the army in an effort to win over the population in occupied territories—but the communists send propaganda trucks with the army and start right in converting the populace.

Local governing committees are being set up, militias are being formed to police towns and villages, and factories are now in the workers' hands, with one Russian on each factory committee. Smaller workshops, however, have not been touched.

Will Divide Large Estates.

The partition of large estates, of which there are many belonging to Polish noblemen, is expected to start soon.

The trucks carrying communist literature and Stalin's pictures halt at the towns and villages to preach the Bolshevist gospel. I saw several of them during two and one-half days as the guest in this section of the Red Army.

During that visit I got a sidelight on the army's strength. Russia appeared to be pouring over 1,000,000 men with full equipment into eastern Poland. Wearing dust-colored uniforms, the communist troops are literally swarming over stony, dusty roads. They are marching day and night, division after division, from the interior of Russia.

Army Mostly Asiatic.

The army looked as if it were three-fourths Asiatic and one-fourth European. It was Western in its motorized heavy artillery, in the standardization of equipment and plentiful modern anti-tank guns. It appeared overwhelmingly Asiatic in its tremendous man power, preponderance of horses and sparse mechanization.

Many pieces of mechanized equipment had broken down. Disabled machinery alongside roads or being towed totaled more pieces than I had seen immobilized altogether from the Saar occupation in 1935 through the remilitarization of the Rhineland, the annexation of Austria, the occupation of Bohemia-Moravia and the Polish war.

Since the only communication from this section is a military telephone with Moscow, it was necessary for me to fly with this story to a communications point. Since September 24 I have traveled 900 miles in former Poland.

As Russia penetrates what once was Poland, the inhabitants of this region are wearing bits of red cloth in buttonholes or pinned to their sleeves to signify allegiance to the new order. Small improvised red flags made of any sort of material and cut to a point hang from houses.

Red Banners Everywhere.

Red banners with pictures of Stalin and signs in Russian reading "Welcome" are stretched across the streets for the Red Army to march under.

Charcoal drawings of Stalin and Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, Russian Defense Commissar, hang askew in the assembly room of the Polish District Government Building, now a Russian Army headquarters. Militiamen with bayonets fixed on Russian rifles patrol the towns and villages. They wear red arm bands.

Food is scarce and most stores are closed, but some are open for a few hours daily. Long lines wait before them. In order to get one meal for fifteen persons at Bereza Kartuzka the Red Army had to send an automobile through surrounding villages within a radius of six miles. Sausage was requisitioned from one village, tomatoes from another, bread from another and cheese from the fifth, while fifteen waited.

Hotels also are closed. I slept in private homes with three or four snoring persons in the room. I spent one night in the library of the Polish District Governor's home among encyclopedias, books on Pilsudski and stacks of translations of American novels

Germany's Furthest East.

The Polish Governor fled when the Germans reached Brest-Litovsk on September 17. His home was seized and was used as quarters first by the Germans and now by the Russians. The city was the easternmost point reached by the German Army before Russia entered Poland.

Between here and the old Russian frontier there is no destruction beyond ruined railway stations and airports, bombed by the German flyers. This is the only section of Poland where trains are running.

Brest-Litovsk itself was shot up in fighting around the citadel for several days before the Poles surrendered. The airport is pockmarked with bomb holes and twenty burned Polish planes lie by a caved-in hangar.

Communist laborers' committees are working to get life back to normal. Communist newspapers already are being printed in White Russian here, at Wilno and at Baranowicze.

BUDAPEST NAZI ROW

Little Fuehrer' Warns of What 'May' Happen.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Kalman Hubay, "Little Fuehrer" of the Hungarian Nazis, writing today in Virradat (Dawn), demanded that the Government remove all restrictions on his party and restore it to full rights.

The article by Hubay, who on Saturday challenged Baron Laszlo Vay, Government party leader, to a duel over political issues, appeared with his picture in a column paralleling a photograph of Hitler and quotations from the German Fuehrer's speeches.

Hubay demanded specifically the termination of police surveillance of Hungarian Nazis and the release of interned members of the party—including "Big Fuehrer," Major Ferenc Szalasi.

Commenting on his action on Friday, when he walked out of Parliament with approximately thirty other Nazi deputies, Hubay said that some critics considered them "stupid."

"But who knows," he asked, "to what heights our stupidity may carry us?"

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Paderewski Supports Poland's New Regime

In Switzerland, He Sends a Letter to Exiled Premier

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (AP).—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist and former Premier of Poland now living here, sent his secretary to Paris today with a letter giving his support to the new Polish government headed by Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz as President in exile.

In deference to the Swiss neutrality rule that any foreigners living in Switzerland must abstain from political activity, Paderewski declined to release the contents of the letter. Through his secretary, Michel Stracacz, however, he left no doubt that he would support the new government, established on Saturday on French soil after President Ignace Moscicki resigned.

The letter was in reply to an appeal for such support from Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, new Polish Premier in exile in Paris.

Archbishop of York Says 'Nazi Tyrants' Bar Peace

Urges 'No Humiliation' of Germans in Final Terms

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Most Rev William Temple, Archbishop of York, in a broadcast address said tonight: "We can make no terms with Herr Hitler or his colleagues, because Hitler's government is utterly untrustworthy.

"The terms which we make with an honorable German government," he asserted, "should be arrived at in such a way as to show that we have sought no kind of advantage for ourselves and no humiliation of the German people.

"Let us determine and declare that when the fighting stops, terms of peace shall be drawn up in a true congress of nations, in which Germany, freed from Nazi tyrants, shall take her place among the rest, but in which also the rights of the Czechs and Poles shall have first claim to consideration."

Swiss National Front Party Gives Up Ghost

Semi-Weekly Organ Announces Leaders Will Not Participate In Council Elections

Zurich, Oct. 2 (AP)—The struggling little National Front Party, the closest thing Switzerland has to a Nazi party, virtually gave up the ghost today.

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Its semi-weekly news organ announced that the party directorate had decided not to participate in Swiss elections this fall, thereby abandoning the party's lone seat in the National Council of 187 members.

Although the organ was somewhat vague as to why the decision was reached, few Swiss doubted it was because the party had not a chance of reelecting even its one member.

Biddle Calls on Raczkiewicz

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP).—Anthony J. Drexel Biddle jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, today paid his first formal call on the new Polish President in exile, Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz.

Biddle was received by Raczkiewicz soon after word reached Paris from Washington that the new Polish government formed in Paris Saturday was recognized by the United States.

The French Ambassador to Poland, Leon Noel, also paid his respects to the new President.

Jan Stanczyk, former Socialist deputy, was named Minister of Social Insurance in the new Polish cabinet.

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RUBBER PRODUCTION RAISED

London Sets Quota At 75 Per Cent. For Last Quarter

London, Oct. 2 (AP)—The international rubber regulation committee today raised rubber production to seventy-five per cent. for the last quarter of the year.

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The quota fixed in July was sixty per cent. This was increased last month to seventy per cent. following the British Government's request in connection with its agreement with the United States to barter rubber for cotton.

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Denmark Forbids Sales Of Cigars, Liquor, Sugar

Chocolate Also Put On List Pending Determination Of New Prices And Taxes

Copenhagen, Oct. 2 (AP)—Sales of cigars, tobacco, liquors, chocolate and sugar in Denmark has been forbidden pending an inventory and determination of new prices and taxes.

It may mean a smokeless, hard-drinkless week for some people without a reserve supply.

The sale of beer and wines was unaffected by the order.

Holland May Guarantee Not to Resell Imports

Licensing Bureau May Speed Up Blockade Inspection

THE HAGUE, Oct. 2 (AP).—Establishment shortly of a "General Netherlands Import Bureau" empowered by the government to license all imports with a guaranty that they would not be resold to belligerents was predicted in informed quarters today.

Long delays to Netherlands shipping, including passenger liners from America, imposed by the British blockade for contraband inspection are causing serious repercussions in the Netherlands.

It was understood that creation of the bureau was among subjects under discussion in London by a Netherlands trade delegation.

Nazis Invite Tourists To Beautiful Warsaw

BUDAPEST, Oct. 2 (AP).—Large tourist posters inviting inspection of the beauties of Warsaw and Krakow appeared in a window display of German travel agencies here today.

As background for the posters, formerly used as Polish tourist propaganda, there was a large map to remind passers-by that the cities now are part of German tourist territory.

The posters, definitely pre-war, promised splashing fountains and softly shaded architecture, not an opportunity to see what war could do.

Luxemburgers Flee Nazi Shots

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (AP).—Villagers took to their cellars today when firing along the Moselle river valley endangered field workers in neutral Luxemburg. Most of the firing was from machine guns on the German side and appeared directed against low-flying French planes.

Reich Cuts Broadcasts To Criticize the British

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 2—German radio broadcasts from time to time are interrupted by brief aspersions on Britain. Early this afternoon, for instance, a government announcer asked listeners to reflect for a moment whether they could name any great British generals.

"There are none," he said.

Then after a pause:

"And I will tell you why: England always had others do her fighting, hence she developed no military genius."

After another pause he continued:

"But wait a moment—what about Marlborough and Wellington?"

He then proceeded to explain that Marlborough owed his success to the Austrian Prince Eugene and Wellington to the Prussian Marshal Bleucher.

Holland Demobilizing And Calling Up New Men

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Netherlands started plans to demobilize about 19,000 men today to make way for part of a new class which begins training on October 23.

The new class which starts a six months' training period numbers about 16,000. The nation has 450,000 men under arms.

Two submarines of the training ship left the Leader Naval Base for the Dutch West Indies. Another submarine is to be sent to the East Indies by way of the Panama Canal.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs announced the requisition of all sugar stocks in bond as of September 30. Observers believed that this was a step preliminary to possible rationing restrictions.

HOSTILITIES BOOST BRITISH JOBLESS

Entertainment Curtailment Causes Increase in Unemployed

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP).—The European war has increased Great Britain's unemployment problem.

Unemployment increased 99,236 from August 14 to September 11, eight days after war was declared, the Labor Ministry announced today. This brought the total unemployed to 1,330,928.

The decline of jobs was attributed to the curtailment of hotel services, entertainment and sports events because of the war.

Windsor Joins Wife in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor, temporarily on leave from his post as major general with the British forces in France, joined the Duchess of Windsor tonight in Paris.

Hitler Makes Three Colonel-generals

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Reichsfuerher Hitler promoted today a number of army officers who conducted his "lightning war" in Poland.

They included six infantry generals, Johannes Blaskowitz, and two artillery generals, Guenther von Kluge and Walther von Reichenau, who received the rank of Colonel-General.

BRITAIN'S NEW SONG

It's 'Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line.'

LONDON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—A catchy ditty—"We're Going to Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line"—is being plugged in London night clubs and vaudeville as a war song.

With a tune reminiscent of "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," the chorus goes:

"We're going to hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line;
"Have you any dirty washing, mother dear?
"We're going to hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line
"'Course the washing day is here.
"Whether the weather may be wet or fine,
"We'll just rub along with a care.
"We're going to hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line
"If the Siegfried Line's still there."

The song was written by Michael Carr and Jimmy Kennedy, both of Irish extraction.

Danes Protest Against 'Leaflet Raid'

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Danish Government instructed its Minister in London today to protest that a foreign airplane flew over the islands of Falster and Laaland, near the German frontier, last night and dropped leaflets whose text indicated that they were of British origin.

British May Give Up Fox Hunting for War

LONDON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The British Government advised the House of Commons today that sportsmen might be asked to make sacrifices to aid wartime economy.

Dorman Smith, Agriculture Minister, said that the government was considering whether to restrict fox hunting and was consulting county war committees on the advisability of putting sheep to graze on golf courses.

More English Children To Go to Safer Areas

LONDON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Health authorized arrangements today for the removal of 35,000 additional school children to safer areas.

The movement will start in some districts this week, including 8,000 from London. The others will be moved from various areas throughout the nation.

51,725 Quit Europe In Five-week Period

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that 51,725 passengers had arrived in American and Canadian ports from Europe in the last five weeks.

Of these, 9,086 were said to have arrived in New York in the week ended September 22, 9,000 in the week ended September 29, and 9,086 in the week ended September 15.

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—There are 5,000 Americans in Ireland awaiting ships to return them to their homeland, according to official estimates today. A total of 1,200 are due to return this week.

Delousing Seized Poles Big Problem for Nazis

Army Seeks Health Officers to Aid Fight on Typhus

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP).—The delousing of Polish prisoners to avoid the danger of typhus is now the greatest tactical problem facing Germany's eastern army, military sources declared today.

German authorities said they had found some Polish regiments infected, and that it had been necessary to remove lice in order to safeguard other prisoners from disease.

Health officers have become more in demand than army surgeons and physicians, these sources said. Immediately after the military advance into Poland came health officers with apparatus containing hot air chambers for delousing clothing and hot shower baths for prisoners.

When captives began to mount into the hundreds of thousands, German army equipment proved unequal to the task. Therefore ordinary farm motors were seized and used to work up steam for the delousing. Germans said their job was completed so thoroughly, however, that two weeks after the capture of large sections of the Polish Army the soldiers were put to work on German farms without danger of spreading disease.

SHAPE NEUTRALITY OF THE AMERICAS

Delegates at Panama Agree on Final Agenda.

PANAMA, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Agreed on sweeping neutrality proposals to secure the Western Hemisphere against European war, the Inter-American Neutrality Conference today framed the measures for final action at a plenary session tomorrow. Phases to be ironed out include:

1. Definition of uniform neutrality rights and obligations of neutrals and belligerents.

2. Fixing of limits of a zone around the Americas in which belligerent actions would be prohibited. The zone would be patroled by all American navies when necessary, with the United States bearing the brunt of the work.

Regarded by observers as a keynote of the meeting was an Ecuadorean proposal approved by a subcommittee holding improper any expansion founded on violence and condemning treaty violations and the invasion of weaker nations.

A proposal by the United States that submarines be barred from American ports was expected to be left to the discretion of each country. Argentina favored admission of the submarines if they entered ports on the surface and flying their national flag.

The inclusion in belligerent contraband lists of foodstuffs and clothing not intended for use in actual hostilities was opposed in a measure indorsed by a subcommittee. The neutrality full committee approved a Mexican proposal that another consultation be held by the conference in Havana next October.

Undersecretary Sumner Welles of the United States asserted that the unusual speed with which most agreements were reached was due to remarkable harmony among the twenty-one nations represented. After the closing session, expected tomorrow, a reception for the delegates will be held by Major-Gen. David Stone, commanding general in the Canal Zone.

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS WERE ANOTHER PART OF THE HEALING SERVICE
WHICH PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.
EACH GERMAN SOLDIER CARRIED ON HIS IDENTIFICATION TAG A NOTATION
OF HIS BLOOD TYPE. THUS WHEN WOUNDED HE COULD BE GIVEN A
TRANSFUSION FROM THE CORRECT BLOOD GROUP WITHOUT DELAY IN
DETERMINING HIS PARTICULAR TYPE.
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ARGENTINA RENEWS CLAIM TO ISLANDS

Does Not Recognize British Rights To Falklands, Off Her Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, Oct. 2—Argentina's century-old claim to the Falkland Islands, a British Crown colony 250 miles off the Argentine south coast, was renewed tonight in a statement issued by the Argentine delegation to the Inter-American Neutrality Conference.

The Statement, issued by Leopoldo Melo, delegation head, said that "within the waters adjacent to the South American continent in the territorial extension of coasts corresponding to Argentina in the zone delimited as free of any hostile act (the safety zone for merchant shipping agreed upon by the neutrality conference), the existence of any colonies or possessions of European countries is not recognized by Argentina."

Reserves Rights

The declaration added specifically that Argentina "reserves and maintains intact the legitimate titles and rights of the Argentine Republic to islands such as the Mavlinas (the Falkland Islands) and any other Argentine lands which may be located within or outside the line."

Argentina steadily has claimed the Falkland group, which have a total area of about 6,500 square miles, since the British established permanent rule there in 1833.

Britain steadily has rejected the claim, most recently in April, 1935, when the British Government protested issuance of an Argentine stamp showing the islands as Argentine possessions.

PAN AMERICAS SET BROAD ZONE OF SEA SAFETY

21-Nation Patrols Up To 730 Miles Off Shore Approved At Panama

Neutrality Declaration Is Termed "Complement To Monroe Doctrine"

[By the Associated Press]

Panama, Panama, Oct. 2—A full plenary meeting of delegates of the twenty-one American republics tonight approved the declaration of Panama proclaiming a broad safety zone in American waters for inter-American shipping and a general declaration of neutrality in the European war.

Rushing to completion the entire neutrality program for protection of American interests, the delegates asserted the declaration was a "complement to the Monroe Doctrine" and established for the first time a "continental American seas."

The declaration said each American Government, by common consent, will serve notice on belligerents in Europe's war of a fixed neutral zone within which belligerent activities will be regarded as a danger to American peace.

Corollary Doctrine

A corollary doctrine included in the general neutrality declaration fixes uniform standards, rights and obligations of neutrals with belligerents.

The measures are to be reinforced by a general economic program to be formulated by a permanent advisory committee in Washington.

Upon the motion of Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, the conference tonight unanimously requested President Juan Demostenes Arosemena of Panama to communicate the declaration of Panama to all the belligerent nations in Europe.

Solidarity Declaration

The session approved a continental solidarity declaration in which the American nations:

1. Reaffirmed "the declaration of solidarity among the peoples of this hemisphere proclaimed at the Lima conference in 1938."
2. Pledged themselves to conserve and strengthen peace and harmony among the American republics.
3. "Formulated fervent hopes for cessation of the deplorable state of war" in Europe and for "a new reign in the world of peace, not of violence but of justice and right."

The declaration of "general neutrality" gave each country the righ tot decide its own way of making it effective. It said the nations will make their "rights and positions as neutrals fully respected and observed by all belligerents."

Provisions Made

It provides that the American nations:

1. Shal lnot permit their respective territories, land, sea or air, to be used as a base for belligerent activities.
2. Shal lnot permit inhabitants of their territories to affect the neutral positions of the American nations by their activities.
3. Shall not permit enlistments or preparation of expeditions in favor of the belligerents on their soil, or the outfitting [illegible] for hostilities or establishment of radio or other belligerent communications [illegible].
4. Shall not admit belligerent warships to neutral ports of waters in numbers of more than three at a time and for not longer than twenty-four hours.
5. Shall demand that belligerent ships and aircraft seeking hospitals in American zones respect neutrality laws and regulations over the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents.
6. Shall regard flight of belligerent aircraft over American territory as an infraction of neutrality.
7. Shall be authorized to place guards aboard merchant vessels of belligerents in American ports. Excessive delays in port are to bring internment.
8. Shall permit transfer of a belligerent vessel to a neutral American republic provided it is done in good faith and without a resale.
9. Shal lnot permit armed merchant vessels in their ports to carry more than 4 6-inch cannon on the prow. Such vessels shall not have reinforced sides or other equipment for effense.
10. May exclude belligerent submarines or admit them under the condition they enter afloat flying their flag.

Argentine Viewpoint

This last point was in accordance with the Argentine viewpoint. The United States had proposed that they be barred from American ports.

Another solution approved provided that the neutrality committee shall study the question of contraband lists. It expressed opposition to inclusion on contraband lists of foodstuffs, clothing and articles intended for civil populations of belligerents.

The "safety zone" for shipping excludes the territorial waters of foreign possessions in the Americas. The Argentine delegation in this connection reserved its long-proclaimed right to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, a British possession.

Approved After Study

Subcommittee approval followed detailed study of a map submitted by the United States showing the geographical area in which belligerent activities such as raiding of commerce would be barred by American naval patrols, if necessary.

The safety zone was understood to begin at Passamaquoddy Bay, at the Canadian-United States border in the Atlantic, embrace the Caribbean area and Panama Canal approaches in both the Atlantic and Pacific and to cover commercial shipping lanes of the entire South American continent.

In the Pacific it reaches out to include the Galapagos Islands, 730 miles off the coast of Ecuador, and Guadalupe Island, 200 miles off the coast of southern California, and extends westward along the North American coast as far as the Juan de Fuqua Straits at the United States - Canadian boundary.

The zone excludes only the territorial waters of foreign possessions in the Americas.

Minor modifications narrowed the zone near some South American coasts, but did not affect the principle which provides that nations may establish coastal patrols when necessary.

Minor Changes Made

Some delegates said only minor changes were made in the preamble of the general declaration of the conference's aim which last week set up the principle of a coastal patrol in American waters to avoid incidents threatening neutrality of the New World republics.

The report of the shelling and sinking of the freighter Clement by a German raider sixty miles from the coast of Brazil was received as the delegates studied the safety-zone proposals advanced by various delegations. Some ranged to points near the coastline to at least 300 miles out in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"The sinking of the Clement shows the safety zone must be more than sixty miles," delegates said just before the committee acted. "We will bear that in mind."

Neutrality Draft Approved

Immediately after the safety-zone decision, the delegates met in a private plenary session, at which they approved a declaration of neutrality framed by a subcommittee at a two-hour session earlier in the day.

Luis Lopez de Mesa, Colombian Foreign Minister and chairman of the subcommittee, said his group "worked like mad to complete the enormous task" of drafting the declaration of twenty articles. The declaration includes a provision which would allow each nation to decide whether to admit submarines to its ports.

Other provisions call for establishment of a permanent neutrality committee of seven experts in international law; asks belligerent nations to respect the laws of neutrality; opposes contraband lists by belligerents, and provides uniform standards of neutrality with liberty of action for each nation in accord with its own laws.

Approval of the safety zone came after a study of a map showing the geographic area affected by the restriction of activities of the belligerent. It was understood the approved project did not include any mandatory provisions in accord with the principle of consultation, which provides that individual and collective action be determined by each country on the basis of the best interests of the continent and itself.

A MEXICAN PROPOSAL FOR ANOTHER CONSULTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLICS IN HAVANA ON OCT. 1, 1940, ALSO WAS APPROVED.

CARLOS MARTINS, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON AND HEAD OF HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATION, TOLD THE PLENARY SESSION IT WAS URGENT FOR THE NATIONS TO UNITE IN ONE ALL-AMERICAN POLICY "SAFETY OF THE CONTINENTAL SEAS."

"THE PANAMA CONFERENCE," HE SAID, "MUST ASK AND RECEIVE FROM ALL BELLIGERENTS INVOLVED IN THE WAR, WHICH DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY AMERICAN NATION, ASSURANCES THAT THE CONFLICTING NATIONS WILL ABSTAIN FROM ANY ACT OR BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES AT SEA WITHIN THE LIMITS OF WATERS ADJACENT TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENT WHICH ARE CONSIDERED USEFUL OR OF DIRECT PRIMARY INTEREST BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

"WE HOPE THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS AND THOSE WHO MIGHT IN THE

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FUTURE TAKE PART IN THE PRESENT WAR WILL SEE AND RESPECT THE DECL-
ARATION MADE IN PANAMA AS A COMPLEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE."

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IDAHOAN OPENS SENATE BATTLE AGAINST REPEAL

Fears Shipment of Arms Will Force U. S. to Send Troops Later.

PITTMAN DEFENDS NEW BILL

Charges Present Law Aids Nazis, Since They Can Buy From Various Neutral Nations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, asserted today that if Congress lifted the arms embargo to Europe's warring nations, he did not see how the United States could refuse to send armies to help the allies "in their hour of greater need."

The veteran Idahoan took the Senate floor to voice the views of the opposition to the administration's neutrality bill to repeal the arms embargo after Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, had asserted that retention of the present law's embargo was "a discrimination in favor of Germany." Mr. Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was the first speaker in the momentous neutrality discussion.

Reading a lengthy prepared address, Senator Borah charged that the Administration bill to revise the neutrality law had been accepted in Europe as an attempt to aid Great Britain and France in their struggle with Nazism. Repeal of the embargo, he contended, would be likely to put this country in the position where it could not deny further help to the democracies.

"Can we," he demanded, "under the program we are now adopting and the reasons for adopting the same, stay off the battlefields of Europe with our young men?

"Having changed our laws and our policies that we may, as openly and repeatedly declared, send there in aid of the allies our arms because of their urgent call, will we, can we, in the hour of greater need, should that hour unfortunately come, refuse to send our armies?"

Borah Says Present Law Works.

"Having put our hand to the ploy and declared the reason therefor when the furrows are comparatively smooth, will we turn back when we come to the roots and stumps of impending defeat?

"I do not see how we could. I doubt most seriously if we would. The only way I see that we can stay out of this war, having taken the first steps and the reasons for taking them, is for the war to end before we get there."

Mr. Borah departed from his prepared address to say:

"This law was not intended to prevent war in Europe. It was to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to warring nations of Europe. It is the law of the land and no arms have gone to Europe."

Referring to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith's assertions that the "law has not worked," the Idaho Senator said:

"It is working. It is preventing profits out of the sale of arms.

"How has it not worked?" he asked.

"We know," he said, "that the manufacturers of arms and munitions are quite active in a desire to repeal the existing law. Why? Because it is working."

Pittman Opens Debate.

Speaking as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Pittman offered the administration's neutrality bill to repeal the arms embargo as "the most important legislation that has ever been proposed to Congress" and said it was designed "for the purpose of keeping us out of a European war."

Long before the Nevada Senator opened debate for proponents of new neutrality legislation, crowds had ignored a cold rain to throng the Capitol and overflow the Senate's galleries. They were drawn by prospects of a debate expected to rank high among historic Senate discussions.

The administration bill would wipe out the present embargo against the sale of armaments to warring countries, would require belligerents to take title to goods purchased in this country before shipment, would require that American goods be carried to belligerents in non-American vessels. In addition, the President would be authorized to designate combat areas which American vessels and citizens could not enter.

Sees Crisis Gravest In History.

Senator Pittman told his colleagues that "no such grave situation has threatened the world in all history" as the current conflict abroad. He said these developments abroad had aroused a feeling "of fear and distrust in the minds of all people," but added:

"There would seem to be, fortunately, no sufficient grounds for fear of being drawn into this war as we were forced into the world war, so long as we conform to the admitted precepts of international law and prevent our citizens from subjecting themselves to destruction in the mad war raging in Europe."

The Rev. ZeBarney Phillips, chaplain, opened the session with a prayer for peace.

Vice-President Garner warned the galleries against conversation, packed though they were, with spectators lining the walls. Casual visitors helped fill the diplomatic section.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, arose to urge members to keep their discussion "on a high plane befitting the United States Senate." Mr. Barkley said he felt he was not exaggerating in saying that "this debate may go down in history as one of the historic discussions of the United States Senate."

Five Hours of Debate Daily.

He said he hoped that all members would co-operate in "speedy, prompt and yet deliberate consideration of this measure," and added that the Senate would meet daily at noon for approximately five hours of debate.

Replying, Senator McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, said all that the Republicans desired was the opportunity for legitimate discussion of the bill. He said his group would co-operate to keep the debate on a high level.

Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, offered two amendments to the administration bill. One would require citizens of belligerent governments to pay cash for any armaments purchased in this country. There would be no interference with the provision permitting belligerent governments to obtain credits up to ninety days.

The second amendment would prohibit belligerent governments from selling any securities in the United States. The bill as it stands would forbid the sale of only those securities issued after the act had been invoked.

Johnson Leads Fight on Floor.

A group of Senators opposed to the administration measure met just before the session to discuss strategy for their fight. Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, reported afterward that Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, would act as floor manager for the opposition.

About seventy Senators were in their places when Mr. Pittman began speaking.

The Nevada Senator said opponents of the legislation had contended that repeal of the arms embargo would favor France and Great Britain, because they presumably would control sea commerce with the United States.

"We might put it the other way," Mr. Pittman argued, "and say that the maintenance of the embargo is a discrimination in favor of Germany, because it prevents Great Britain, which is surrounded by water, from purchasing in our market arms, ammunition and implements of war, whilst Germany, being a land power, has access to arms, ammunition and implements of war that may be manufactured in Russia, Italy, Rumania, Yugoslavia and other countries."

Mr. Pittman said that under the existing law Germany could get American goods through such neutral countries as Russia, Italy and Rumania.

Has Confidence in President.

The speaker said he had "every confidence" in President Roosevelt's declaration that he intends to do everything possible to keep the United States out of war. Also, he said, he was confident Mr. Roosevelt would not misuse any discretionary powers granted him by neutrality legislation. In this connection, however, Mr. Pittman said many mandatory provisions had been written into the bill because authority should not be delegated "where it is unnecessary, to the President or any other single man or group of men. We know that the delegation of such authority is not only unnecessary but unwise."

"Isn't it evident," he continued, "that we cannot through . . . artificial laws with reference to imports by belligerent countries maintain either neutrality or equity?"

Citing the proposed prohibition against transportation of goods to belligerents in American ships, Mr. Pittman contended that "if our vessels cannot carry on commerce with belligerents and the belligerent Powers know it, there will be little excuse, if any, for the destruction of American vessels on the high seas with the inevitable loss of the lives of our seamen."

He expressed the opinion that "it was the inhuman and illegal killing of our seamen on the high seas" which was responsible for this country's entry into the world war.

"Is there any doubt," he asked, "that if Germany, under its contention that submarines cannot safely rise to the surface and search and seize contraband on a merchant vessel, will eventually pursue the same policy as it pursued in March, 1917? Is there any doubt that if the war lasts long enough and the situation of countries becomes desperate enough, they will resort to any form of destruction of contraband and vessels carrying contraband?"

Cites Japan's Purchases.

Senator Pittman said many people believed that a prohibition against the sale of American armaments to belligerents "will entirely eliminate us from any part in the destruction of human lives during war."

"How mistaken and unfounded is this conception," he said. "We are participating in mass murder by the Japanese in China today."

The Senator contended that Japan now was purchasing raw materials in the United States and using them to manufacture arms for the war in China.

Mr. Pittman supported a provision of the bill, sharply criticized by Senators opposed to the legislation, which would permit belligerent governments to obtain credits up to ninety days on purchases in this country. He said ninety-day credits were considered cash payments in international dealings.

"In the very nature of things," he said, "it requires some time for a draft or a check upon a foreign bank received by American citizens to be transmitted through banking channels to the foreign drawee before the seller can get actual credit for the money due him."

Mr. [illegible] argued that the credits would not conflict with the Johnson act, which prohibits nations defaulting on their war debts from floating loans in the United States. He said Attorney-General Cummings had ruled in 1934 that the Johnson act would not affect ordinary commercial dealings with defaulting countries.

Effect on Our Merchant Marine.

Discussing effects of the legislation on the American Merchant Marine, Mr. Pittman agreed that the prohibition against the use of American ships in trade with belligerents would be "injurious to some extent."

He said American vessels could pick up additional shipping in the Pacific and the South Atlantic, however, and added:

"No matter what the effect may be on our merchant marine . . . no patriotic citizen will oppose making such sacrifice and if a great sacrifice is made it is better that our Government as a government should assume such losses than that our merchant vessels should be permitted to engage in commerce with belligerents.

"This commerce must and shall be discontinued during the war."

Mr. Pittman deviated from his prepared speech several times, once to criticize "some thoughtless persons" who, he said, "are saying that Woodrow Wilson led us into war and that Franklin Roosevelt is leading us into war."

Borah Confers During Speech.

Asserting that it was the loss of lives of American seamen and not the destruction of American ships that caused the United States to go to war in 1917, Senator Pittman declared:

"Yet we hear men in high places charging today that Woodrow Wilson led us into that war. It was the country that took the Congress of the United States into that war."

Senator Borah listened with interest, but occasionally left his seat to confer with other foes of the administration bill. Many Senators remained on the floor through the usual luncheon hour in order not to miss any of Mr. Pittman's address.

Hull Asserts U. S. Won't Recognize Seizure Of Poland as Changing Legal Government

Secretary of State Calls Republic the Victim of Force.

ENVOY WILL REMAIN HERE

Count Potocki Still Accredited as the Representative of Regime in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The United States refused today to recognize the disappearance of Poland, which Secretary Hull termed "the victim of force used as an instrument of national policy." Secretary Hull said that "mere seizure of territory does not extinguish the legal existence of a Government."

The United States, therefore, he added, "continues to regard the Government of Poland as in existence, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Poland."

The Secretary of State read the statement to his press conference. He said that this Government would continue to recognize Count Jerzy Potocki as Polish Ambassador to Washington, and that the American Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, would remain near the Polish Government, which has moved to Paris.

Unilateral Declaration.

A reporter recalled that the Soviet Government had informed the United States of its occupation of Polish territory and asked whether that made any difference in this Government's attitude. The Secretary replied that the Soviet announcement was a unilateral declaration, meaning that it was not concurred in by the American Government.

Secretary Hull's statement follows:

"More than twenty years ago the United States recognized, and has since maintained, diplomatic relations with the Polish Government.

Victim of Force.

"Poland is now the victim of force used as an instrument of national policy. Its territory has been taken over and its Government has had to seek refuge abroad.

"Mere seizure of territory, however, does not extinguish the legal existence of a government. The United States, therefore, continues to regard the Government of Poland as in existence, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Poland, and continues to recognize Count Jerzy Potocki as its Ambassador to Washington.

"For the present, at least, Mr. Biddle will remain near the Government to which he has been accredited."

Attitude on Recruitment.

The Secretary's statement was interpreted by officials to mean also that the United States recognized the legality of the transfer of powers from former Polish President Ignace Moscicki, who resigned in Rumania after fleeing Poland, to the former President, Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, who is in Paris.

Secretary Hull was asked what would be the attitude of this Government toward a statement made by the new Polish Premier, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, that an army of 200,000 Poles would be recruited in the United States and Canada. He referred inquirers to the law on this subject.

The President's first neutrality proclamation forbade the enlistment of American citizens in belligerent armies, but the act specifically excepted citizens of a belligerent nation who, being transiently in the United States, enlist in the service of their own country. An informed official said, however, that it was doubtful that the United States would permit organized enlistment on a large scale on American soil.

Germany Warns U. S. Shipping To Avoid All 'Suspicious' Acts

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Germany warned United States merchant ships today against "suspicious behavior" in waters around Britain and France.

A note to this effect was received by the State Department and transmitted to the Maritime Commission. Both the commission and the Navy Hydrographic Office forwarded the warning to American merchant vessels and port authorities.

The German note advised against such suspicious acts as change of course, use of radio on sighting a German warship, zigzagging, screening lights, failing to obey a demand to stop and accepting convoy by British or French naval forces.

A State Department official said the warning was, in effect, an acceptance of the decision by President Roosevelt that American merchant vessels should not be convoyed or zigzag, but should show their true colors and at night have all lights burning.

The German note read as follows:

"Neutral merchant vessels have repeatedly attempted in the waters around France and England to evade the exercise of the rights of German naval forces granted by international law of stoppage and search. Besides they have repeatedly aroused suspicion of attack or unneutral acts by improper behavior.

"The government of the Reich therefore begs to call the attention of American merchant vessels traveling into the waters mentioned to the fact that in their own interest and in order to prevent confusion with naval or auxiliary ships of the enemy, especially at night, they should avoid any suspicious behavior, particularly a change of course and use of the radio apparatus upon sighting German naval forces, zigzagging, screening lights, failing to obey a demand to stop and acceptance of convoy by naval forces of the powers at war with Germany."

Five Athenia Survivors Arrive Aboard U S. Liner

Yonkers Couple Knocked Flat by Explosion of Torpedo

BOSTON, Oct. 2 (A).—Five additional survivors of the torpedoed steamship Athenia arrived today aboard the United States liner American Importer, which brought 210 passengers here from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. The Importer docked a few hours after the American Export liner Excalibur brought in 156 passengers from Mediterranean ports. A third trans-Atlantic arrival was due tomorrow the American Banker with 108 passengers.

The Athenia survivors aboard the American Importer were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Insch, of 14 King Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., and their daughter, Elsie, thirteen; William Johnston, of New York City and Mrs. Sarah McRoberts, of Mineola, N. Y.

The Insches said they were knocked down by the force of the explosion that sank the Athenia off the Hebrides. When finally they got into a lifeboat, it fell thirty feet into the water, they said, and one woman passenger drowned. The boat remained afloat, however, and a British destroyer picked up its passengers.

SAYS CARDINAL FAVORED PLAN OF ROOSEVELT

Bishop Sheil Calls On Catholics to Support Neutrality Change

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, Oct. 2—Bishop Bernard J. Sheil—in what he termed the "last message" of the late George Cardinal Mundelein—made a bid tonight for support of President Roosevelt's proposed to revise the Neutrality Act.

The bishop, speaking over the radio 12½ hours after the death of the prelate, reported that the cardinal, who died this morning, had "specifically authorized and approved" the address during a conference Sunday.

Strengthen President

"We must do everything in our power to strengthen the President in his mighty task of guiding America to safety," Bishop Sheil said.

In the unusual speech, he asserted:

"A few days ago you perhaps saw reprinted in your papers an editorial from *Osservatore Romano*, the official newspaper of the Vatican. Every American Catholic must glow with pride at the commendation which that editorial . . . gave to President Roosevelt's message to Congress recommending changes in the so-called Neutrality Act and the identity that editorial established between the views of the Holy Father and the views of our own President.

Quotes Vatican Paper

"Let me read you just one sentence. "'It is impossible,' says that editorial, 'not to perceive the almost literal identity of the essential points enumerated by the head of state of one of the most powerful and modern nations of the world and the principles enunciated by the supreme religious leader with the highest spiritual authority in the world. For the august Pontiff, preaching springs from revealed truth; for the [illegible] it comes from [illegible] experience.'

"And in particular the editorial praises the President's message for its 'noble appeal to religion.'"

Leaders Think Alike

Bishop Sheil, senior auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese, continued in the address:

"The recognition that the two greatest leaders of the world think alike on the greatest problem in the world—and that both these leaders are our leaders—should make American Catholics feel not only proud but safe. It is a matter of particular joy to us that at this time of crisis these two great sources of inspiration are flowing in one direction.

Should Give The Key

"And it is in the spirit of the warmth and gladness of the Vatican's response to the President's message that we members of the Catholic faith in the United States must do everything in our power to strengthen the President in his mighty task of guiding America to safety.

"That should give the key to the attitude of American Catholics on the recommendations of the President now before Congress to keep the country out of war."

Talked With Cardinal

The bishop told how he had discussed the broadcast yesterday with Cardinal Mundelein and explained:

"What he authorized me to say was controversial—something he would not have wanted to have said for him—except that he felt that others had created a situation which might be mistaken to compromise the position of the Catholic clergy toward the Congress—and toward his great friend, the President of the United States, in this hour of great decision on national policies affecting his beloved youth."

The bishop had been scheduled to speak before the national conference of the Catholic Youth Organization in Cincinnati, but after the Cardinal's death decided to broadcast from Chicago.



30.24-3799

30.24 3799

WAS PLACED UNDER THE MILITARY PROTECTION OF GERMANY WITH THE DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EXPECTED FOOD RATION CARDS TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY. HER "FROZEN" TRADE BALANCE WITH GERMANY APPROXIMATED 600,000,000 KRONEN (ABOUT $18,000,000).

BRATISLAVIA HAS TAKEN ON THE APPEARANCE OF A BERLIN SUBURB BE WITH THE PRESENCE OF MANY UNIFORMED GERMAN OFFICERS. THEY CAN BE SEEN IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL HAS BECOME THE HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMAN COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

SLOVAKIA IS "FROZEN" TRADE BALANCE WITH GERMANY APPROXIMATED 600,000,000 KRONEN (APPROXIMATELY $18,000,000).

DEFENDERS OF THE POLICY OF UNSTINTED COOPERATION WITH GERMANY TAKE THE VIEW, HOWEVER, THAT IT IS A BETTER ALTERNATIVE THAN TO SUFFER THE FATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, OR POLAND.

"AT ALL COSTS WE MUST REMAIN ON GOOD TERMS WITH OUR OVERWHELMINGLY POWER GERMAN NEIGHBORS," SAID ONE SPOKESMAN FOR THIS GROUP.

HIGH SLOVAK OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID A CABINET SHAKEUP WAS IMMINENT WHICH WOULD PUT IN LEADERS FAVORING COMPLETE GERMANIZATION OF THE PROTECTORATE.

THESE SOURCES SAID INTERIOR MINISTER BELA TUKA, REGARDED AS AN EXTREMIST IN THE PRO-GERMAN WING OF THE HLINKA PARTY, WOULD BECOME PREMIER THIS MONTH.

JOSEF TISO, WHO FOLLOWED HITLER'S POLICY LAST MARCH BY ARRANGING FOR SLOVAKIA'S BREAK-OFF FROM THE CZECHS, WAS REGARDED BY THESE SOURCES AS IN LINE TO BECOME THE FIRST SLOVAKIAN PRESIDENT--A POSITION WHICH WOULD CARRY LITTLE ACTUAL AUTHORITY.

DELUCA-5115 THRU ELEVENTH-WA-155PES.

OCT 3 1939

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, OCT. 2-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT JUOZAS URBSYS, FOREIGN MINISTER OF LITHUANIA, WOULD LEAVE TOMORROW FOR MOSCOW FOR A CONFERENCE WITH VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, SOVIET RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR.

OCT 3

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED THE ARRIVAL TODAY OF DR.L.NATKEVICIUS, LITHUANIAN MINISTER TO MOSCOW, WHO WAS RECEIVED SEVERAL DAYS AGO BY MOLOTOFF.

IT WAS SAID URBSYS AND MOLOTOFF WOULD DISCUSS MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBSERVERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE QUESTION OF VILNA (WILNO) WOULD BE SETTLED.

VILNA, FORMER CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA, WAS SEIZED BY POLAND IN 1920. THE CITY WAS GIVEN TO RUSSIA IN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PARTITION OF POLAND LAST FRIDAY.

OCT 3 1939

SF1026PES

LONDON, [redacted] OCT. 3 (TUESDAY) (AP)---

THE LONDON DAILY MAIL DECLARED TODAY THAT A "VEILED THREAT TO SINK THE NEW 35,700-TON CUNARD-WHITE STAR LINER MAURETANIA WAS CONTAINED IN THE ENGLISH NEWS BULLETIN BROADCAST FROM HAMBURG LAST NIGHT."

OCT 3 1939

THE NEWSPAPER WENT ON TO SAY:

"THE ANNOUNCER MENTIONED THAT THE MAURETANIA LEFT NEW YORK ON SATURDAY WITH ONLY A FEW PASSENGERS AND THREE GUNS MOUNTED ON HER DECKS."

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED THE ANNOUNCER IN HAMBURG AS SAYING THAT "THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY WILL NO DOUBT ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS ACTION."

GOTOO PITKINS CAF 135A

LONDON, OCT. 2-(AP)-CAPTAIN ALAN G.KIRK, UNITED STATES NAVAL ATTACHE HERE, SAID TONIGHT HE HAD ATTENDED RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY ABOARD THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER, ARK ROYAL, WHICH GERMAN OFFICIALS HAD HINTED MIGHT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY NAZI PLANES.

CAPTAIN KIRK, AFTER A VISIT TO THE HOME FLEET, SAID THE NORMAL FORCE, INCLUDING EVERY ONE OF THE CAPITAL SHIPS, WAS PRESENT.

(BERLIN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK THAT GERMAN PLANES HAD ATTACKED THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE NORTH SEA AND "DESTROYED" AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER WITH A 1,100-POUND BOMB. RADIO BROADCASTS FROM GERMANY ASKED ENGLISH OFFICIALS TO SAY WHETHER IT WAS THE 22,000-TON ARK ROYAL, BRITAIN'S NEWEST PLANE CARRIER.)

SF1103PES

[redacted] AND ARMED [redacted] SHIPS SUNK

OCT.1-[redacted], 1150 GROSS TONS, REPORTED BY DANISH NEWS AGENCY TO HAVE BEEN SUNK BY SUBMARINE OFF NORTHWEST COAST OF DENMARK WHILE BOUND FOR CLYDE, SCOTLAND, FOR COAL. ELEVEN OF THE CREW WERE KILLED.

OCT 3 1939

P1211AES

30.24-3801 30.24 3801

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT.2--CLEMENT (BR) FREIGHTER, 5,051 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY ARMED RAIDER NEAR BAHIA, BRAZIL, FATE OF CREW OF 49 UNKNOWN.

(EDS. IN METALLIST SINKING MAKE NUMBER OF CREW MISSING 5, NOT 24 AND IN SALAAS SINKING MAKE THE NAME READ SOLAAS AND MAKE ITS TONNAGE 1,365 IN PLACE OF 2,000).

WN1035AES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 2--GUN (SWEDISH) FREIGHTER, 1,195 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED OFF HANSTHOLM, DENMARK, CREW OF 15 RESCUED.

DB1232PES

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OCT. 2-(AP)-A DOMINICAN COAST GUARD CUTTER, WITH HER CAPTAIN AND CREW OF FIVE, WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN SUNK AND LOST IN AN ACCIDENTAL COLLISION WITH A FRENCH CRUISER A FEW DAYS AGO OFF THE NORTH DOMINICAN COAST.

TWO FRENCH CRUISERS HAVE BEEN PATROLLING NEARBY WATERS TO BREAK UP REPORTED SUPPLYING OF GERMAN SHIPS AT SEA BX SMALL SHIPS OF THE CUTTER TYPE.

SF1027PES

AP66 LONDON 66 3 124A
PRESS ASSOCIATED PRESS LONDON, OCT. 2--(AP)--
NEWYORK
00107 PITKINS BOX A SHELL BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN
FIRED FROM FORT ON BRITISH COAST ACROSS BOWS
OUTBOUND LINER WHICH HAD ENTERED INSPECTION AREA
CUT CAPERS LIKE THIS, COLON PARAGRAPH
RICOCHETING IT STRUCK SEA TWICE PARAGRAPH
-RIPPED ROOFS FROM TWO COTTAGES IN NEARBY VILLAGE

-PARAGRAPH DAMAGED HUT AND THEN EMBEDDED SELF IN ADJOINING GARDEN PARAGRAPH NO CASUALTIES PARAGRAPH LINER RETURNED IMMEDIATELY--

STARK

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BUDGET)

BY H.TAYLOR HENRY OCT 3

PARIS, OCT.2-(AP)-FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT CONTINUED PRESSURE AGAINST GERMAN LINES TODAY AS THE WAR ENTERED ITS SECOND MONTH WITHOUT MAJOR CHANGE IN BATTLE POSITIONS.

ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WATCHED GERMAN DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS TO REACH A PEACE SETTLEMENT, ADOLF HITLER'S EFFORTS APPARENTLY HAD NO EFFECT ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND IN A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID "LOCAL ENEMY ATTACKS HAVE BEEN REPULSED" NEAR SAARLOUIS AND EAST OF THE SAAR.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE OVER THE FRENCH POSITIONS WAS FALLING "ON GERMAN LOCALITIES BEHIND OUR LINE."

TACTICS OF THE HIGH COMMAND SEEMED TO BE KEEPING A STEADY PRESSURE ON GERMAN LAND LINES WHILE NAVAL FORCES PRESSED THE ECONOMIC BLOCKADE AT SEA.

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, FRENCH TROOPS CONSTANTLY ARE SEEKING

TO IMPROVE THEIR POSITIONS ON GERMAN TERRITORY SO THAT THE NAZI COMMAND WILL HAVE THAT MUCH HARDER A JOB IF IT DECIDES TO LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE.

MILITARY OBSERVERS IN PARIS REPORTED IT LIKELY THAT WHEN THE NAZIS SEE THEIR EFFORTS TO MAKE PEACE HAVE FAILED AND THE BLOCKADE BEGINS TO BE FELT THE GERMAN ARMY PROBABLY WILL BE ORDERED TO STRIKE IN FORCE ON LAND AND IN THE AIR IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THE SIEGE.

DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS SAID THEY CONSIDERED THAT GERMAN MANEUVERS FOR PEACE AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF POLAND ALREADY HAD FAILED IN VIEW OF THE STRONG POSITION TAKEN BOTH BY FRANCE BRITAIN EVEN BEFORE ANY FORMAL OFFER HAS BEEN MADE.

MAIN FRENCH INTEREST SEEMED TO BE IN WATCHING THE METHOD GERMAN DIPLOMACY IS USING AND THE EFFECT IT IS LIKELY TO HAVE ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE. FRENCH OBSERVERS SAID THEY WERE CONVINCED THAT HITLER KNEW HIS PEACE PLAN WAS FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE BUT THAT HE WAS CARRYING ON WITH IT TO BOLSTER A THESIS AT HOME THAT FRANCE AND BRITAIN WERE AGGRESSORS.

AFTER THE BERLIN VISIT OF ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, SOME FRENCH OBSERVERS CONSIDERED IT POSSIBLE THE ITALIAN AMBASSADORS TO PARIS AND LONDON EVENTUALLY WOULD SUBMIT A PEACE PLAN.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THAT ASIDE FROM BROAD STRATEGICAL REASONS FOR THE SLOWNESS OF THE ADVANCE INTO GERMANY, THERE WERE EQUALLY GOOD TACTICAL ONES RESULTING FROM THE NATURE OF THE NO MANS' LAND IN FRONT OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND THE EXTENT OF GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE FRENCH MORE OR LESS "OCCUPIED" WARNDT FOREST SECTOR OPPOSITE THE GERMAN CITY OF SAARBRUECKEN, IN ONE OF THE FIRST OPERATIONS OF THE WAR ALMOST A MONTH AGO.

THEY HAVE BEEN ROOTED TO THEIR FIRST POSITIONS IN THE 6,000-SQUARE YARD FOREST WHILE TRAINED ENGINEER DETACHMENTS CAUTIOUSLY CLEANED OUT MINES PLANTED THERE BY GERMANS.

THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY ALREADY HAD FOUND APPROXIMATELY 3,000 SUCH MINES IN THE WARNDT FOREST ALONE, EACH OF WHICH HAVE TO BE SOUGHT OUT INDIVIDUALLY AND EXPLODED.

IN OTHER SECTORS, ARTILLERY NOW IS BEING USED IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLODE A MAJORITY OF THE MINES BEFORE THE FRENCH START ANY NEW ACTION. FRENCH OBSERVERS NOTED NUMBERS WERE EXPLODED IN EACH SECTION BY AN ARTILLERY SHELL WHICH SET OFF A STRING OF MINES ALMOST 1,000 YARDS LONG.

WM456PES

PARIS, OCT.2-(AP)-THE FRENCH WAR MINISTRY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE AT 10.02 A.M. (4:02 A.M., EST.) TODAY:

"THE NIGHT WAS RELATIVELY QUIET. THERE WERE SMALL ATTACKS AND AMBUSHES ON VARIOUS PARTS OF THE FRONT."

JWA356AES

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

BERLIN, OCT.2-(AP)-GERMANY, ENCOURAGED BY ALLIANCES AND PACTS WITH ITALY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, HAS STARTED WHAT IS OFFICIALLY TERMED A "BROAD-MINDED PEACE OFFENSIVE" WHICH MAY FIND ITS CULMINATION IN

30.24-3803

30.24 3803

ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG ADDRESS THIS WEEK.

NAZIS SAID TODAY IT WOULD REQUIRE AN EQUALLY BROAD-MINDED ACCEPTANCE TO STAVE OFF A WORLD WAR EVEN NOW; HAGGLING ABOUT DETAILS WOULD NOT DO, THEY DECLARED.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS REGARDED BY GERMANY AS HAVING RENDERED AN HISTORIC CONTRIBUTION TO EUROPEAN PEACE THUS FAR BY HIS EFFORTS TO LOCALIZE THE CONFLICT.

FROM THIS APPRECIATION OF THE ITALIAN LEADER AND THE FACT THAT HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, WAS INVITED HERE SUDDENLY TO LEARN ALL ABOUT THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, OBSERVERS SAID THEY REGARDED IT AS CERTAIN THAT IL DUCE WOULD BE KEPT BUSY UNTIL THE REICHSTAG CONVENES IN ELUCIDATING THE GERMAN POSITION ONCE MORE TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE DATE OF THE REICHSTAG MEETING STILL IS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

THROUGH COUNT CIANO, WHO LEFT HERE AT NOON AFTER A VISIT OF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID MUSSOLINI WOULD HAVE IN DETAIL WHAT HITLER THINKS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE, WHAT HIS CONCEPTION IS REGARDING SPHERES OF INTEREST IN EASTERN EUROPE, AND HOW THE WAR CAN BE STOPPED AT THIS STAGE.

OCT 3

IT WAS HELD THAT IT MAY BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT THE FUEHRER ALSO WAS INFORMING IL DUCE WHAT FORM OF EXISTENCE THE PURELY POLISH SECTIONS OF EASTERN CONQUERED TERRITORY SHALL HAVE--- WHETHER PROTECTORATE, BUFFER STATE OR WHAT.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES WOULD NOT COMMIT THEMSELVES ON THIS, SAYING THAT WAS LEFT UP TO HITLER TO DIVULGE. THEY INSISTED, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY HAD NO DESIRE TO "GERMANIZE" PEOPLE NOT OF GERMAN ORIGIN.

FROM THIS OBSERVERS SAID THEY DEDUCED THAT SOME FORM OF CULTURAL AUTONOMY WOULD BE GRANTED THE POLES.

THESE OBSERVERS FELT IT WAS EQUALLY OBVIOUS, FROM THE SLIGHTING WAY IN WHICH GERMANS SPOKE OF POLISH ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY, THAT THE NAZIS INTENDED TO "RUN" THEIR ALLOTTED SHARE OF POLAND.

THE ALLIED AIM OF FIGHTING HITLERISM OFFICIALLY WAS DECLARED DOOMED TO FAILURE FOR TWO REASONS.

FIRST, BECAUSE THE PEOPLE AND THE REGIME ARE ABSOLUTELY AS ONE.

SECOND, BECAUSE THE ALLIES ONCE BEFORE SUGGESTED THE REMOVAL OF THE KAISER AND ALL WOULD BE WELL---BUT THEN IMPOSED THE VERSAILLES TREATY AND TREMENDOUS BURDENS ON THE REGIME WHICH FOLLOWED.

HAD THE ALLIES DEALT FAIRLY WITH REPUBLICAN GERMANY, THE NAZIS SAID, THERE WOULD BE SOME POINT TO "THIS FORM OF ALLIED PROPAGANDA," BUT NOW IT WOULD NOT WORK.

WHILE SHE WAS STATED TO BE WILLING TO MAKE PEACE WITH THE WESTERN POWERS EVEN WITHOUT CONTINUING TO FIGHT FOR COLONIES, GERMANY EVIDENTLY IS NOT READY TO RENOUNCE WHAT SHE REGARDS AS HER LEGAL RIGHT TO COLONIES.

OCT 3

IN OTHER WORDS, REGAINING OF LOST COLONIES IS NOT A WAR AIM BUT WILL EVER CONTINUE TO BE THE AIM OF PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S DECLARATION AT MOSCOW LAST WEEK OFFERING PEACE TO THE WESTERN POWERS WAS MADE IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY SAID, WHEREFORE THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD SHOULD TAKE IT AS SERIOUSLY AS THEY WOULD A FORMAL DIPLOMATIC NOTE. IT MUST NOT, HOWEVER, BE REGARDED AS A SIGN OF WEAKNESS, IT WAS DECLARED.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS, MAKING AN EFFORT TO LEAVE NO DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF INQUIRERS THAT HITLER AND MUSSOLINI SEE EYE TO EYE, EMPHASIZED THE BELIEF THAT IF THE FUEHRER'S PLEA FOR PEACE WAS REJECTED THE WORLD COULD ANTICIPATE A LONG WAR.

WITH COUNT CIANO'S VISIT OUT OF THE WAY AND THOROUGH CLARIFICATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE AXIS PARTNERS ON EUROPEAN ISSUES, IT MAY BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT HITLER BEGAN WORKING AT ONCE ON HIS REICHSTAG ADDRESS.

COUNT CIANO CONFERRED LAST NIGHT WITH HITLER AND VON RIBBENTROP. THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE CONVERSATIONS WERE CONCLUDED INDICATED TO OBSERVERS THAT BOTH COUNTRIES WERE IN COMPLETE ACCORD ON FUTURE MOVES AND ON QUESTIONS ARISING FROM THE PRESENT EUROPEAN SITUATION, INCLUDING THE NEW GERMAN-SOVIET RELATIONS.

WH353PES

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN X X X RELATIONS.

RELIABLE SOURCES INDICATED MUSSOLINI WOULD INTENSIFY HIS SOUNDINGS FOR PEACE WHILE HITLER WEAVES HIS SPECH.

THE SPEECH, ACCORDING TO ALL SIGNS, WILL BE INTENDED MORE FOR FOREIGN CONSUMPTION THAN AT HOME, AND WILL, IT WAS BELIEVED GENERALLY IN INFORMED CIRCLES , ONCE MORE AND FOR THE LAST TIME OPEN THE DOORS TO PEACE FOR BRITAIN.

ONE INDICATION OF HITLER'S DESIRE TO SPEAK TO THE WORLD AT LARGE WAS DISCERNIBLE IN THE FACT THAT A STAFF OF EXPERT LINGUISTS HAS BEEN ORDERED READY TO TRANSLATE HIS ADDRESS INTO PRINCIPAL FOREIGN LANGUAGES AS SOON AS IT IS WRITTEN.

THE HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT, ATTEMPTING TO FORECAST THE WEEK'S EVENTS, SAID THAT "A WEEK FILLED WITH MOMENTOUS DECISIONS HAS BEGUN. UNLESS ALL SIGNS MISLEAD, IT WILL BRING THE FINAL ANSWER TO THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH WHETHER THE EUROPEAN WAR WITH ALL IT IMPLIES IS TO BE A BLOODY REALITY OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE."

"AS YET THE DIE IS NOT CAST," THE PAPER WENT ON."X X X A PEACE OFFENSIVE IS STILL ON THE MARCH. X X XTHE GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE SUPPORTED BY SOVIET RUSSIA AND IN TUNE WITH ITALIAN JUDGMENT CONCERNING THE SENSELESSNESS OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT WILL REMAIN THE DOMINATING IMPULSE OF THE ENSUING DAYS."

MEANWHILE, GERMANY'S ARMED FORCE CONTINUE TO CONSOLIDATE HER POSITION. THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT HELA PENINSULA, THE LAST CENTER OF POLISH RESISTANCE, SURRENDERED AND THAT AMONG THE PRISONERS TAKEN WAS THE COMMANDING REAR ADMIRAL VON UNRUH, 52 OFFICERS AND 4,000 MEN.

30.24-3805

30.24 3805

WARSAW, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, WAS BEING [illegible] BEING OCCUPIED WITHOUT INCIDENT AND TAKEN UNDER GERMAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THERE HAD BEEN CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY AND RECONNOITERING ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND THAT A BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN EAST OF PADEBORN ON THE WESER RIVER, BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

AS A MARK OF JUBILATION OVER THE SUCCESSFUL EASTERN CAMPAIGN, GERMAN CHURCHES OF ALL FAITHS DECIDED TO RING BELLS DAILY FOR SEVEN DAYS BETWEEN NOON AND 1 P.M., BEGINNING ON WHATEVER DAY PUBLIC BUILDINGS HANG OUT FLAGS IN CELEBRATION.

RETURN TO NORMAL OF CONDITIONS IN THE EAST TOOK DEFINITE SHAPE [illegible] WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT TRAINS WOULD RUN REGULARLY TO EAST PRUSSIA VIA WHAT ONLY A MONTH AGO WAS THE POLISH CORRIDOR.

EAST PRUSSIA ALSO FIGURED IN THE DAY'S NEWS BY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF [illegible] VON HINDENBURG'S 92D BIRTHDAY WERE HELD BEFORE THA TANNENBERG MEMORIAL.

IN DISCUSSING THE QEUSTION OF PEACE OR WAR WITH THE WESTERN POWERS, ONE SELDOM HEARS FRANCE MENTIONED. ALL INTEREST CENTERS UPON ENGLAND.

THE DAILY WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE MENTIONS ONLY DESULTORY ARTILLERY SHOOTING AND RECONNOITERING ACTIVITY ON THE FRENCH-GERMAN FRONT BUT DAILY BRINGS SOME NEWS OF A BRITISH SHIP SUNK OR PLANE DESTROYED.

EXAMINATION OF THE PROVINCIAL PRESS SHOWED THAT IT, LIKE THE METROPOLITAN PAPERS, CONSIDERS BRITAIN TO BE AT THE CROSS ROADS AND THAT UPON HER ALONE DEPENDS THE FURE -- PEACE OR WAR. IT SPEAKS OF THE JOINT RUSSIAN-GERMAN DECLARATION AS AFFORDING "A LAST CHANCE FOR PEACE."

(THE DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ IS USED TO GIVE UNOFFICIALLY THE VIEWS OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

(IT IS ISSUED OCCASIONALLY IN THE FORM OF SHEETS BY DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, AS A DEFINITE INDICATION OF WHAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IS DOING OR THINKING WITHOUT BEING IN ANY WAY OFFICIAL.)

BERLIN-OCT-2

THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO WORE A FASCIST MILITARY UNIFORM WITH THE GREAT CROSS OF THE GERMAN EAGLE, WAS MET AT THE STATION BY HEINRICH HIMMLER, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE AND OTHER HIGH NAZI OFFICIALS.

HE HASTENED TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, WHERE HE CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP BEFORE GOING TO THE CHANCELLERY TO MEET HITLER.

THERE CIANO WAS CLOSETED WITH THE FUEHRER AND VON RIBBENTROP FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR AND A HALF IN A MEETING FROM WHICH SECRETARIES WERE DISMISSED.

LATER CIANO WAS GUEST OF HONOR AT A DINNER GIVEN BY VON RIBBENTROP IN HIS DAHLEM SUBURBAN HOME. INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE RESUMED DURING THE EVENING.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THAT CIANO'S VISIT, MARKING THE FIRST DIRECT CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE AXIS PARTNERS SINCE HITLER, CIANO AND VON RIBBENTROP MET SEVEN WEEKS AGO AT SALZBURG TO ANNOUNCE "A UNITED COURSE OF ACTION," MIGHT LAST TWO DAYS.

THE ONLY OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE CONFERENCES SAID THAT ALL ANGLES OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN ACCORD OF LAST WEEK WERE BEING DISCUSSED, INCLUDING THE PARTITION OF POLAND AND DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS IT CREATED.

RELIABLE POLITICAL SOURCES, COMMENTING ON CIANO'S VISIT, DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT "DIRECT PERSONAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AXIS POWERS ALWAYS TOOK PLACE WHEN DECISIVE DEVELOPMENTS BEARING ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION MADE DISCUSSIONS ON FURTHER PROCEDURE NECESSARY."

ON THE MILITARY FRONT, INTEREST WAS CENTERED ON A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE LAST RESISTANCE IN POLAND HAD ENDED WITH SURRENDER OF POLISH FORCES ON THE HELA PENINSULA, WHICH JUTS INTO THE BALTIC SEA NORTHWEST OF DANZIG.

ADVICES FROM WARSAW SAID THAT POLISH TROOPS WERE MOVING OUT OF THE CITY ON SCHEDULE AND THAT POLISH LABOR SQUADS HAD BEGUN CLEARING AWAY DEBRIS RESULTING FROM THE GERMAN SIEGE.

AS YET, HOWEVER, THE DATE ON WHICH NAZI TROOPS WILL MARCH INTO THE FORMER POLISH CAPITAL HAS NOT BEEN SET.

IN A RADIO ADDRESS, RUDOLF HESS, HITLER'S CHIEF PARTY DEPUTY, DECLARED THAT "NEVER IN HISTORY WAS SUCH AN IMMEASURABLE SUCCESS ACHIEVED WITH SUCH LITTLE LOSS" AS IN THE POLISH CAMPAIGN.

HESS, WHO MADE HIS SPEECH IN CONNECTION WITH THE AWARD OF NAZI HONOR CROSSES TO PROLIFIC MOTHERS, SAID THAT "AS FAR AS WE CAN SEE INTO THE FUTURE BLOODY FIGHTING NEVER AGAIN WILL OCCUR ON OUR EASTERN FRONT."

"THE FUEHRER TOOK CARE THAT PEACE NEVER AGAIN WILL BE BROKEN IRRESPONSIBLY THERE," HE ADDED.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID IN A SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE, "ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SAARBRUECKEN WAS STRONGER, BUT OTHERWISE THERE WAS NO FIGHTING WORTHY OF MENTION."

THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT 10 BRITISH AND TWO FRENCH PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER THE NORTH SEA. GERMAN AIR LOSSES WERE PLACED AT TWO PLANES.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS MADE NO COMMENT ON THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ENGLISH MERCHANT VESSELS WERE BEING ARMED, BUT SOME SECTIONS OF THE NAZI PRESS SAID THAT SUCH SHIPS WOULD BE TREATED "AS WARSHIPS" BY SUBMARINE COMMANDERS.

(SATURDAY NIGHT THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID THE GERMAN RADIO HAD BROADCAST AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GERMANY NOW CONSIDERS EVERY BRITISH MERCHANTMAN A "WARSHIP." WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, HAD TOLD COMMONS SEPT. 26 THAT BRITISH MERCHANTMEN WERE BEING ARMED.)

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30.24 3807

BERLIN, OCT.2-(AP)-GERMAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTS FROM KAUNAS TODAY SAID FOREIGN MINISTER JUOZAS URBSYS OF LITHUANIA WOULD FOLLOW THE MINISTERS OF ESTONIA AND LATVIA TO MOSCOW FOR CONFERENCES ON THE CHANGING BALTIC LINEUP.

URBSYS IS EXPECTED TO DEPART TOMORROW BY PLANE OR INVITATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

THE LITHUANIAN CABINET MET AGAIN FOR CONSIDERATION OF REORIENTATION OF LITHUANIAN POLICY AS THE RESULT OF SOVIET PACTS WITH GERMANY AND ESTONIA.

(ESTONIA SIGNED A PACT WITH RUSSIA SEPT.28 HANDING OVER VITAL MILITARY PRIVILEGES TO THE SOVIET UNION. THE LATVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WENT TO MOSCOW TODAY.)

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OCT 3 1939

BERLIN, OCT.2-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

"AT 11 A.M. MONDAY (5 A.M., EST.) A FINAL CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE BETWEEN GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP AND ITALIAN FORE

PLACE BETWEEN GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP AND ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

"AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, COUNT CIANO LEFT FOR ROME TO REPORT TO IL DUCE."

WM605AES

WASHINGTON, OCT 2-(AP) SECRETARY HULL WARNED AMERICANS IN EUROPE TODAY THAT IT WAS DANGEROUS TO TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS "CONSIDERING THE CHARACTER OF THE WARFARE THAT IS NOW IN PROGRESS." HE CALLED UPON THEM TO RETURN HOME ON AMERICAN OR OTHER NEUTRAL VESSELS.

HULL ISSUED HIS WARNING AFTER STATEMENTS IN LONDON THAT BRITISH MERCHANTMEN WOULD BE ARMED AND IN BERLIN THAT SUBMARINES MIGHT SINK ARMED MERCHANTMEN WITHOUT WARNING.

HE CALLED ATTENTION TO THE NEUTRALITY ACT WHICH PERMITS AMERICANS TO TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS FOR 90 DAYS AFTER THE PROCLAMATION OF THE ACT, IF THEY ARE RETURNING HOME FROM A FOREIGN STATE.

BUT, HE SAID:

"WHILE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE A PERFECT RIGHT TO TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT VESSELS, AND WHILE UNDER OUR STATUTES THEY MAY TRAVEL ON SUCH VESSELS ENROUTE FROM A FOREIGN COUNTRY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERIOD OF 60 DAYS, FROM OCTOBER 5, I REGARD SUCH TRAVEL AS DANGEROUS CONSIDERING THE CHARACTER OF THE WARFARE THAT IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

"I, THEREFORE, CALL UPON ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS, IN THEIR OWN INTEREST AND IN THE INTEREST OF THEIR GOVERNMENT, TO REFRAIN FROM EXERCISING THEIR RIGHTS WHICH THEY HAVE IN THIS RESPECT. THIS GOVERNMENT HAS GONE TO CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES AMERICAN VESSELS FOR THEIR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AND FORTUNATELY MOST OF THEM WHO HAVE DESIRED TO RETURN HAVE BEEN ACCOMODATED.

"IT IS THEREFORE TO BE HOPED THAT THOSE WHO MAY STILL BE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND WHO DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES WILL

TRAVEL ON AMERICAN VESSELS OR OTHER NEUTRAL VESSELS AND THUS AVOID THE DANGER INHERENT IN TRAVELING ON VESSELS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES WITHIN THE AREAS SPECIFIED ABOVE."

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WASHINGTON, OCT 2-(AP)-THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT CANADA HAS TEMPORARILY PROHIBITED EXPORT OF WOOL, SCRAP IRON AND STEEL, TO ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT OTTAWA, WHO SENT THE WORD HERE, SAID HE DID NOT KNOW LONG THE BAN WOULD CONTINUE.

SM454PESNM

OCT 3 1939

BALTIMORE, OCT. 2-(AP)-CAPT. JOHN W. TAYLOR, BRITISH CONSUL IN BALTIMORE, SAID TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM LONDON TO TAPER DOWN THE HOMEWARD FLOW OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD FOR WAR SERVICE.

HE SAID HIS ORDERS INDICATED THAT THERE "IS NO SHORTAGE OF MAN POWER AT PRESENT, THAT ALL FACILITIES FOR TRAINING RECRUITS ARE AT PRESENT IN FULL USE, AND THAT REQUIREMENTS REGARDING FURTHER RECRUITING CAN BEST BE MET BY A GRADUAL FLOW...AS THE WAR PROCEEDS."

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THERE'S MORE BLOOD ON EUROPE'S HARVEST MOON.

WE ARE RAPIDLY NEARING THE END OF THE ASTONISHING PHASE OF COMPARATIVE INACTIVITY IN THE WAR BETWEEN HITLER AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, AND THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE SHOULD SEE THE LID BEGIN TO ROCK.

THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN HAS BEEN HOLDING HIS HAND IN HOPES OF GETTING PEACE AS SOON AS HE HAD CRUSHED POLAND.

THE SPARRING WILL FINISH WHEN HE OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES (WHAT HE ALREADY KNOWS) THAT THERE ARE NO BUYERS FOR PEACE AT HIS PRICE.

ONCE THAT PROSPECT IS WRITTEN OFF THE BOOKS IT IS LIKELY THAT THE "COMPLETE WAR"--WHOLESALE BOMBINGS AND INTENSIFIED SUBMARINE ACTIVITY--WHICH THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN THREATENING WILL GET UNDER WAY.

HITLER IS PERSISTING RIGHT UP TO THE ELEVENTH HOUR IN HIS EFFORTS TO END THE WAR TO HIS OWN SATISFACTION. THIS IS DUE TO TWO REASONS:

1. HE FRANKLY WANTS TO AVOID A MAJOR CONFLICT WITH THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

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2. HE WANTS TO REGISTER WITH WORLD-OPINION THE CLAIM THAT HE IS A MAN OF PEACE AND THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ARE THE AGGRESSORS. THE COROLLARY TO THIS IS THAT IF HE IS DRIVEN TO DESPERATION, HE WILL BE JUSTIFIED IN USING DESPERATE MEANS FOR DEFENSE.

THE BELIEF THAT SIGNOR MUSSOLINI MIGHT BE CALLED IN TO ACT AS HERR HITLER'S PEACE SALESMAN WAS FURTHER STRENGTHENED BY THE VISIT OF ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CIANO TO HITLER IN BERLIN OVER THE WEEK-END. IT WAS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD THAT CIANO'S MISSION WAS TO DISCUSS PEACE PROSPECTS AND WHAT PART HIS CHIEF MIGHT PLAY.

MEANTIME, OF COURSE, THE NAZIS ARE HOLDING OVER THE ALLIED HEADS THE THREAT THAT RUSSIA MAY JOIN GERMANY IN WAR UNLESS THE ALLIES AGREE TO PEACE.

ENGLAND LAST NIGHT GAVE A SWEEPING ANSWER TO HITLER THROUGH ITS MASTER MANIPULATER OF WORDS, THE GREAT WINSTON CHURCHILL, RECENTLY APPOINTED FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY. CHURCHILL IS A LONE-WOLF,

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BUT WHEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT GETS IN A JAM IT ALWAYS SENDS FOR HIM.

"WE ARE GOING ON TO THE END," DECLARED CHURCHILL IN A BROADCAST.

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE ENGLAND TO WIN? WELL, SAYS CHURCHILL, THAT DEPENDS ON "HOW LONG HERR HITLER AND HIS GROUP OF WICKED MEN, WHOSE HANDS ARE SOILED WITH BLOOD AND CORRUPTION, CAN KEEP THEIR GRIP UPON THE DOCILE, UNHAPPY GERMAN PEOPLE."

THAT COLORFUL SENTENCE SUMMED UP ONE OF BRITAIN'S CHIEF AIMS--TO CAUSE A REVOLT AMONG THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY. AND AT THE SAME TIME, CHURCHILL REACHED OUT THROUGH THE AIR TO CONTACT GERMAN LISTENERS.

THE ADMIRALTY LORD GAVE THE FIRST OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF HOW BRITAIN FEELS ABOUT THE NAZI THREAT OF BRINGING RUSSIA INTO THE MELEE. HE SEEMED TO DISCOUNT THE POSSIBILITY WHEN HE SAID:

"THROUGH THE FOG OF CONFUSION AND UNCERTAINTY WE MAY DISCERN QUITE PLAINLY THE COMMUNITY OF INTEREST WHICH EXISTS BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA TO PREVENT THE GERMANS FROM CARRYING THE FLAMES OF WAR INTO THE BALKANS AND TURKEY."

MR. CHURCHILL, WHO LONG HAS BEEN AN ADVOCATE OF CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND, ALSO HAD THIS TO SAY:

"WE BELIEVE WE ARE ENTITLED TO THE RESPECT AND GOOD-WILL OF THE WORLD AND PARTICULARLY OF THE UNITED STATES."

WHATEVER RUSSIA MAY DO ABOUT LENDING MILITARY SUPPORT TO GERMANY, SOVIET LEADER STALIN CONTINUES TO PULL PRIME FEATHERS OUT OF THE NAZI GOOSE.

THE MUSCOVITES TODAY SUMMONED LATVIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER FOR A CONFERENCE. INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE PURPOSE WAS TO NEGOTIATE A "NON-AGGRESSION" PACT GIVING RUSSIA MILITARY AND NAVAL CONCESSIONS IN LATVIA SIMILAR TO THOSE SHE OBTAINED LAST WEEK FROM LITTLE ESTONIA.

THIS WOULD FURTHER STRENGTHEN RUSSIA'S POSITION IN THE BALTIC, AND WOULD BRING LATVIA UNDER VIRTUAL CONTROL OF THE SOVIET. THUS HITLER SEES AN IMPORTANT ZONE OF INFLUENCE SLIPPING FROM HIM.

AT THE SAME TIME STALIN CONFERRED WITH TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES, AND DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW BELIEVED HE WAS FORMULATING A PLAN TO KEEP THE BALKANS NEUTRAL UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE SOVIET.

INFORMED QUARTERS ALSO EXPECTED MOSCOW WOULD DEMAND THAT RUMANIA RETURN BESSARABIA, THE RICH OIL AREA WHICH RUSSIA LOST TO RUMANIA AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

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CHAMBERLAIN BARS HITLER PLEDGES; SAYS THREATS WILL NOT SWAY ALLIES

OCT 4 1939

WILL TEST ALL HITLER OFFERS AGAINST RECORD

Lloyd George Creates Stir by Warning Against Hasty Rejection.

SOME MEMBERS BACK HIM

World War Premier Opposes Any Action That Would Alienate Italy and Russia.

OCT 4

LONDON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared today that Great Britain would "examine and test" any German peace proposals, but added that "no mere assurances from the present German Government can be accepted by us."

Britain and France, the Prime Minister told a wildly cheering House of Commons, will not yield to what he termed a "scarcely veiled threat" of Soviet-German collaboration.

"No threat would ever induce this country to abandon the purpose for which we

have entered upon this struggle," he said.

Replying to the plea of David Lloyd George that the Government not be in too much of a hurry to reject any serious peace proposals and thereby alienate Italy and Russia, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I entirely agree. I see no reason why we should be in a hurry to give an answer to a proposal which really requires serious consideration."

Chamberlain Is Skeptical.

Mr. Lloyd George envisaged the possibility of detailed peace proposals relayed to Britain from Germany by Italy or Russia, which might embrace a broad solution of all of Europe's troubles.

He urged careful consideration of any such proposals and said that if a peace conference were held "it would be a first class mistake to enter into one unless you invited not merely Russia and Italy but also the United States."

Mr. Chamberlain said that "no such proposal has yet come to us, and at this stage it would be premature to build any hopes on the likelihood of such a proposal being made, although the House will realize that no man would welcome more wholeheartedly any proposal which I could really feel achieved the aims described as the aims of this Government and this country in entering this war."

The House cheered this declaration.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech drew an instant charge from Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, that it would go out over the world as a "suggestion of surrender."

Mr. Lloyd George rose and cried: "This is the first time I have been charged with surrender, and Mr. Duff Cooper may live to regret it."

Fears Effect in Germany.

Sir Morris Jones, Liberal supporter of the Government, added: "I almost tremble to think of what the effect will be in Germany."

On the other hand, George Buchanan, Independent Laborite, praised Mr. Lloyd George for his "courage," saying that he "never saw in 1914 anything like the hostility for the war that I find today."

Cries of "No! No!" almost drowned his words.

The Rev. James Barr, Opposition Laborite, said millions of lives would be lost if the war was fought to the bitter end, and added:

"Some of my friends almost seem to say not 'Peace at any price' but 'War at any price.'

Praises Ex-Premier's Speech.

Sir Charles Gayzer, Conservative, praised Mr. Lloyd George's speech as "gallant and courageous" and said that he, a veteran of the world war, and thousands like him would like to know "exactly what we are to fight for."

He added that Adolf Hitler already had lost by making Russia "the dominant power in Europe" and appealed to Mr. Chamberlain, "the great peacemaker, even at this last moment to endeavor to obtain for Europe that peace which alone can save our civilization."

The Prime Minister's speech retorted to the Russian-German agreement which partitioned Poland and made a peace gesture with the alternative of Nazi-Soviet "consultation."

He declared "no mere assurances" from the German Government could be accepted because that Government "too often in the past have proved that their undertakings are worthless when it suits them that they should be broken."

He then added that "if, therefore, proposals are made we shall certainly examine and test them in the light of what I have just said."

Maisky Listens Pensively.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was beside the Prime Minister on the Treasury bench as he spoke. Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky hunched pensively over the rail of the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the Soviet-German agreement by no means meant that Germany would receive any lasting benefits and contained nothing to swerve Britain from "what we are doing now—mobilizing all the resources of the British Empire for the effective prosecution of the war."

Bitterly, Mr. Chamberlain assailed the Russian-German statement that if the Western Powers refused peace offers they would bear the war guilt.

"The responsibility for the war rests upon those who have conceived and carried out this policy of successive aggression and it can neither be evaded nor denied," he said.

As he spoke, Premier Mussolini and his Cabinet in Rome were receiving from Foreign Minister Count Ciano what was presumed here to be an outline of Germany's plan for a quick peace.

Coincidentally the arrival in London of a Turkish military mission and British attentiveness to Spain showed the intensity of the diplomatic struggle over Europe's neutrals.

Opposition Backs Premier.

The House roared its approval of Mr. Chamberlain's avowals that Britain could not be threatened into peace and that she would examine peace proposals in the light of Germany's past record.

Labor and Liberal leaders concurred. Laborite Clement Attlee said "we must carefully examine every kind of a proposal for peace, but we must deal with realities, and it is no good saying there is peace when there is no peace.

"A mere reversion to the situation of the last year or so would not bring the world back to peace."

Liberal leader Sir Archibald Sinclair said: "So long as Germany is governed by Hitler and the people who surround him, we will constantly be confronted with a choice between submission to his will and the dread alternative of war.

"This country wants peace, but it is not prepared to buy it at the price of freedom and the moral values of civilization."

White-haired Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in Commons for the first time since the war's start, declared:

"If peace depends on the word of Hitler we shall have no alternative but to proceed until we get some other and more assumed guaranty."

Friendly Word for Italy.

Referring to the German "discussions" with Italy, "at the invitation of Herr Hitler," the world war Premier added:

"I do not think [illegible] Mussolini has shown much hostility to this country in the last few days—he has on the whole shown a friendly disposition."

Mr. Lloyd George continued that "it is clear that somebody is going to submit detailed terms for the consideration of this Government.

"I think it is important that we should not come to a too hurried conclusion. It needs very careful consideration.

"If there comes a document from the Italian or Russian governments it is vital that we should regard them as neutrals. We do not want to double our enemies."

Mr. Chamberlain said that a passage in the Soviet-German declaration, which mentioned an alternative of Nazi-Communist "consultation" if hostilities continue, "seems to convey the suggestion of some proposal for peace with a scarcely veiled threat as to the consequences if the proposal should be refused."

"I cannot anticipate what the nature of any such proposal might be," Mr. Chamberlain said.

"But no mere assurance from the German Government could be accepted by us.

"Nobody desires the war to continue for one unnecessary day, but the overwhelming mass of opinion in this country and France is determined to secure that the rule of violence shall cease and that the words of the Government—once pledged—must henceforth be kept."

"I see nothing in what has happened that should lead this country to modify the attitude which it has felt it right to take. There is nothing in the agreement between Germany and Russia that should cause us to do anything other than what we are doing now," said the Prime Minister.

'Fundamental' Cause of War.

He asserted that the Soviet-German agreement had changed the position of Poland, "but it by no means follows that the arrangement will endure to the ultimate advantage of Germany, and still less should it affect the aims of his Majesty's Government."

The invasion of Poland, he said, was not the "fundamental" cause of the war.

"That cause was the overwhelming sense in this country and in France of the intolerable nature of a state of affairs in which the nations of Europe were faced with the alternative of jeopardizing their freedom or of mobilizing their forces at regular intervals to defend it."

He reiterated that Britain's war aim was to "put to an end the successive acts of German aggression which have menaced the freedom and the very security of all nations of Europe."

Reporting on the conduct of the war, Mr. Chamberlain said that on the western front "some further progress has been made by the French which has enabled them to secure useful points for observation over the German positions." He added that a "large British army" was taking its place alongside the French.

He told of day and night reconnaissance flights by Royal Air Force units and said "there have been encounters with enemy fighter aircraft."

Says U-Boat Menace Dwindles.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the submarine menace was dwindling and that trade was flowing to and from British ports in increasing volume.

"Advantage has been taken of the light of the moon to continue the relentless hunting of submarines during the night hours," he said. "A number of U-boats have been sighted and attacked."

Between September 11 and September 20, 1,485 ships with a gross tonnage of 3,679,000 had entered or cleared British ports, Mr. Chamberlain reported. During that period, he asserted, only 1.25 per cent of those ships and 1.75 per cent of the total tonnage was lost by submarine attacks or by mines.

Since September 25, he said, no British ships had been reported sunk by enemy submarine action.

The Prime Minister spoke of the German raider which sank the British freighter Clement in the South Atlantic and added: "This fresh menace will be dealt with according to prearranged plans."

Speaking of attacks on units of the German fleet by British bombers, the Premier said: "We suffered some losses, but the Germans have admitted that two of their attacking fighters were shot down."

He said that Germans have claimed sinking of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal and subsequently modified their claims, but that "the facts are that no British ship was damaged and that all of them, the Ark Royal included, are carrying out their normal duties." He added that in the action the only casualties suffered were by German airplanes of which four crewmen were British prisoners.

German submarines, Mr. Chamberlain said, were being driven to "far distant waters." He continued: "[illegible] and more disaster developed [illegible] of the U-boat warfare is the announcement by Germany that she will regard every vessel of the British merchant navy as a warship. If this means anything it means that she will pursue an unrestricted submarine campaign.

"Further evidence of unrestricted submarine warfare is to be found in the number of neutral merchant ships Germany has sunk. Since the outbreak of war the total of these sinkings amounts to seven ships of a gross tonnage of 13,194. In addition, eight ships with a gross tonnage of 27,765 have been sunk by mines or bombing."

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Archibald Sinclair urged a secret session of Parliament to consider Britain's future course. Mr. Chamberlain, however, replied that such a session would be of "no practical value."

Mr. Lloyd George pleaded for serious consideration of any peace proposals which were "specific, detailed and broad, which exclude nothing but which review all subjects which have been the cause of all the trouble in the past few years."

"A mere patched up peace will not be of the slightest use. Therefore all problems menacing world peace will have to be considered, including the claims of Italy," he said.

Lloyd George Urges Caution.

He also declared that any real peace must include a disarmament plan. But he declared the Government should make no hasty decision on forthcoming peace proposals and added: "We having nothing to lose and perhaps everything to gain by taking time."

Again Mr. Lloyd George stressed his point that Italy and Russia "within the limits of neutrality can make all the difference in the world between being helpful, friendly neutrals and hostile neutrals.

"The fate of this war may depend not upon Britain, France and Germany, but upon the attitude of neutrals. Italy has proclaimed herself neutral and so has Russia.

"Don't you rule that out in too great a hurry."

New Deal on News.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that a review of the Information Ministry and censorship difficulties had resulted in a decision to return to direct contacts between the press and Government departments—the system in effect before the war.

Sir Walter Monckton has been placed in charge of censorship, Mr. Chamberlain said, and arrangements for central communication of news through a revamped and curtailed Ministry of Information will be continued.

Mr. Chamberlain [illegible] that the responsibility of the Information Ministry had not extended beyond the means of communications news to the press and that heads of departments now would be responsible for news affecting their departments.

Sharing the attention given to Mr. Chamberlain's speech was the cordial welcome given a Turkish military mission which, according to the Ministry of Information, will "discuss military matters of common interest to Great Britain and Turkey."

The military mission from Turkey, key Power of the Near East, was met today with an elaborate display of British cordiality.

Field Marshal Lord Birdwood, who led the British world war campaign against Turkey at Gallipoli, headed the welcoming party at the railway station. Since the days of Gallipoli Lord Birdwood has become an ardent advocate of Anglo-Turkish friendship. He represented King George at the funeral of Kemel Ataturk.

Today he was flanked by representatives of the Foreign Office, the Royal Air Force and the navy as well as French military attaches.

Gen. Kiazim Orbay headed the Turkish delegation, which came to "discuss matters of common interest."

EMPIRE WAR CABINET PLANNED BY BRITAIN

Canada Understood to Accept [illegible] Representative

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Daily Express said today that the Dominion governments are being asked to send representatives to London to sit in an Empire war Cabinet.

The paper said the Empire war Cabinet would be in constant consultation with Prime Minister Chamberlain's war Cabinet and the Supreme War Council.

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Texts of the Chamberlain and Lloyd George Statements in the House of Commons

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3—Following are the texts of Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration in the House of Commons today, David Lloyd George's speech and Mr. Chamberlain's reply:

By Mr. Chamberlain

In the last week events of great importance have occurred in the international field. On Sept. 26 the German Foreign Minister (Von Ribbentrop) paid a visit to Moscow and on Sept. 28 the results of this visit were proclaimed.

These results were threefold. In the first place, a fourth partition of Poland has been attempted and an agreement has been signed recognizing as final the frontier between Russia and Germany. The line agreed upon was considerably more favorable to Germany than the provisional line of military occupation which had previously been laid down.

In the second place, the German and Soviet Governments have declared that their agreement has finally settled the question arising out of the collapse of the Polish State and has created a solid foundation for lasting peace in Eastern Europe. In their opinion the liquidation of the present war between Germany and England and France would be in the interests of all nations.

Both governments, they go on to say, will endeavor to achieve this object as quickly as possible. They assert that should their efforts prove unsuccessful England and France will bear the responsibility for the continuation of the war and they add that the German and Soviet Governments will then consult together as to the measures they should take.

Denies Need for New Policy

In the first place, an economic agreement between Germany and Russia is foreshadowed under which Russia will supply raw materials to Germany and Germany will supply industrial goods produced over a lengthy period. There has been in some quarters a demand that His Majesty's Government should define their attitude in the face of these developments, but I see nothing in what has happened that should lead this country to modify the attitude which it has felt it right to take.

The agreement between Germany and Russia and the subsequent partition of Poland between them has, of course, changed the position in Poland but it by no means follows that the arrangement will endure to the ultimate advantage of Germany, and still less should it affect the aims of His Majesty's Government.

There is nothing in that agreement that should cause us to do anything other than what we are doing now—mobilizing all the resources and all the might of the British Empire for the effective prosecution of the war. The reason for which this country entered the war has been frequently proclaimed. It was to put an end to the successive acts of German aggression which menaced the freedom and the very security of all the nations of Europe.

The immediate cause of the war was the deliberate invasion of Poland by Germany, the latest but by no means the only act of aggression planned and carried through by the German Government, but if Poland was the direct cause of war, it was not the fundamental cause. That cause was the overwhelming sense in this country and in France of the intolerable nature of a state of affairs in which the nations of Europe were faced with the alternative of jeopardizing their freedom or of mobilizing their forces at regular intervals to defend it.

Refuses to Yield to Threats

The passage in the Russo-German declaration about the liquidation of the war is obscure, but it seems to combine a suggestion of some proposal for peace with a scarcely veiled threat as to the consequences if the proposal should be refused. I cannot anticipate what the nature of any such proposal might be, but I can say at once that no threat would ever induce this country or France to abandon the purpose for which we have entered upon this struggle.

To attempt—as German propaganda does—to saddle us with the responsibility for continuing the war because we are not prepared to abandon the struggle before this purpose is achieved is only another instance of German war technique. The responsibility for the war rests upon those who have conceived and carried out this policy of successive aggression and it can neither be evaded nor excused, and I would add one thing more: No mere assurances from the present German Government could be accepted by us.

For that government have too often proved in the past that their undertakings are worthless when it suits them that they should be broken. If, therefore, proposals are made we shall certainly examine them and we shall test them in the light of what I have just said.

Nobody desired the war to continue for an unnecessary day, but the overwhelming mass of opinion in this country, and I am satisfied also in France, is determined to secure that the rule of violence shall cease and that the word of governments once pledged must henceforth be kept.

These events in the international field and our reactions to them are necessarily uppermost in our minds today. The House will, however, wish me to give them a brief summary of the progress of the war since I last spoke.

War Gains Are Reviewed

On the Western Front some further progress has been made by the French which has enabled them to secure useful points for observation over the German position.

A large British army has been transported to France and is taking its place alongside our French allies. We have reason to be proud of the efficiency with which this complicated movement has been carried out.

Reconnaissance flights both by day and by night are being made by the Royal Air Force units in France, and there have been encounters with enemy fighter aircraft. An account of the heroic combat above the Siegfried Line in which five battle aircraft fought fifteen Messer-Schmidt fighters has already been made public and has attracted the warm admiration of our French allies.

Aircraft of the coastal command have continued, throughout the week, to carry out anti-submarine and other routine patrols, escort work, and special reconnaissances, and advantage has been taken of the light of the moon to continue the relentless hunting of submarines during the night hours. A number of U-boats have been sighted and attacked.

As already announced, attacks were made on units of the German fleet by aircraft of the bomber command on the 29th September As a result of one of these attacks, prosecuted in the teeth of fierce opposition, both from anti-aircraft gunfire and from enemy fighters, we suffered some losses, but the Germans have admitted that two of their attacking fighters were shot down.

Finds War on U-Boats Pressed

At sea the war against the submarine has continued with unabated vigor. On the 20th September last I expressed in this House the opinion that the rapid increase in the numbers, power and efficiency of our hunting craft, together with the employment of the convoy system, would cause the submarine menace to dwindle no less rapidly. I am happy to say that events have shown my confidence to be justified.

Trade is flowing to and from our ports in an ever-increasing volume. As I speak, hundreds of vessels are moving over the great ocean routes. They are protected both by convoy and by the unremitting and relentless action of our anti-submarine forces.

Between the 11th and the 20th of September 1,485 vessels of a gross tonnage of 3,679,000 tons entered or cleared the ports of the United Kingdom. During that period only 1.25 per cent of these ships and 1.75 per cent of the total tonnage was lost by U-boat attacks or by mines. No ship has been lost in convoy.

Between the 20th and 24th of September three British ships of an aggregate tonnage of 7,627 tons were sunk by German submarines. Since then, that is to say for a period of over a week, no British ship has been reported sunk by enemy submarine action.

This may in part be due to the fact that the U-boats at sea at the beginning of the war are now being relieved by others putting out from German ports. But there is ample evidence that submarines are still operating round our coasts. The absence of sinkings therefore is, in the main, due to the successful measures adopted by the navy.

The U-boats are being hunted from home waters where our shipping must inevitably congregate and where in consequence it is most vulnerable. German submarines, therefore, in their efforts to avoid our warships are being driven to operate in far distant waters. In those seas their menace cannot be so great; but until they can be found and destroyed they may be an embarrassment.

Another and more sinister development of the U-boat warfare is the announcement by Germany that she will regard every vessel of the British merchant navy as a warship. If this means anything, it means that she will pursue an unrestricted submarine campaign. The right to arm merchant ships for self-defense is one of the well-established principles of international law.

Since the war commenced our merchant shipping has been subjected to attack without warning or in circumstances which put their crews in jeopardy by forcing them to take to the boats often miles from land or rescue, a procedure directly contrary to international maritime law. These illegal attacks only serve to underline the importance of providing our shipping with adequate defensive equipment; and we are pressing on with this with the utmost possible dispatch.

Further evidence of unrestricted submarine warfare is to be found in the number of neutral merchant ships Germany has sunk. Since the outbreak of war the total of these sinkings amounts to seven ships of a gross tonnage of 13,194 tons. In addition, eight ships with a gross tonnage of 27,765 tons have been sunk by mines or bombing.

Evidence has been received that a German raider is operating in the South Atlantic. One of our ships has been sunk and the crew has been picked up by a neutral ship. This fresh menace will be dealt with according to pre-arranged plans.

German North Sea Claims Denied

The reiterated misstatements of the German broadcasts have given prominence to the action in the middle of the North Sea on Tuesday, 16th September, between German bombing planes and certain units of the Home Fleet. The Germans have claimed the sinking of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, later changed to Glorious or even Furious, and severe damage to battleships without loss to themselves.

The facts are that no British ship was damaged and that all of them, the Ark Royal included, are carrying out their normal duties sublimely unconscious of these rumors. The only casualties incurred in that action were suffered by the German aircraft themselves. Four of the crew of these aircraft are prisons in our hands.

The preparations of the Dominions to which I have referred in previous statements are continuing and I should like this week to tell the House of the splendid help we are receiving from two other parts of the Empire, Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia. In Newfoundland arrangements are already being made to recruit for the Royal Navy some hundreds of men from the Newfoundland fishing fleet.

The House will recollect the magnificent service rendered by Newfoundland men in the last war. Southern Rhodesia has mobilized its forces and is giving us very welcome assistance by providing officers and men for service both on land and in the air, outside the borders of this self-governing colony.

There is little that I need say today about developments on the home front. As the honorable members know national registration day was fixed by order as Friday, the 29th September. During the week beginning 17th September the local officers in charge of the enumeration mobilized their enumerators; and on the 24th September these enumerators, totaling 65,000 in Great Britain, began delivering schedules for the purpose of the returns due to be made on the 29th. Enumerators are now making their rounds for the collection of schedules and the setting up and issue of identity cards.

Blackouts Caused Delay

The difficulties usually experienced by enumerators in finding people at home to receive or deliver the schedule were greatly increased by the present unusual family distribution and the blackout conditions at night. I am glad, however, to be able to say that so far as reports are available the whole machine appears to be working well and smoothly.

Finally, I have a statement to make about a matter which has attracted considerable attention and given rise to anxiety in the House and the country—the work of the Ministry of Information. As I stated on Thursday last, the responsibility of the Ministry for news has not extended in any way beyond the provisions of means for its communication to the press. A review has now been made of the arrangements for the distribution of news, including the question of direct contact between the press and the departments. The subject has been fully discussed with the representatives of the press with a view to meeting their convenience in the matter.

As a result, it has been decided that there shall be a reversion to the practice existing prior to the outbreak of war whereby the press representatives had direct contact with the various government departments, those departments themselves furnishing the press with all official communications in such manner as was found most appropriate. Each department will therefore now make its own arrangements for communicating news to the press representatives.

Will Use Old Facilities

It has, however, been represented to the Minister that the mechanical facilities provided in the building occupied by the Ministry for the receipt and distribution of government communications have proved of great convenience to a large section of the press. There is no present intention to do away with these facilities, which will continue to be utilized as a channel by which official communications will be issued to the press.

In any case in which official communications are made direct by departments, the same communications will be issued simultaneously through the central channel.

I should add that some difficulty must be expected in connection with the supply and distribution of news in time of war; the revised arrangements now proposed are intended to reduce difficulties to a minimum, and I feel sure that I can rely upon the press to cooperate in their smooth working. The new arrangements will come into force on Monday morning next.

As regards the censorship, which is at present housed at the Ministry of Information, the responsibility for censorship must rest, like the responsibility for news and its distribution, upon the departments which are concerned with the subject-matter. Departments will, of course, exercise their own control as regards the news that they give out. The central censorship, which is concerned with material or messages by the press (voluntarily in the case of matter for use in this country), will as before be operated by censor officers guided by the directions of the departments.

In the event of questions arising as to any particular censorship operation, the Minister in charge of the department affected will answer for it in Parliament.

Sir Walter Monckton has been appointed Controller of Censorship; he will at the same time supervise the arrangements for the central communication of news to the press.

By Mr. Lloyd George

I rise not so much to continue the debate but to ask a question or two of the Prime Minister. At the beginning of his very interesting statement he stated his difficulty with regard to the consideration of any proposals of peace that came from Herr Hitler. He has very good reasons for doubting his good faith.

I quite sympathize with the Prime Minister's attitude. If the

whole situation with regard to the question of peace were dependent upon the word of Herr Hitler, I am afraid we should have no alternative but to proceed until we got some other and better and more assured guarantee.

It is quite clear that the combined statement issued last week of the Russian and German Governments with regard to the agreement they had arrived at was only a provisional one. They were not putting forward any terms of peace. It was a proposal which we certainly could not contemplate.

It is quite clear from what has appeared in the press—I got it from our own press and they derived it from other sources, notably Italian sources and perhaps also Russian sources—that there has been a discussion between the parties concerned, Russia, Germany and Italy, of more detailed terms of peace.

There is a good deal we do not know. We do not know, for instance, what is proposed to be done with the Poles. That is a very vital matter. I was very glad that the First Lord of the Admiralty in his powerful broadcast on Sunday night drew a distinction between the attitude of the Russian Government and that of the German Government.

I could give many reasons—but this is not the opportunity of doing so—for treating the partition of Poland, in so far as the Russian part is concerned, in a totally different spirit from that part which appertains to Herr Hitler and the German Government. Whether the part of Poland they have annexed is truly Russian is a matter for discussion. It certainly is not Polish. Since the announcement that it was proposed, there has been a detailed discussion in Moscow between the German Government and Mr. Stalin.

Expects Detailed Peace Terms

There have been discussions at the invitation of Herr Hitler with the Italian Government who, I do not think, have shown any hostility to this country during the last few days and who, on the whole, have shown a friendly disposition. We do not therefore know what has really passed, but it is quite clear that somebody is going to propose, whether formally or otherwise, detailed terms for the consideration of this government.

I think it is very important that we should not come to a too hurried conclusion. It needs a very, very careful consideration. I am with the government and with the statement of the Prime Minister entirely that if we were to accept the conquest of Poland as an accomplished fact and enter into peace on those terms we should be dishonest, but it is quite clear that you are going to get something which goes far beyond that.

I have nothing on which to base this opinion except that which has appeared in the British press. There are questions which will have to be considered. Not merely of Poland, but there is the question of Czecho-Slovakia, which in many ways, I think, is a better case. At any rate that is a question that has got to be considered. Not a word has been said about it by Herr Hitler or by any other government.

There is that very important question of the colonies, which I have no doubt will be raised and on which the House might express general opinion for the instruction of the government. I do not propose to do anything to weaken the hands of the government, but I ask the House and the government to pause and not to be in a hurry in coming to a conclusion.

If this document comes from the Italian Government or the Russian Government, which, as far as we are concerned, are both neutrals, I hope the government will treat them both as neutrals. The First Lord of the Admiralty certainly did so on Sunday night and it is vital that we should.

We do not want to multiply our enemies. We have got as much as we can do to conquer one without adding one or two more. Let us take heed of what we are doing because we are entering on something which involves the whole life of this empire and the whole future of our people. What I want to ask the Prime Minister is this:

Supposing we get a document of that kind. It makes a difference in two respects. First of all, it comes from neutral countries. In the second place they will be just as involved as we are in seeing that whatever terms are come to are implemented.

It will not be dependent merely on the word of one government. You will have the signatures of at least two more.

Disarmament Vital for Peace

Another question is that of disarmament. No peace will be permanent unless it involves some agreement with regard to disarmament. That might involve bringing in the Far East for the simple reason that you could not have disarmament as long as there were great armies in the Far East attacking a friendly nation.

Then there would be the question of whether the United States of America should not be brought in. In my judgment, if you had a conference, it would be a first-class mistake to enter into it unless you invited not merely Russia and Italy but the United States of America as well because you have there a great power whose interests are not European interests and which has not been involved in any of these disputes and quarrels.

I should like to ask the Prime Minister whether he does not think it desirable, when he gets a more detailed proposal—a proposal which is less suspect at any rate than the present one, more detailed and less tainted—whether he does not think we ought to have a discussion in this House. There have been too many hasty decisions, in my judgment, and whatever we do, do not let us make that mistake. We have nothing to lose but perhaps everything to gain by taking time.

I would also urge on the Prime Minister quite earnestly the suggestion made by Sir Archibald Sinclair that our discussions made on such a proposal should be in a secret session. We had three secret sessions during the Great War and not a syllable got into any newspaper.

A mere patched-up peace is not of the slightest use. You have to settle all the problems that are menacing the peace of the world, including the claims of Italy, and my reason is this: the fate of this war may depend not upon Britain and France and Germany, but upon the neutrals.

Who are neutrals? Italy has proclaimed herself neutral. Russia has proclaimed herself neutral. The United States is neutral. The fate of this war may depend upon the attitude of these three powers.

There are three things which they can do. One is take sides. It would be a real peril if we had to face two great powers instead of one, but without taking sides they can be either friendly or unfriendly neutrals. It makes all the difference in the world. We know that of the United States and the United States knows it. They can help us as neutrals, and when you come to Russia and Italy, within the limits of neutrality they can make all the difference in the world between being helpful friendly neutrals and hostile neutrals.

My questions to the Prime Minister are these: Will he give the House an opportunity, if there are any detailed declarations in the course of the next few days—something more to go upon than we have at the present moment—an opportunity of discussing them? He has had very solid support from the House of Commons, and he may therefore depend upon it that whatever discussion we had here would be from the point of view of people who are sincerely anxious to help the government to establish right, freedom and justice in the world.

The second question is whether he does not think it advisable that we should have a secret session when everybody could get up—well, when those who felt they had a real contribution to make would be able to do so without feeling that when they said it it might perhaps be distorted into something that might be of value to the enemy?

By Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. Lloyd George, who is the "Father of the House," speaks with such authority in circumstances like this that I believe I shall have the leave of the House in rising to reply to the appeal he has made.

I will speak first on his second question as to whether I agree that we should have a secret session of the House. I confess I am not yet convinced of the value of a secret session.

Two different views have been put forward as to the reason for a secret session—one that the government might tell the House what they would not venture to tell the House and that members might tell the government what they would not venture to tell them if they were not in secret session. Surely there are opportunities for members to say what they like to the government that is of advantage to the country and if they cannot do it in public, they can say it in private.

I believe as much substantial ground for asking for a secret session is the impression that the government will be able to reveal in secret session things which the House would like to know but which we would not like our enemies to know.

Even if the press themselves were not trusted—and I am sure they could be—there is the censorship. What would be much more dangerous would be if something were telegraphed from here to a foreign country and we should be told that if it had been published in a foreign country there was no need to conceal it here.

Speaking for myself, I do not feel I should have sufficient confidence in the secrecy of a secret session if there were something of real importance that I thought it was essential should not get to the ears of the enemy. Therefore, as at present advised, I do not feel disposed to think that a secret session would be of any particular value.

The much more important matter which was raised by Mr. Lloyd George and which culminated in his first question was based upon a good many hypotheses. It is true that at present all we have had is an indication that some proposal might be made. As I said in my statement, I could not anticipate what the nature of that proposal might be. Mr. Lloyd George has anticipated it. I am not complaining. We can all, of course, speculate as to what the nature of such proposals might be.

All I wanted to say was that at present we have received no such proposals and I think it is too soon to assume that we are going to have a proposal of such a detailed and comprehensive character as Mr. Lloyd George suggests. On the other hand it is quite possible that the offer might prove to be one which no self-respecting government would consider at all.

In such circumstances, I think it will really be wrong for me to say what the government would do in circumstances which have not yet arisen.

No Reason for Hurried Answer

I would only say this: Mr. Lloyd George says, "If such proposal were put forward do not be in a hurry to give it an answer." I quite agree. I see no reason why we should be in a hurry to give an answer to a proposal which appears to require serious consideration.

Mr. Lloyd George has complained before that we have taken decisions without consulting this House, but I would remind him that we have had to take these serious decisions because we have not time to come down here and put the case to the House.

When we gave the guarantee to Poland the matter was imminent. We did not know that Poland might not be invaded, in a term that might be measured by hours and not by days, but in a case of this kind it is different. I see no reason at all why the House should not have ample opportunities for seeing any proposals that might be put forward, for considering them, and for hearing from the government what they recommend the House to approve by way of an answer.

That is my reply to Mr. Lloyd George, but let me once more repeat that no such proposal has yet come to us and I think it would be premature to build any hopes on the liklihood of any such proposal being made, although the House will realize that no man would welcome more wholeheartedly than myself any proposal which I could really feel had achieved the aims which I have described as being aims of this government and this country in entering this war.

French Report Nazi Attacks in North Repulsed

Spreading Raids on Western Front Beaten Off; Paris Claims Air Superiority

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP).—Spreading German attacks along the northern flank of the western front were reported tonight by the French high command to have been repulsed. It was reported that some enemy surprise attacks were repulsed to the east of the Moselle and Saar Rivers and artillery action in the same areas was reported.

"Great activity" by patrols was reported during the night and military observers, reading between the lines of the official communiques, said it was apparent the Germans were increasing their pressure on French advance positions and rapidly shifting their point of attack.

French sources reported that France had lost only eight fighting planes in aerial combats over the western front compared to twenty-eight German planes they said had been shot down. This information, which well-informed quarters described as "exact," added that the French lost "several" scouting planes in addition to the eight fighters.

These French sources said that in the first two aerial battles of the war over the western front, the French—thanks to training and planes—among which are included some 200 American-built Curtisses—had shown "evident superiority." They added, however, that the German Messerschmidt fighters were not to be underestimated and that the German pilots were well-trained and "of obvious bravery."

French scouting planes, these sources said, had flown deep over German territory through heavy anti-aircraft fire, but despite this, they "never failed" to carry out their assigned missions. The Germans, on the other hand, the French said, had made "not a single" scouting flight over France. Numerous air-raid alarms sounded in French cities during the first month of the war, the French indicated, were caused by German planes which had crossed the frontier, but had been forced back.

The Germans, who yesterday were reported by the French to be attacking on both sides of Saarbruecken, central key to the northern flank of the front, today struck new blows at the extreme northeastern end of the flank down the Moselle River Valley, which parallels the Luxembourg frontier.

The high command issued the following communique at 8:35 p. m.:

"Some enemy surprise attacks were repulsed to the east of the Moselle and to the east of the Saar.

"Activity of the two artilleries in the same regions."

The War Ministry issued the following communique at 10:06 a. m.:

"Great activity by patrols on both sides during the night."

Tempting Offer Forecast

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Havas (French) news agency, in a review of European diplomatic activity today, asserted, on the basi of information received in Paris and from neutral capitals, "We must not exclude the possibility of a (German) peace offer which might carry appearances of acceptability."

The agency, which has close relations with the French government, said it seemed possible that Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano might have taken back to Rome the German opinion that "it is desirable that an initiative be taken by Italy with a view toward mediation."

"It is reported that it was Mussolini himself who had been invited to go to Berlin, but the head of the Italian government delegated his Minister of Foreign Affairs," Havas said.

"Again, if at the start the peace offensive launched in Berlin had seemed menacing, and was presented like an ultimatum to France and Britain, it seems to result from diplomatic activity undertaken by agents of the Reich, as much in Italy as in Holland, Belgium and other capitals, that we must not exclude the possibility of a peace offer which might carry appearances of acceptability.

"Neutral persons would present the desire of Hitler to make peace as a victory for the democracies. The Polish fait accompli would have to be, according to this information, accepted as success for France and Britain.

"But in reality, whatever happens, the position of France and Britain, clearly defined and affirmed several times by Premier Daladier and Prime Minister Chamberlain, has not changed."

Long-Drawn Siege Of Reich Expected

No Blitzkrieg Here, but Professional Fighters Feinting for Openings

By The Associated Press

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 3.—Heavy reinforcement of German garrisons along the upper Rhine River north of Basel, and mysterious night activity along the riverfront, led tonight to reports that the Germans were planning an attack against northeastern Alsace.

Troop trains which heretofore had passed through Baden now were said to be depositing thousands of

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soldiers, many of them veterans of the Polish campaign, at bases in the forts of the Black Forest and the upper Rhine valley.

Quantities of equipment sent from Austrian and Bohemian factories to the Rhine valley included large pontoons.

Carefully shielded lights were observed over the shallow water of the German side of the river at Germany's "Rhineland Gibraltar" of Istein, where the Rhine rushes into rapids.

The Germans, if they should strike from the Istein area, would cross to that part of Alsace lying between Mulhouse and the Swiss frontier, which forms the threshold of the great Burgundian gate between the Vosges and Jura mountains before Belfort.

This for centuries has been the pathway of armies invading France from the east. Now, however, forty land miles between Istein and Belfort are heavily fortified by the French.

FRENCH MAKING NAZI PILL BOXES INTO DEFENSES

Engineers Getting Ready for Combined Aerial and Land Attack.

HEAVY FIGHTING PETERS OUT

Paris Believes German Army Is Under Orders to Avoid It Pending Peace Drive.

OCT 4 1939

PARIS, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Semi-official reports today said that French engineering units were feverishly digging in on German soil to resist a land and air drive expected to come with the fading of Hitler's "peace offensive."

Aside from constant localized parrying efforts the Germans showed little activity, it was reported. This led military observers to believe they had orders to restrict their fighting to purely defensive operations, while Berlin concentrated on diplomacy.

The French estimated that they now held about 150 square miles of German territory, containing about sixty-five villages, but the Germans were still holding strong frontal positions immediately before Saarbruecken, it was reported in clarification of previous advices that this capital of the Rich Saar industrial basin was three-fourths encircled.

Meanwhile today Premier Deladier called a meeting of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of President Labrun for 10 A. M. tomorrow.

Using Nazi Forts.

Working against time and under the constant threat of German artillery, particularly in the Saar Valley sector, the French engineers were said to be turning to their own use captured German fortifications on the outer fringe of the Siegfried Line. As fast as French patrols obtained strategic points the engineers moved up and started digging in against the possibility that one day they might have to defend them against a major offensive.

Liaison lines were immediately established with the French rear, across the border, at points along the northern half of the front, where the French have made advances, and raiding parties constantly sought German prisoners for questioning, to add to the store of military information on the Germans.

No Heavy Fighting.

The latest official advices from the front reported no heavy fighting in the offensive zone between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The War Ministry issued the following communique today:

"Great activity by patrols on both sides during the night."

[In a communique issued at Berlin this morning the German High Command stated: "In the West there was only minor artillery and airplane activity."]

The French were said not to have given battle before Saarbruecken, preferring the tactics of encirclement to a frontal movement. Moreover, the encirclement operations have been anything but precipitate, it was said, because the French feared isolation for their advanced winys on either side of advanced wings on either side of the city.

Some French military writers in analyzing the French defensive power, argued that the Germans could not stand inaction for long, in view of the quick decision required to counter the British blockade.

Berlin to Consult Moscow

Reich and Soviet to Confer if Offer Fails —Il Duce Out of Peace Role.

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The authoritative service, Dienst aus Deutschland, expressed the belief today that Germany and Russia would consult each other again just as soon as the Western Powers declare their attitude toward the Moscow declaration, which Germans consider an offer of peace.

This commentary service said: "The impression prevails here that the Western Powers are assuming the attitude of declining the offer although they appear to be remarkably uncertain of themselves."

According to Dienst aus Deutschland no new German peace offer is in the offing, nor is Italy likely to make another effort at mediation at the present.

It regarded it possible, however, that the Western Powers would make inquiries in Rome after Ciano's visit. Thus the possibility of further mediation was suggested.

The commentary further thought it possible that Hitler in his Reichstag speech this week "may state in what form the consolidation of peace and new political conditions in the East is contemplated by the Reich Government."

Chamberlain's Address.

Berlin awaited Mr. Chamberlain's scheduled address before the House of Commons today with apparent conviction that it would affect profoundly the future of Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain's attitude toward the German peace gestures, it was said, would go far toward determining the tenor of the address which Hitler plans to deliver before the Reichstag later in the week.

In any circumstances, however, it appeared certain from the Nazi point of view that any peace proposals Hitler may make must be predicated upon the condition that Germany and Soviet Russia alone shall determine the fate of Poland.

While Government officials have no commitments, they insisted that Germany had no desire to Germanize people not of German origin, an assertion which led observers here to believe that some form of cultural autonomy would be granted the Poles.

Commenting on German-Russian peace gestures, the Essen National Zeitung, which has connections close to Field Marshal Goering, emphasized that they must not be regarded as "the peace offers of war-tired States."

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter expressed the belief that Europe, on the completion of the Polish campaign, had "arrived anew at a crossroads—the most serious, perhaps, in many years."

NAZIS BELIEVED READY TO HIT HARD AND FAST

Expected To Move Against Allies After Hitler's Speech This Week

Make It Clear That U-Boats Will Attack All Armed Merchantmen

OCT 4 1939

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 3—Adolf Hitler and his aides tonight gave "serious" consideration to Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech today which Nazis interpreted as setting forth Britain's determination not to halt the war now.

The Nazi regime also followed closely the progress of the neutrality debate in the United States Senate and awaited a full report on the Panama conference at which twenty-one American republics outlined a Western Hemisphere safety zone to insulate them from the European war.

The text of Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons was rushed to Hitler, who studied it with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Must Be Studied Closely

"Several passages in Chamberlain's speech must be examined closely before authoritative reaction can be given from Germany," a Nazi official said.

It was obvious, however, that a grave view was taken of Britain's attitude and that Germany has made up her mind to strike hard and fast after Hitler explains to the Reichstag later this week that Germany has obtained what she wants from Poland and therefore sees no reason why the war should continue in the west.

Nazis professed "complete inability" to comprehend the British stand. They said Britain does not want to quit and yet does not want to fight.

Mean Real Attacks

By fighting, they said they meant forthright attacks on German soil, not just an effort to shut off Germany's raw material supplies through a trade and war blockade.

That German submarines would attack every armed merchantman was made clear.

"The German navy not only will be entitled to, but will be obliged to, break the resistance of such ships with all possible means," the semi-official commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* said.

"None regrets more than Germany that the English method is leading to unnecessary enlargement of the number of persons exposed to the dangers of war."

U. S. Opinions Quoted

The statements of three American international lawyers to the effect that armed merchantmen must be considered war vessels were published widely here today.

The opinions quoted were those of Prof. Edwin Borchard, of Yale University; Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, of Columbia University, and John Bassett Moore, former Assistant Secretary of State.

The newspaper *Boersen Zeitung* said their opinions were "confirmation of Germany's right, if necessary, to sink armed merchantment without warning."

Long Debate Held Good Sign

Indications that the United States Congressional debate on the neutrality issue would last about three weeks were taken as a good sign in German official quarters.

"All traps involved in lifting the embargo thus can clearly be brought out for the American people," one source said.

"It eliminates the possibility of railroading proposals through without the people knowing what they are being let in for."

Nazi officials said comment would be withheld on the decisions of the Panama conference until a full report is received.

"Nothing We Can Do"

Word of continuing recognition of the Polish Government by the United States was received here with a shrug.

"There's nothing we can do about it," informed quarters commented.

The Washington statement concerning Poland was not considered "specific" in these quarters as to whether it recognized the new Polish Government formed in Paris Saturday or the old one.

One result of Chamberlain's speech was expected to be the speeding up of negotiations with Russia to increase raw materials moving into Germany.

A visit to Berlin by Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff was held to be "quite probable."

Berlin Reports Warsaw Entry

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (AP).—The high command issued the following communique this morning:

"In the course of Oct. 2, German troops marched into the fortress of Modlin.

"The counting of war prisoners as well as the sorting of the large stock of weapons and other war material captured at Warsaw and Modlin is continuing.

"In the west, there was only minor artillery and airplane activity."

FINLAND NEXT, MOSCOW PRESS STRONGLY HINTS

Izvestia Indicates Intention to Demand Military and Sea Bases.

OCT 4 1939

WON'T HAVE NAVY BOTTLED UP

Campaign to Align Lithuania and Latvia in Russian Sphere Goes On at Kremlin.

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—A strong hint that Soviet Russia is preparing to make demands for military and naval bases upon Finland as well as the smaller Baltic States was printed today in the Government newspaper Izvestia, which gave the first intimation of Russia's decision to march into Poland last month.

The newspaper, tracing relations of the Soviets with Finland, Estonia and Latvia since 1920, said "aggressive European countries that concealed themselves under the mask of 'peace loving' have tried to convert these countries into their vassals and into a zone of operations for completion of their aggressive plans in the basin of the Baltic Sea."

Izvestia in another article said an agreement between Sweden and Finland upon fortification of the Finnish-owned Aaland Islands in the Baltic this year was concluded "without any legal grounds and was not planned for the pacification of the Baltic basin and the security of sea borders of adjacent countries."

Russia opposed the Scandinavian proposal to fortify the strategic islands, holding it was a threat to Russia's position in the Baltic and Gulf of Finland. The islands command the entrances of the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland into the Baltic.

Many observers believed Russia was preparing to demand from Finland a share in control of the islands.

Lithuania Minister Expected.

This latest campaign for more concessions in the Baltic area opened while the Latvian and Turkish Foreign Ministers were here and Lithuania's Foreign Minister, Juozas Urbsys, was en route here. Izvestia's article failed to mention Lithuania, but that country was expected to receive demands along with Latvia and similar to those made upon Estonia.

Lithuania's Foreign Minister arrived at the Moscow airport at 5 P. M. (9 A. M., Eastern standard time).

Conversations with Latvian Foreign Minister William Munters began last night.

Finland and the Baltic States were Russian prior to the world war, but the Finns had a large measure of autonomy. Observers felt that the Finns, bitterly anti-Soviet, might put up more of an argument to Soviet demands than the smaller Baltic States.

[Reports that Finland had received an invitation to send an envoy to Moscow were authoritatively denied in Helsinki.]

Izvestia said "the 'peace-loving countries,'" apparently referring to Britain and France, had seized control of the markets of Finland, Estonia and Latvia for "economic exploitation" and "are maintaining reactionary and adventuristic cliques inside these countries with the aid of which they hope to submit their interior and exterior policy to their control."

"Finally they will try by all possible means to push these countries to a disastrous course by trying to bring a split in their relations with their real friend—the U. S. S. R.," the article went on. "Particularly they aim to use strategically important places on territory of the above mentioned countries as their naval bases in anti-Soviet adventures which are being plotted at present by some governments' general staffs and admiralties."

Direct Mention of Britain.

Izvestia charged these countries were trying to "block up" the Soviet navy in a "Finnish swamp," meaning the Gulf of Finland, and prevent the Soviet fleet from having access to the Baltic.

In the only direct mention of Britain the newspaper said "leading maritime circles" [illegible] to equip a base for the British navy on the Islands of Hiju-Maa (Dago) and Saare Maa (Oesel) in the Baltic on which the Soviet gained permission to build bases in last week's pact with Estonia.

Izvestia called on other Baltic countries to follow the "worthy example" of Estonia, asserting the "Red-bannered Baltic navy is receiving strong strategical positions that are not only guaranteeing defense of the entry to the Finnish and Riga gulfs but the possibility of active operations in the Baltic against any possible aggressors and violators of peace as well."

Germany was not mentioned, but foreign observers were convinced the Soviet moves were directed against any German thrust into the Baltic as well as against Britain and France.

Soviet technicians were understood to be already at work creating naval and air bases in Estonia and the Estonian Islands.

The possibility of diplomatic moves affecting the situation in the Black Sea hovered in the background, meanwhile, as Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, remained in Moscow for further conferences.

Reception of Mr. Munters.

No comment was forthcoming on a two-hour conference which Joseph Stalin and other Soviet officials held with Mr. Munters immediately after his arrival here last night.

Invited to Moscow with Mr. Munters was the Latvian Director of the Department of Treaties, M. Kampe. Also in the party were the Soviet Minister to Latvia, I. S. Zotoff, and the Soviet Trade Representative in Latvia, M. Terentyev.

Although Mr. Munters was received in correct diplomatic fashion, his reception contrasted with the effusive welcomes that have greeted some of the foreign diplomats arriving in Moscow in recent weeks. The Central Airport was decorated with Soviet and Latvian flags, but there were no brass bands and no guards of honor, such as marked the visit of the German Foreign Minister, oachin von Ribbentrop, last week.

Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, usually the official greeter, was not present to welcome Mr. Munters, but he participated in the conversations which followed.

Diplomatic persons took it for granted that the conversations were aimed at obtaining from Latvia concessions similar to those obtained from Estonia.

Rumanian's Visit Not Yet.

There was no indication here whether a visit might be expected in the near future from the Rumania Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, who has been reported planning a trip to Moscow.

[In Bucharest, it was said that Mr. Gafencu had decided to postpone his visit to Moscow, possibly until the Turkish Foreign Minister stops in Bucharest en route to Istanbul.]

It was understood that the British Ambassador, Sir William Seeds, and the French Counselor, Jean Payart, called on the Turkish delegation yesterday, but the British declined to confirm or deny the report.

German Sphere.

HELSINKI, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Informed persons suggested today that the question of Wilno's return to Lithuania might [illegible] an important part in the conversations at Moscow between the Russian leaders and the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Juozas Urbsys.

Vilna, the former capital of Lithuania, was seized by Poland in 1920 and given to Russia in the Russo-German partitionment of Poland last Friday.

Usually reliable informants in Kaunas, at present capital of Lithuania, said that Mr. Urbsys's visit to Moscow was the cause of some apprehension there, as Lithuania had been considered within the German sphere of influence. The German colony here expressed the hope that a mutual assistance pact between Lithuania and Russia was not involved.

The Helsinki newspaper, Uusi Suomi, asserted that reports from Berlin gave no reason to believe that Russia would make demands on Finland similar to those made upon Estonia. In German diplomatic circles it was said that they regard Finland as enjoying a special status.

Commenting on rumors that Russia might demand the British island of Holland off the Soviet coast, informed Finns said that this involved an old question which had been the subject of previous diplomatic discussions. Russia, they said, had already offered rich timberlands in exchange. Some observers believed that an exchange might be negotiated sooner or later, pointing out that such a move would be mutually advantageous.

Estonia Ratifies Pact.

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Exchange of ratifications of the new Russian-Estonian pact was expected to take place [illegible]

President Constantin Paets ratified the act last night after a discussion with the Cabinet and ordered its promulgation. Earlier the Foreign Affairs Commissions of both chambers of Parliament were reported to have advised ratification as imperative.

other than those provided for in the original Moscow agreement of last Friday. These were to have been on the islands of Dagoe and Oesel and at the mainland port of Baltiski.

New Demands Opposed.

Estonia, it was reported, vigorously opposed all the new Russian demands.

It was believed here that the difficulties in the Estonian negotiations probably were the result of less sweeping demands made upon Latvia and Lithuania in negotiations now under way in Moscow.

Stalin Parleys With Minister From Lithuania

By WITT HANCOCK

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (AP).—Pursuing a course of expanding Soviet influence in the Baltic, Joseph Stalin and other leaders tonight had the Lithuanian Foreign Minister as their guest for a two-hour conference.

Besides Stalin, Foreign Commissar Molotoff, Vice-Commissar Potemkin and the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Lithuania participated in the discussions for Russia. Foreign Minister Jouzas Urbsys and the Lithuanian Minister in Moscow participated for Lithuania.

Observers felt the demands upon Lithuania would be lighter than those made upon Latvia and Estonia and would be concerned primarily with Russian transit rights. Lithuania already has a non-aggression treaty with Germany.

A strong hint that Russia might turn to Finland after having concluded her negotiations with the Baltic states was given in an article in the government newspaper Izvestia, which in effect accused Britain of trying to use Finland and the Baltic states as a springboard for an attack on the U. S. S. R.

Finland and the Baltic states were Russian before the World War. Observers felt the Finns, who had a large measure of autonomy under the Czar, might put up more of an argument to Soviet demands than the Baltic states.

(In Helsinki there were authoritative denials to the export Russia had invited Finland to send an envoy to Moscow).

The Turkish delegation, which arrived eight days ago expecting to remain but three days, was still here and spent the day seeing the sights of Moscow.

Soviet-Estonia Pact Snagged

Stockholm, Oct. 4 (Wednesday) (AP).—Ratification of the Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact has been unexpectedly delayed, it was learned here today, despite the fact that today was the deadline for the formality.

A Russian military commission which was sent to Estonia has returned to Moscow without reaching an agreement on the Soviet naval and air base question.

Reliable reports here said that differences arose over Soviet demands that Estonia supply bases

CIANO BACK HOME; ITALY WON'T URGE PEACE AT PRESENT

Il Duce Reported Unwilling to Lend Himself to a Futile Gesture.

ROME, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Well-informed Italians said today that it was unlikely that Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's conversations with Adolf Hitler would lead to any immediate peace move on Italy's part.

They said that the Italian Government would not lend itself to a futile gesture which promised no success under present conditions. They asserted that it was difficult to conceive of any German peace proposals which would be acceptable to France and Great Britain.

Count Ciano returned by train from Berlin before noon today and immediately motored to Premier Mussolini's office, where he conferred with Il Duce. Then he attended a Cabinet meeting.

In Italian quarters the next move was expected to come from Hitler who, it was thought, would outline his peace proposals through his Reichstag speech this week.

The Only Winner.

Meanwhile, an authoritative person said that Italy would still seek to limit the war by every possible means, while watching for a practicable opportunity to promote peace. This policy, the informant said, was based on the conviction that in a prolonged war the most likely winner would be Bolshevism.

In this regard, Hitler's alleged intention to create a small buffer State in Poland was reported by Gaecano Polverelli, correspondent for Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia. Polverelli reported that Hitler had revised the boundary between the Germans and Soviets in order to create such a Polish State of "territory inhabited entirely by Poles."

He recalled that the line was originally fixed along the Vistula River so as to cut Poland in two. Then it was changed to run along the Vistula and Bug rivers, leaving territory to be assigned to a new Polish State within the region west of the new line controlled by Germany, he said.

The Russians agreed to the new boundary, Polverelli reported, in return for a strategic position in the Baltic which they were able to obtain by accord with Estonia.

Mere Sounding Out.

Because of the faint hope held out here for a peace project, foreign observers doubted that the Italians would do much more than sound out London and Paris through diplomatic channels on the official British and French attitude. This belief was strengthened by the presence of the Italian Ambassador to London, Giuseppe Bastianini, when Count Ciano drove to Mussolini's office at the Palazzo Venezia.

Count Ciano was believed to have brought back Hitler's idea of what role Italy should play as Germany's ally in the event of British and French refusal to accept the "peace offensive."

The concensus of foreign and Italian observers alike was that Ciano probably brought a proposal from Mussolini's axis partner that Il Duce intercede with the British and French for acceptance of the Hitler offer of peace based on the Russo-German partition [illegible] of Poland.

The Italians had been told not to "disturb the pilot" and to keep their silence until Mussolini chose to enlighten them. The morning papers were full of press comment from other nations, but first editions contained nothing about Italy's intentions.

No Hint to People.

Privately eager to know whether Germany had demanded that Italy immediately fulfill her military pledges to Germany, the Italian people received no hint from the published accounts of Ciano's weekend visit to Berlin. About all they knew was that he went, talked and returned—but they drew some tentative conclusions from the fact that no new military measures had been announced.

Italy's desire to keep clear of the war seemed as strong as ever. Informed persons said they expected Italy to keep her present non-belligerent status as long as possible and at least for some time to come. They expressed the belief that a call by Germany for Italian help would come only when aid was actually needed, and that such a request now would be a sign of German weakness.

Question of Colonies.

Some diplomats said that an attempt would be made to persuade Great Britain and France that they would lose colonies to Germany and certain advantages in Africa to Italy, if they refused peace now and lost the war.

[A dispatch from Berlin said that the recovery of colonies lost by Germany in the world war was not a German war aim, but would continue to be the objective of peaceful negotiations.]

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, wrote yesterday in Il Giornale d'Italia that the European powers were at a "decisive point." Gayda spoke of "Friend Germany," and other Fascist editorials mentioned the word "Axis" after a month of disuse. However, the press refrained from any bellicose utterances.

The newspaper Il Lavoro Fascista said that Italians waited with "calm discipline" to hear Mussolini's voice, while La Tribuna commented that they were "ready to respond up to the extreme sacrifice to the signature and orders of Il Duce."

The final Italian casualty list from the Spanish war [illegible] published yesterday, bringing the total to about 4,000 dead and 15,000 wounded.

Cabinet Silent on War.

If the Cabinet discussed the war situation today nothing was said about it. The ministers approved numerous measures of domestic policy, including the procedure for cutting about 1,235,000 acres of big Sicilian estates into 20,000 farms at a cost of about 2,500,000,000 lire ($125,000,000).

Mussolini had a busy morning discussing aviation problems with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff, and several aviation technicians. He also discussed further economic development of Ethiopia with Fascist officials.

Il Duce received Marshal Badoglio, his brother Paolo, an airplane manufacturer, and two technicians, with whom he discussed "the empire's defensive autarchy and recent mission in Spain," the official announcement said. Mussolini gave them orders for higher develop-

ment of research and further development of "cultural and industrial understandings" which his callers have started with Spanish organizations.

This was the first report of efforts to establish close relations between Italian and Spanish war industries.

Mussolini also received Gen. Aurelia Liotta, former air attache at Berlin, "praising him for his work while in the German capital."

Japanese informants said that Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi's mission to Berlin was completed. The general, who went there on September 16, was expected to return to Rome tomorrow to take the liner Kashima Maru from Naples on October 8 for Japan via London and New York.

Rome Avoiding Any Tie to Nazi Peace Program

Feels Berlin Must Accord May Only Aid Bolshevism, Plans to Keep Hands Off

By The Associated Press

ROME, Oct. 3.—Italy appeared likely today to remain aloof for the present from German-Russian peace maneuvers.

Well informed Italians said they expected Fuehrer Adolf Hitler to make some peace proposals in his Reichstag speech this week, but doubted they had any chance for success. These persons said Italy, sincerely desiring to have peace reestablished, feared a prolonged war would make Europe the prey of Bolshevism, but she would not, however, involve herself in proposals predestined to failure.

Fascist sources also indicated that the Italian government, which asserted in justification of its intervention in the Spanish civil war that it was an anti-Bolshevik crusade, was not yet inclined to follow Germany in co-operating with her late enemy, Russia.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano informed Premier Benito Mussolini of his week-end conversations with Hitler immediately upon his return to Rome today, but no information was published here on the tenor of the talks. The Fascist press even refrained from its practice of describing the great cordiality of the meeting.

Armistice Plea Forecast

Some Italian correspondents in Berlin forecast that Hitler would propose the creation of a small ethnologically homogeneous Polish state under German protection with guaranties to Hungary and Rumania, and an armistice during which German colonial claims and the general European situation might be discussed.

Italian dispatches from London, on the other hand, uniformly presented Britain as unwilling to consider any peace terms which were not based on elimination of Hitlerism and restoration of independent Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

Well informed Fascists and foreign diplomats expressed the opinion that French and British refusal to accept peace proposals of the sort Hitler might be expected to make would not alter the Italian policy, at least for the present. Caution was the dominant characteristic of this policy, an authoritative informant said, and any revision would come only after a careful study of the events.

An indication of the government's determination to remain on the war's sidelines some time longer was seen in the listing of Italian passenger ships sailing to New York, South America and the Far East as far ahead as Dec. 9.

Only the strongly pro-Nazi "Regime Fascista," edited by the former Fascist secretary, Roberto Farinacci, interpreted Count Ciano's Berlin talks as foreshadowing a possible change in Italian policy. The meeting, it said, had disillusioned those who "hastened to spread the report" that Italy passed bag and baggage into the opposite camp.

"France and England must be persuaded that a lasting peace must be achieved only through Rome," the paper said. "If these efforts by Italy should be in vain after the Berlin conference their governments and peoples will assume responsibilities before God and history. We still believe in peace but not exclusively. For this reason the Italian youth has a single duty: to mobilize its spirit even more than ever and keep its arms close and at hand."

FRANCO OFFERS AID TO TERMINATE WAR

But Spanish Leader Sees Need of 'New Formulas.'

BURGOS, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco declared today that Spain stands ready to do whatever is possible toward restoration of European peace. He made this declaration in an interview outlining Spain's attitude.

Franco said the nation would strive "to be always ready to do whatever we can without limitations or reserve to reconcile the countries which today are fighting against each other."

He added he was hopeful that peace might be effected, but added that new formulas must be advanced as a working basis.

"From the time Russia signed a non-aggression pact with Germany," Franco said, "I saw a great danger. . . . Germany could form a strong barrier in eastern Europe."

Franco declared that the basis of hope for a quick, decisive victory in the European conflict was nonexistent and added: "I firmly believe it possible to save Poland, but at the cost of great sacrifices."

The Generalissimo termed the entry of Russia into the conflict in the east of "deep gravity" for the peace of Europe.

Scandinavians Roused by Nazi And Red Moves

U-Boat Seizes Swedish Ship; Finland Denies Russia Has Demanded Sea Bases

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Uncertainty rimmed the Baltic Sea tonight as the Scandinavian countries worried over Germany's intense campaign to rid the Baltic of shipping which might carry contraband to her enemies and regarded Russia's aims and motives with increasing anxiety.

Foreign reports that Russia had demanded naval and air bases on two Finnish islands in return for a concession in the Karelian frontier district between Finland and Russia were denied by the Finnish Foreign Office, which said there had been no communications of any kind from Russia recently.

A new element was added to the already puzzling situation in the Baltic by reliable Stockholm business circles. These sources said a number of Swedish and Finnish shipping firms had been queried by the Russian chartering central, "Exports," about prices for shipping timber from the White Sea to various English ports.

All previous reports indicated that Russia had abandoned timber exports to England. No authoritative interpretation of the reports could be obtained, but shippers were asking with interest whether Russia was planning to supply Britain with timber, which the new Soviet partner, Germany, has been treating as contraband.

[According to the United Press the Stockholm newspaper "Allehanda" described today a "sensational offer" by Russia to rent eight Swedish steamers for lumber transport, asking a quick decision because the White Sea will be ice-bound about Nov. 1. The paper surmised the Russians intended to "break the German blockade and ship lumber to England" and wanted six ships for service to England and two to France. The offer had been received by several Swedish shippers, the paper said, but no decision had been made by them.]

The Swedish admiralty announced the capture by Germans of the Swedish steamship Themis, near the Danish Island of Bornholm. The Themis (a 724-ton ship out of Stockholm, according to Lloyd's Register) was bound for Norway with a cargo of grain and was in international waters, as the commander of the Swedish destroyer Dale was informed by the German commander when he attempted to go to the assistance of the Themis.

At the same time the Admiralty said that eight neutral ships captured yesterday included no Swedish vessels, but rather five Finnish, two Estonian and one Norwegian. The Admiralty had announced yesterday they were all Swedish. (Five Swedish ships already have been sunk.)

Intense activity against spies continued here, but no announcements were made of arrests. A special staff of police "spy hunters" was at work over the country, seeking to halt the passing of information on ship movements.

Reports from competent observers at Riga, Latvia, said the return of the Latvian Foreign Minister William Munters after talks with Soviet officials at Moscow was calmly awaited by the Latvian people, who were confident the government would be able to safeguard Latvian interests. Reports from Helsingfors, Finland, said, however, that new, surprising developments concerning both Latvia and Lithuania might be expected within forty-eight hours.

Both Latvia and Lithuania have been discussing "trade agreements" with Russia, and Russia was expected to demand air and naval bases in Latvian waters to strengthen her influence on the Baltic. Moscow already has obtained bases in Estonian waters.

The Karelian district mentioned as the location of a possible concession to Finland is a strip of Russian territory running along the Finnish border to the White Sea, rich in timber and, the Finns say, inhabited largely by Finnish-speaking people.

Sweden Considers Convoy.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Sweden strove desperately today to continue her sea commerce and at the same time maintain her precarious neutrality.

As Nazi sailors tightened their grip on the Baltic, apprehensive Swedish officials studied the world war convoy system. In those days, Sweden escorted her ships to Norway, where Great Britain took over the duties.

Consideration was given the possibility of shipping by rail to Gothenburg, on the Kattegat, an arm of the North Sea, and completely avoiding Baltic Sea lanes.

The Admiralty ordered all Swedish vessels not to venture into the open sea, but to follow coastal waters. Ships bound for the North Sea were expected to pick up convoys off the western coast of Norway.

The order followed upon reports of yesterday that Germany had seized eight Swedish ships and had interfered with a ninth inside Swedish territorial waters.

The Admiralty announced today that none of the eight was a Swedish craft, but that five were Finnish, two Estonian and one Norwegian. Four were carrying lumber consigned to England.

The Admiralty said one Swedish ship and a sixth Finnish ship had been stopped, but it was not known what happened to them.

German activities have been particularly intense since Sunday between the Swedish islands of Oela and Gotland, a course followed by many ships carrying timber and woodpulp from eastern Sweden to England.

Swedish fighting planes were reported yesterday to have fired warning shots at a German warship which halted one of their boats in Swedish waters. The warship was said to have moved away and permitted the ship to continue on her course.

In addition to her sea troubles, Sweden was reported bothered by spies. A special staff of police spy hunters was at work over the country, seeking to halt the passing of information on ship movements.

Danish Ship Is Sunk.

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—A communique issued today announced that the Danish steamship Vendia had been sunk by a German submarine on September 30. The communique, which said the ship tried to ram the U-boat, described the rescue of survivors.

The Vendia's owners in Copenhagen said the ship was sunk with the loss of eleven lives, although the captain ordered it stopped immediately on a signal from the submarine.

Survivors Call Nazi Raider the Admiral Scheer

Say Plane Strafed Clement, and Pocket Battleship Sank Ship After Shelling

By The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 3.—Survivors of the 5,051-ton British freighter Clement were quoted today in dispatches from Bahia, Brazil, as saying their vessel had been machine-gunned by an airplane before a German warship fired twenty-five shots and finally sank the vessel with a torpedo.

A dispatch to the Meridional news agency said the warship was the fast 10,000-ton "pocket battleship" Admiral Scheer, which can catapult two planes from her deck. This account coincided with official British reports of an attack by a cruiser, although earlier reports here had described it as an attack by a submarine.

The Booth-American Line, owners of the vessel, said in London that all the forty officers and men of the Clement were safe except the captain and chief engineer, who were taken prisoner by the raider.

But the Rio de Janeiro newspaper "O Globo," in a dispatch from Bahia, asserted that sixteen others of the crew had been seized by the Germans and that two of the Clement's four lifeboats had been found empty. The occupants of the third had been rescued by the Brazilian ship Itatanga, and the fourth not found at all, the paper said.

The Itatanga brought the seventeen occupants of the third boat to Bahia today. (Previous advices had said sixteen were aboard the Itatanga, including the pilot.)

The paper also quoted one of the survivors as saying the Admiral Scheer was the raider and that the first attack was by a plane.

The British cruisers Ajax and Exeter, main units of Great Britain's south Atlantic squadron, are in these waters, but they are light cruisers whose guns, according to naval experts here, would be unable to cope with those of a "pocket battleship" such as the Admiral Scheer.

Despite the presence of Nazi warcraft in the south Atlantic, the 10,132-ton French liner Jamaique, which left Le Havre on Sept. 9, arrived at Rio de Janeiro with thirty passengers. The 14,135-ton British liner Highland Chieftain also arrived at Rio de Janeiro to take on passengers and cargo.

Latin America turned attention today to the possibility of keeping her shipping lanes free of conflict under the "safety zone" declaration at Panama.

A study of the Buenos Aires port register for August and September showed Britain's blockade against German shipping already was drastically effective. The question was whether Germany would strike back again in South American waters.

In September, the first month of the European war, three German ships entered the port here and ten departed, compared to twenty-three arrivals and twenty departures in August. Of the ten Nazi vessels leaving, five went only to Montevideo, Rosario and other South American ports. The other five apparently attempted to run the British blockade. Three German freighters were sunk off South America during the month.

In contrast to the virtually complete suspension of German shipping, sixty-three British ships arrived at Buenos Aires and sixty-two left during September, compared with sixty-five entries and sixty-five departures in August.

A similar situation exists in Brazilian and Uruguayan ports. Many German ships are tied up in the neutral water of those countries to avoid becoming possible targets of the British cruisers Ajax and Exeter, main units of Britain's South Atlantic squadron.

Numbers of British ships, loaded with meat, wheat and other foodstuffs, are plying the South Atlantic, offering a rich hunting ground for German raiders. The possibility that Germany might be getting ready to attempt to halt Britain's South Atlantic commerce was seen in the sinking of the 5,051-ton British ship Clement.

The 10,132-ton French liner Jamaique, which left Havre Sept. 9, arrived today at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with thirty passengers. The 14,135-ton British liner Highland Chieftain also arrived at Rio de Janeiro to take on passengers and cargo.

GERMANY MAKES A THREAT TO SINK THE MAURETANIA

British Admiralty Set to Take Care of Cunard White Star Ship

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LONDON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The London Daily Mail declared today a veiled threat to sink the new 35,700-ton Cunard-White Star liner Mauretania was contained in the English news bulletin broadcast from Hamburg last night.

The announcer mentioned, the Daily Mail said, that the Mauretania sailed from New York Saturday with only a few passengers and with three guns mounted on her decks.

"The British Admiralty," the Mail quoted the broadcaster as saying, "no doubt will accept responsibility for this action."

Meanwhile the British press, commenting on the reported sinking of the 5,051-ton British freighter Clement off the coast of Brazil yesterday, speculated on the possibility that one of Germany's speedy pocket battleships might have been turned loose on the sea lanes.

The sinking was attributed by the Admiralty to an armed raider, and there was no official confirmation of reports that the raider was a regular warship.

Say Plane Joined in Attack.

[Dispatches received today in Rio de Janeiro from Bahia, Brazil, quoted a group of survivors from the Clement as declaring that their vessel was attacked by an airplane firing machine-guns as well as by a German warship. A dispatch to the Meridional news agency said the warship which sank the vessel off the Brazilian coast was the Admiral Scheer, fast, new 10,000-ton cruiser. The Admiral Scheer carries two airplanes which are catapulted from her deck.

[The accounts quoted the survivors—who reached Bahia aboard the Brazilian coastal vessel Italinga—as saying that a plane flew back and forth over the Clement firing machine guns, but the crew remained with the ship until the warship arrived.

Meridional said that thereafter the warship fired approximately twenty-five shots without sinking the Clement, finally firing a torpedo which sent her down. The agency declared that the captain of the Clement was taken from one of the lifeboats as it passed close to the warship and was made prisoner.]

British Have Lost Thirty-two.

Sinking of the Clement brought maritime losses since the start of the war to at least thirty-two vessels. The loss was the first reported since the 4,646-ton freighter Hazelside was torpedoed off the Irish coast September 24.

There were indications that the British Home fleet had suffered no losses since the sinking of the aircraft carrier Courageous. Capt. Alan G. Kirk, United States Naval Attache, said last night he had visited the fleet Sunday and the normal force, including every one of the capital ships, was present.

Capt. Kirk also said he had attended religious services aboard the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, which German officials had hinted might have been destroyed by Nazi planes.

Berlin officially announced last week that German planes had attacked the British fleet in the North Sea and destroyed an aircraft carrier. A subsequent German broadcast asked British officials if they could account for the Ark Royal.

Germans Won't Tell.

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—German military authorities declined to comment today on the British admiralty's report that a German surface vessel sank the British freighter Clement in the South Atlantic.

"If we have vessels so far away from the home base naturally we don't propose to tell the world where or what they are," a Government spokesman said.

Left Heavily Camouflaged.

The new 34,000-ton Cunard White Star liner Mauretania left New York last week end heavily camouflaged and carrying two anti-aircraft guns and a six-inch gun on one of her lower decks.

Painted a muddy gray color, standard dress for all British merchantmen, she averaged, on her last trip here, 22.15 knots.

Passengers on her last trip over said they had sighted a submarine but Capt. J. C. Townley denied this.

The Mauretania, carrying forward one of the most famous names in shipping, arrived here on June 24 on her maiden voyage.

Although not the size or tonnage of the Queen Mary, the Mauretania, in three classes had accommodations for 1,500. Newest of the Cunarders, she was air-conditioned throughout.

Her arrival here in June was signalized by several great social affairs in her sumptuous dining rooms, with toasts to the old Mauretania, queen of the seas for twenty-two years whose record crossings the newer Mauretania has yet to equal.

The older boat of the name was broken up for scrap.

Says U-Boat Peril Is Waning

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the submarine menace was dwindling and that trade was flowing to and from British ports in increasing volume.

"Advantage has been taken of the light of the moon to continue the relentless hunting of submarines during the night hours," he said. "A number of U-boats have been sighted and attacked."

Between Sept. 11 and 20, 1,485 ships with a gross tonnage of 3,679,000 had entered or cleared British ports, Mr. Chamberlain reported. During that period, he asserted, only 1.25 per cent of those ships and 1.75 per cent of the total tonnage was lost by submarine attacks or by mines. Since Sept. 25, he said, no British ships had been reported sunk by enemy submarines.

Speaking of attacks on units of the German fleet by British bombers, the Prime Minister said, "we suffered some losses, but the Germans have admitted that two of their attacking fighters were shot down."

He said that Germany had claimed to have sunk the aircraft carrier Ark Royal and subsequently modified their claim, but that "the facts are that no British ship was damaged and that all of them, the Ark Royal included, are carrying out their normal duties." He added that in the action the only casualties suffered were by German airplanes, of whose crews four men were British prisoners.

German submarines, said Mr. Chamberlain, were being driven to "far distant waters." He continued:

"Another and more sinister development of the U-boat warfare is the announcement by Germany that she will regard every vessel of the British merchant navy as a warship. If this means anything, it means that she will pursue an unrestricted submarine campaign.

"Further evidence of unrestricted submarine warfare is to be found in the number of neutral merchant ships Germany has sunk. Since the outbreak of the war the total of these sinkings amounts to seven ships of a gross tonnage of 13,194. In addition, eight ships with a gross tonnage of 27,765 have been sunk by mines or bombing."

CLEMENT

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 3-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM BAHIA, BRAZIL, TODAY QUOTED A GROUP OF SURVIVORS FROM THE SUNKEN BRITISH FREIGHTER CLEMENT AS DECLARING THAT THEIR VESSEL WAS ATTACKED BY AN AIRPLANE FIRING MACHINE-GUNS AS WELL AS BY A GERMAN WARSHIP.

A DISPATCH TO THE MERIDIONAL NEWS AGENCY SAID THE WARSHIP WHICH SANK THE 5,051-TON VESSEL OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST WAS THE ADMIRAL SCHEER, FAST, NEW 10,000-TON CRUISER. (THE ADMIRAL SCHEER CARRIES TWO AIRPLANES WHICH ARE CATAPULTED FROM HER DECK.)

(IN LONDON THE CLEMENT'S OWNERS SAID ALL THE CREW OF 40 HAD REACHED SAFETY EXCEPT THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF ENGINEER, WHO WERE TAKEN PRISONERS BY THE RAIDER.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO--FIRST ADD CLEMENT XXX BY THE RAIDER.)

THE ACCOUNTS FROM BAHIA QUOTED THE SURVIVORS--WHO REACHED BAHIA ABOARD THE BRAZILIAN COASTAL VESSEL ITATINGA--AS SAYING THAT A PLANE FLEW BACK AND FORTH OVER THE CLEMENT FIRING MACHINE-GUNS, BUT THE CREW REMAINED WITH THE SHIP UNTIL THE WARSHIP ARRIVED.

MERIDIONAL SAID THEREAFTER THE WARSHIP FIRED APPROXIMATELY 25 SHOTS WITHOUT SINKING THE CLEMENT, THEN FIRED A TORPEDO WHICH SENT HER DOWN. THE AGENCY DECLARED THE CAPTAIN OF THE CLEMENT WAS TAKEN FROM ONE OF THE LIFEBOATS AS IT PASSED CLOSE TO THE WARSHIP AND WAS MADE PRISONER.

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SAYS HE SAW BREMEN

Sailor Reports the New York Is at Murmansk Too.

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—A sailor arriving here from Murmansk asserted today that he saw in that Russian Arctic port not only the big German liner Bremen, but also the German liner New York, three smaller German liners and fifteen German freighters.

He said that 800 members of the Bremen's crew and 400 of the New York's had gone to Germany by way of Russia.

The $20,000,000 [illegible] Bremen sailed from New York August 30, only thirty-six hours before war started in Poland and four days before Britain declared war on Germany. Whereabouts of the 51,731-ton German flagship have been a mystery since then.

The 22,337-ton New York sailed from New York August 28, ostensibly for Hamburg.

Reporter Paying Visit to Western Front Finds Tactics of American Indians Used

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Sees French Skirmishing in Forests and Raiding Villages in Saar Basin Like Fighters in Early Days Here.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Under front line shellfire I have just seen French forces attacking in the Saar Basin of Germany.

I also entered captured German ground with advance troops in the Warndt Forest, west of Saarbruecken, and went through subterranean galleries of France's Maginot Line on the first authorized trip of accredited war correspondents to the western front.

Everywhere the impression that French officers and troops gave was that they were carrying on the fight to the finish and that while they were not making any very extensive territorial gains they were taking positions of high strategic importance.

The war on the western front thus far is a cautious sparring match, with the French doing the leading.

There have been no big battles. The troops are not even in trenches. They are skirmishing in forests and raiding villages like the old American Indian fighters. But despite the mildness of the action as compared with the gigantic battles of the world war, this is serious business.

Sees Direct Hit Scored.

From a front line observation post, with both French and German shells screaming overhead, I saw a French battery score a direct hit on the heights of Berus just west of Saarbruecken which constitute the present objective of French attacks.

Soon afterward I saw [illegible] rustic horse-drawn carts carrying bodies out of the Warndt forest, east of Berus, where I was told a counter-attack by a Germany infantry patrol had been repulsed.

French officers estimate the total German casualties on the west front since the war started a month ago at about 3,000, of which 500 to 600 were believed to have been killed. French losses were described as less.

French strategy has been one of strictly local attacks to rectify their own lines, obtain information on the opposing forces and cripple the Saar coal and steel industry. In these they consider they already have achieved important successes.

There were no indications that any general offensive was in prospect from either side in this heavily fortified region.

PRAISE AMERICAN PLANES

French officers said that one of the sensations of the war for them had been the performance of the Curtiss pursuit planes bought in the United States.

One estimated that the Curtiss planes with French pilots had brought down 28 German planes with a loss of only two of their own.

In one combat over the western front, a French officer said, nine Curtiss planes were pitted against 15 German Messerschmidts and brought down five of the enemy, losing two of their own. In another tangle over the Vosges Mountains three Curtiss planes fought three German Heinkel bombers and forced one down.

Everywhere the first question French soldiers asked American correspondents was: "When is the United States going to revise the neutrality act?"

We came to the front just as you would go to a Sunday picnic, getting up early to pack our things and then drive off by automobile. The difference was that the things we packed were steel helmets and gas masks, at the request of French officers, as well as heavy boots, trench coats and field glasses.

Another difference was that the trip was prepared long in advance, with such ritual as signing statements absolving the French army of any responsibility for our lives.

On the previous day French infantry had seized the German frontier station of Uberherrn, a town of 2,500, in a surprise attack just south of the Berus Heights. They also had taken St. Oran, a tiny German settlement of two farms and a chapel, north of Berus.

On the Berus crest, French guns pounded a German pillbox observation post controlling the heights. French [illegible], under cover of woods on the valley edge, were carefully swinging east in an effort to cut around to the town of Berus behind the heights.

As I watched, French guns fired rhythmically, with each detonation sending echoes through the valley. A white stone tower which once marked the heights already had been destroyed. Smoke rose at every hit. At the close of a half-hour barrage, one gray pillar of smoke marked a smash at the very point of the German observation post.

Then, after a brief pause, came what French military communiques call German "reaction." There was a faint bumping noise from the opposing lines, a shriek in the air, and German shells fell in the hills behind us. The German barrage was brief.

Driving south from the Berus battleground into the Warndt Forest, we were forced to cross a bare ridge in sight of German batteries. The five cars of our party separated and raced at top speed into a clump of trees covering the road ahead of us.

The caravan was not fired on.

PATROLS REPULSE NAZIS

As we reached a French border post in the recently captured Warndt Forest another engagement characteristic of this war had just taken place. A French patrol came in to report they had met and turned back a German patrol. For evidence they carried a blood-spattered German helmet, two machine guns and an assortment of hand grenades and other [illegible] of victory.

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Behind them came a party carrying two German dead lying head to head with their eyes still open, their field gray uniforms and heavy boots still fresh. They were young, blond infantrymen. Around them, not with animosity but with the curiosity of youth, crowded young French troops.

NIGHT LEAD WAR (BUDGET)

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWINGMAY BE USED TO INTRODUCE HENRY C.CASSIDY'S DISPATCH FROM THE WESTERN FRONT:

(THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH GIVES THE FIRST AUTHENTIC PICTURE OF THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT FROM THE ALLIED SIDE. HENRY C.CASSIDY, THE WRITER, HAS COVERED MAJOR NEWS EVENTS IN FRANCE FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS AS A MEMBER OF THE PARIS BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HE IS A NATIVE OF BOSTON, 29 YEARS OLD, DID HIS FIRST NEWSPAPER WORK ON THE BOSTON TRAVELER AND ENTERED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE IN NEW HAVEN, CONN. CASSIDY WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF TEN CORRESPONDENTS PERMITTED TO VISIT THE FRENCH FRONT.)

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BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, OCT. 3-(AP)-IT'S A "WHITE WAR" THEY ARE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

IT IS A CAUTIOUS CAMPAIGN OF MEN PRESSING STEADILY BUT CAREFULLY ON THEIR ADVERSARY.

THERE ARE FEW WOUNDED AND FEWER DEAD, IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE WORLD WAR. BUT ADVANCES INTO THE SAAR BASIN VARY FROM A FEW FEET TO SEVERAL MILES AND THE FRENCH COMMAND CONSIDERS THEM IMPORTANT BOTH STRATEGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

A MONTH AFTER THE FRENCH AND BRITISH DECLARATION OF WAR, I HAVE JUST HAD A FIRST-HAND VIEW AND ACCOUNT OF TWO TYPICAL OPERATIONS OF THIS WARFARE.

FIRST UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE WITHIN 600 YARDS OF THE GERMAN LINES I SAW FRENCH GUNS ATTACK THE HEIGHTS TWO MILES INSIDE GERMANY CONTROLLING THE ROAD TO SAARBRUECKEN, 12 MILES TO THE EAST. COLUMNS OF SMOKE ATTESTED TO HITS SCORED ON THE CREST.

AGAIN, DRIVING A MILE AND A HALF THROUGH THE WARNDT FOREST TO THE CAPTURED GERMAN TOWN OF LAUTERBACH, I MET FRENCH TROOPS WHO SAID THEY HAD JUST REPULSED A GERMAN PATROL.

OUT OF THE FOREST ON A CART CAME THE BODIES OF TWO GERMAN SOLDIERS AS EVIDENCE OF THE LOCAL VICTORY. THAT IS THE WAY THE FRENCH ARE FIGHTING THE WAR, SPARING MEN BUT USING GUNS TO CLEAR OUT OBJECTIVES THEN HOLDING THE GROUND AGAINST LOCAL COUNTER ATTACKS.

THE GERMAN REACTION IS SLIGHT. IN REPLY TO THE FRENCH ARTILLERY ATTACK WHICH I SAW, GERMAN GUNS TOSSED BACK ONLY A FEW SHELLS.

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THE FOREST ENCOUNTER LASTED ONLY A MATTER OF MINUTES, WITH THE GERMANS QUICKLY WITHDRAWING. THE ONLY FIGHTING SO FAR HAS BEEN ON GERMAN SOIL. GERMAN BOMBERS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING THE FRENCH ONLY AS FAR AS THE BORDER.

BUT THE FRENCH MAKE PLAIN THAT THIS IS A REAL WAR. THE GENERAL IMPRESSION FROM SEEING THEM IN ACTION IS THAT THEY MEAN TO CARRY ON THE WAR ALONG THIS LINE UNLESS AND UNTIL THE TIME WHEN THE GERMANS MAY TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

THE MOST IMPOSING SIGHT OF ALL WAS THE MAGINOT LINE PIVOT FROM WHICH THE FRENCH ARE SENDING OUT ATTACKS AND MAINTAINING DEFENSIVE BASES.

DOWN A RAMP, 150-FEET INTO THE EARTH, I WALKED INTO ONE OF THE FORTRESSES OF THE LINE, A SELF-SUFFICIENT CITADEL WITH STOCKS TO HOLD OUT ALONE FOR THREE MONTHS, IF NECESSARY.

LIFE LOOKED COMFORTABLE THERE. AT THE HEART OF A MAZE OF GALLERIES WAS AN ELECTRIC POWER PLANT WITH FOUR DIESEL MOTORS. NEAR IT WAS AN ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED KITCHEN WITH THREE GREAT STOVES COOKING BEEF STEW FOR THE TROOPS. IN THE SLEEPING QUARTERS, LIKE CREW QUARTERS ON A WARSHIP, THE MEN SLEEP IN DOUBLE-DECK STEEL BUNKS. THEY SLEEP IN SHIFTS.

GAS MASKS WHICH ARE COMPULSORY FOR THE PARIS CIVILIAN POPULATION AREN'T NECESSARY FOR TROOPS IN THE FORTRESS. THEIR POSITION IS AIR CONDITIONED AND EVEN GUN APERTURES ARE AIR TIGHT.

ALONG THE MAIN CORRIDOR RUNS A SMALL ELECTRIC TRAIN. STEEL DOORS DIVIDE THE GALLERIES AT INTERVALS. THERE ARE PHOSPHORESCENT SIGNS TO GUIDE THE MEN IN CASE LIGHTS ARE EXTINGUISHED.

OUTSIDE AT THE INNOCENT-APPEARING ENTRANCE WHERE IT WAS NECESSARY TO GIVE A SPECIAL PASSWORD WITH THE AUTHORIZATION OF GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BEFORE ENTERING, THERE WAS ONLY A LITTLE KNOB OF THE LOOKOUT'S PILLBOX ATOP THE HILL TO MARK THE PASSAGE THROUGH THE CAMOUFLAGED CONCRETE WALL.

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BUT AFTER SEEING THE SUBTERRANEAN WORKS AND EMERGING INTO THE DAY-

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LIGHT, I COULD SEE THE TOP OF THE GREAT ARTILLERY TOWER AT THE BACK WITH GAPING CASEMATES BELOW IT DOMINATING THE APPROACH UP THE SLOPING HILL. IN THE DISTANCE, KNOBS OF ADJOINING FORTRESSES COULD BE SEEN.

THE COUNTRYSIDE BACK OF THE FRONT IS DESERTED. AT A CROSSROADS NEAR ONE FORT, I FOUND A STEAMING LUNCH IN THE OFFICERS' MESS. I PICKED A ROSE FROM A GARDEN ABOVE THE MAGINOT LINE. FIELDS WHERE CROPS HAVE BEEN HARVESTED ARE EMPTY. ON THE ROADS THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF TROOP MOVEMENTS. THE PEOPLE HAVE MOVED OUT OF THE VILLAGES.

THE REGION BEHIND THE FRONT IS ORGANIZED IN BROAD STRIPS WITH TROOP CONCENTRATIONS FAR IN THE REAR. THEN COMES A VACANT AREA ACROSS THE MAGINOT LINE TO THE ARMY WHICH IS HOLDING THE MAIN FRONT. AIRPLANES, TOO, ARE HELD FAR IN THE REAR.

THAT IS A LESSON LEARNED FROM THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN POLAND WHERE ADVANCED AIRBASES WERE DESTROYED.

I SAW ONE MECHANIZED DIVISION ENCAMPED IN RESERVE, BUT READY TO REACH THE FRONT IN LESS THAN A DAY.

EVEN THE FRONT ITSELF, AT FIRST GLANCE, HAS THE SAME DESERTED APPEARANCE AS THE REAR. ONLY ON CLOSE INSPECTION DO YOU SEE THAT THE HOUSES OF BORDER VILLAGES ARE CRAMMED WITH MEN AND THE BARNS FILLED WITH BOTH VEHICLES AND HORSES, WHICH DESPITE THEIR ECLIPSE BY MECHANIZED CAVALRY ARE USED EXTENSIVELY FOR TRANSPORT.

ON THE ACTUAL FRONT, THE WOODS TEEM WITH YOUNG MEN LIVING MUCH LIKE AMERICAN YOUTHS IN SUMMER CAMP. BEHIND THEM ARE ARTILLERY BATTERIES. AHEAD OF THEM ARE THE ADVANCE PATROLS WATCHING LEST THE GERMANS IN THE WOODS OPPOSITE TRY A RAID.

IN THE WARNDT FOREST, I VISITED THE FRENCH LINES INSIDE GERMANY WITHIN SIGHT OF A WOODED RIDGE AHEAD HELD BY THE GERMANS. IT WAS NEAR THERE THAT THE GERMAN PATROL HAD JUST BEEN REPULSED. THE PREVIOUS DAY A GERMAN FORCE WITHDRAWING FROM A FRENCH PATROL WAS REPORTED BY THE MEN TO HAVE STUMBLED ON ONE OF THEIR OWN MINES, KILLING FIVE OR SIX GERMAN SOLDIERS.

THE OCCUPIED TOWN OF LAUTERBACH IN THE FOREST, WAS FOUND FULL OF MINES, TRAPS AND HIDDEN FORTS, SO THE TROOPS WERE ON THE ALERT. I SAW ONE STOP ON A FOREST ROAD NEAR THE TOWN, PICK UP AN OBJECT SUSPICIOUSLY. IT WAS A CHILD'S TOY TIN TANK, CRUSHED BY MAN'S WAR.

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THE FRENCH PATROL OF 15 SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED 30 TO 40 GERMANS IN THE FOREST, DROPPED INTO POSITION AND FIRED AS THE GERMANS ADVANCED. TWO GERMANS WERE KILLED IMMEDIATELY, ONE JUST AS HIS BULLET-CLIP WAS MOVING THROUGH A MACHINE-GUN. TWO OTHERS WERE WOUNDED GRAVELY AND THE REST WITHDREW LEAVING THEIR DEAD, WOUNDED AND EQUIPMENT. THE FRENCH HAD FOUR WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

THE WARNDT FOREST, WHICH HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAIN THEATERS OF ACTION, IS ONE OF DEEP PINE WOODS, WITH WIDE LANES RUNNING THROUGH. FOR A MILE AND A HALF I DROVE THROUGH IT TO THE GERMAN TOWN OF LAUTERBACH, WHICH WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TOWNS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

THERE FRENCH TROOPS NOW STAND ON GUARD. THAT PART OF THE FRONT IS NOW QUIET, WITH THE GERMANS HOLDING THE RIDGE EAST OF LAUTERBACH.

JC114DAES

BUFFALO,N.Y., OCT.3-(AP)-PLANES NOW BEING BUILT FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY SURPASS THE CURTISS PURSUIT SHIPS DESCRIBED BY FRENCH OFFICERS ON THE WESTERN FRON AS "ONE OF THE SENSATIONS OF THE WAR," AN AUTHORITY ON WARPLANE MANUFACTURE SAID TODAY.

THIS SOURCE, WHO PREFERRED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, SAID A LATER CURTISS PURSUIT DEVELOPMENT NOW IN PRODUCTION AT THE CURTISS AEROPLANE DIVISION FACTORY IS BELIEVED CAPABLE OF A SPEED "AT LEAST 20 MILES AN HOUR IN EXCESS" OF THE TYPE BUILT FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

NEARLY $14,000,000 WORTH OF THE NEW TYPE, KNOWN AS THE P-40, ARE BEING MANUFACTURED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS, BUT THE EXACT NUMBER HAS BEEN KEPT SECRET. THE FRENCH PLANES OF WHICH 200 WERE BUILT HERE, WERE DESCRIBED PREVIOUSLY AS CAPABLE OF ATTAINING SPEEDS "IN EXCESS OF 300 MILES AN HOUR."

IT WAS IN A PLANE OF THE FRENCH TYPE, KNOWN AS THE HAWK 75-A, THAT H. LLOYD CHILD, CHIEF CURTISS TEST PILOT, TRAVELED FASTER THAN ANY PREVIOUS HUMAN BEING LAST JAN.23 BY DIVING AT MORE THAN 575 MILES AN HOUR.

THE HAWK 75-A IS A LOW-WING, ALL-METAL, SINGLE PLACE PURSUIT MONOPLANE, POWERED WITH A TWIN-ROW PRATT AND [illegible] 14-CYLINDER ENGINE DESIGNED TO DEVELOP APPROXIMATELY 1,000 HORSEPOWER, AND IS EQUIPPED WITH A CURTISS ELECTRIC CONTROLLABLE PITCH PROPELLER.

IT IS SIMILAR IN DESIGN TO THE P-36 DEVELOPED BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR CORPS, WHICH HAS MORE THAN 200 OF THAT TYPE IN USE.

THE NEW UNITED STATES ARMY P-40 IS SIMILAR IN GENERAL DESIGN TO THE HAWK 75-A AND THE P-36, BUT IS POWERED WITH A LIQUID-COOLED V-12 ALLISON ENGINE.

THE BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION OF BUFFALO ALSO IS BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY A NEW INTERCEPTOR PLANE WITH TRICYCLE LANDING GEAR, WITH A TYPE OF MOTOR SIMILAR TO THE P-40.

THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED NEARLY $3,000,000 WORTH OF THESE SHIPS, BUT THE NUMBER INCLUDED IN THE ORDER WAS KEPT SECRET.

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ENGLISH INTERN HANFSTAENGEL

Former Hitler Friend Was Voluntary Exile.

LONDON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Dr. Ernst (Putzi) Hanfstaengl, American-educated publicist and one-time close friend of Adolf Hitler, was said today by acquaintances to have been interned by the British Covernment.

His case, it was said, would be reviewed by one of the special tribunals created by the British home office to deal with enemy aliens.

Hanfstaengl, former, former head of the Nazi Press Bureau, left Germany in 1937 and had been living since then in voluntary exile in England, ignoring official invitations to return to Berlin.

The special tribunals, before one of which Hanfstaengl's case would come, have been charged with the task of investigating the cases of an estimated 60,000 aliens.

Sir John Anderson, head of the new ministry for home security, has explained to the Commons that the tribunals would be aided by committees which have been assisting central European refugees.

The Government has explained that in the event of a satisfactory report the way might be opened for aliens desiring to participate in civilian defense activities or other wartime enterprises.

Hanfstaengl's Son Not Upset

Harvard Freshman Who Played With Hitler Knew English Would Intern Father.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Egon Hanfstaengl, who as a boy "played soldiers" with Adolf Hitler, had "expected" the news he received from London today that his father, Dr. Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl, exiled former Nazi press chief, had been interned in England.

The strapping, eighteen-year-old Harvard freshman, who proudly boasts American citizenship, said he had no fear for the safety of his father who, he added, hoped eventually to come to the United States. At the same time, he said he had been unfavorably impressed by what he described as a change in the German Chancellor and asserted that Hitler had become "harsh and more aloof."

Of his father's internment, Mr. Hansfstaengl said, in an interview: "I had a shrewd suspicion of what would happen, as I have had no direct news from him since I left England a month ago."

Declaring that he was an American citizen, because he was born in the United States, Mr. Hanfstaengl said he intended to remain in this country "for good."

Fled Germany in 1937.

The Hanfstaengls fled Germany in 1937, the young man said, "because my father openly opposed excessive persecution of Jews and churches and the gangster policy of Hitler toward England and America."

Mr. Hanfstaengl said his father planned to spend all his time doing historical research, making a survey of the seventeenth century.

"He has absolutely severed all connections with the Nazis," the young man said, "and has no intention of ever returning to Germany."

Telling how as a boy, in 1925, he had "played soliders" with Hitler, he said that at that time the Nazi leader was "exceedingly charming." That was shortly after Hitler's release from prison.

"In 1934," Mr. Hanfstaengl said, however, " I regarded him very unfavorably. He had changed, presumably because of the pressure of duty."

Mr. Hanfstaengl, who said he was once a member of the Nazi Youth Movement, spoke softly, without sign of emotion and with only a slight accent. He intends to go out for the Harvard track team and crew, if it does not interfere with his studies.

After Hitler's rise to head the German Government, Mr. Hanfstaengl said, he became "harsh and more aloof"; for weeks he would be "very inactive and almost lethargic, and listen to his subordinates. Then he would unleash a burst of energy and orders would fly."

Mr. Hanfstaengl said he was somewhat surprised that Germany went to war as "I thought Hitler would give up pursuing his technic of blackmail."

War, the Harvard freshman said,

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is "ghastly." He was silent a few moments and then mused: "I had a brother who died, I believe, on account of the fact that my mother was weak from lack of food as the effects of the previous war."

RUMANIA AGAIN DENIES WAR AIM

But Appeals to People to Aid Military Preparations.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Rumania, pressing her own military preparations and surrounded by armed neighbors, announced to the world again today her desire to maintain strict neutrality.

The Government, issuing an "appeal to the people," declared:

"We have no claims. We heartily hope for and desire peace. But we cannot allow ourselves to be placed in a subordinate position. We know requirements lie heavy on our towns and cities, but scaling down our military activities at the present moment is not possible."

The appeal ended with the statement: "We hope to be able to conquer our difficulties in our own way and to avoid war. We hope to maintain strict neutrality."

MOSCICKI TO LIVE IN SWITZERLAND

Ex-President of Poland Finds Refuge There.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The Federal Council today granted permission to Ignace Moscicki, resigned President of Poland, and his wife to come to Switzerland to live.

Moscicki, formerly a professor at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, obtained Swiss citizenship in 1908 and never relinquished it, although he took Polish citizenship on the creation of the post-war state.

The Moscickis were reported today to be in Bucharest. (The official Hungarian news agency quoted an unidentified member of Moscicki's retired refugee government as saying Moscicki was going to a Swiss sanatorium, where he would meet a famous physician who treated him two years ago.)

It was announced the Moscickis would reside at Chandon in the Canton of Fribourg. Like every other foreign political refugee admitted by Switzerland, Moscicki automatically accepted a prohibition against political activity of any kind while here.

Anti-Jewish Laws In Effect in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—A government order issued today placed in effect anti-Jewish laws whereby tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews employed in factories and wholesale and retail businesses will eventually lose their jobs.

Under the order [illegible] permits for [illegible] businesses [illegible] granted to Jews and permits now held by Jews will be revoked by 1944. Non-Jewish owners are forbidden to employ Jewish managers or agents and are given two weeks to report the names of employees with Jewish antecedents.

Britain Starts Drive For Home Gardeners

LONDON, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Britain's Minister of Agriculture, Sir Reginald Dorman Smith, called for 500,000 new home gardeners tonight in a broadcast speech emphasizing the "Dig for Victory" campaign.

Urging the nation to join in this war on "full stomachs," he said: "We want not only the big man with the plow but also the little man with the spade to get busy this autumn."

PRINCE RADZWILL KILLED IN POLAND

Conservative Leader Dead in Soviet Zone.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraph Agency reported today that Prince Janusz Radzwill, leader of the Conservative party and a member of one of Poland's most prominent families, had been killed at his castle at Olyka in Wolhynia. He was one of the richest men in Poland.

Wolhynia is in the Russian-occupied zone.

Nazi Girls Gather Leaves for Herb Tea

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—German girls in their teens have found a place in Germany's war organization—as collectors of herbs from which a substitute for tea can be made.

Real tea costs foreign exchange. Hence girls were urged to save the Reich expense by adding collections into the field and gathering, under expert supervision, birch, blackberry, strawberry and other leaves, and pansies and wild briar.

SLOVAKS HARD HIT BY NAZI DEMANDS

But Reckon Fate Is Better Than Czechs' or Poles.'

BRATISLAVIA, Slovakia, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Mobilization of this little country's resources to fill the needs of Germany, her military protector, has resulted in high prices and threatened food shortages.

A scarcity of many necessities is evident. Lard, meat, coffee and chocolate are either unavailable or too costly for the average buyer. The issuance of ration cards is expected soon.

Bratislavia has taken on the appearance of a German town with the presence of many uniformed Nazi officers. They may be seen in the Government buildings, and the principal hotel has become the headquarters of Germany commercial representatives.

Defenders of the German cooperation policy declare that present conditions are preferable to the fate of Czecho-Slovakia or Poland.

"At all costs, we must remain on good terms with our overwhelmingly powerful German neighbor," said one spokesman for this group.

Mexico Will Continue Relations With Poland

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—The Mexican Government, declaring that it [illegible] "not recognizes [illegible] any [illegible] conquest by force," has announced it will continue diplomatic relations with the Polish Government.

The Polish Legation, meanwhile, denied reports the German Legation had demanded delivery of its archives, and said that the Government of Poland remained legally constituted.

HOPES FOR MORE TRADE

Former Belgian Premier To Head Economic Group On Visit

Brussels, Oct. 3 (AP) — Georges Theunis, former Premier, said today he hoped Belgian-American business relations would increase as a result of their common [illegible] in the European war.

Theunis, who will head a Belgian economic commission to the United States, addressed the American Club.

Hitler Curbs Speeders In Reich Second Time

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolph Hitler who initiated a campaign against speeding several months ago, ordered today a further reduction in speed limits.

In cities and towns a twenty-five-mile-an-hour limit was set, while on the highways the limit was set at fifty miles an hour for passenger cars and twenty-seven for trucks and buses. The former limits were sixty-five miles on the highways and thirty-five miles in towns.

Britain To Let Aliens Join Its Armed Forces

Certain Polish Army Officer Pilots And Mechanics To Be Allowed To Enlist

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—An order permitting aliens to join Britain's armed forces was announced by the Government tonight.

The Air Ministry said tonight "early advantage" might be taken of the regulation to enlist certain Polish and other pilots and mechanics, "but there is no present intention of forming anything in the nature of a foreign legion."

Polish Primate in Vatican City

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 3 (AP).—Arrangements were made today for August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, to remain here in view of the occupation of his country by the Germans and Russians. An apartment in a Vatican palace was assigned to Cardinal Hlond, who left Poland two weeks after the war started last month.

Rumanians in Brazil Called

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Rumanian Legation here announced tonight that any Rumanian subjects in Brazil "who have any military documents" or who "have received a call or other word from Rumanian military authorities" should present themselves "without delay" at the legation.

Prime Minister Says British Press Will Be Given More Freedom

London, Oct. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain in a new attempt to solve news and censorship problems which have troubled the British Government since the outbreak of war told the House of Commons today the press would be granted direct contact with Government departments as before.

The new chief censor named to take over next Monday is Sir Walter Monckton, 48, friend of the Duke of Windsor and important adviser during the abdication crisis in 1936. He also will have the job of supervising the central distribution of Government news at the Ministry of Information, which will continue on a less all-inclusive scale.

British press demands for direct contacts with Government departments instead of all news being handled through the Information Ministry won recognition i nthe new setup—but censorship now becomes double-barreled.

Three Lufthansa Lines to Resume

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Lufthansa, the German commercial aviation company, announced today that [illegible] would be resumed tomorrow on the Berlin-Stockholm-Copenhagen, Munich-Venice-Rome and Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade lines.

EACH DEPARTMENT HEAD WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEWS OF HIS DEPARTMENT, ITS CENSORSHIP AND DISTRIBUTION. AT THE SAME TIME THE PRESENT CENTRAL CENSORSHIP WILL BE CONTINUED.

ALL GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS WILL BE ISSUED AT THE INFORMATION MINISTRY AS IN THE PAST AND ALSO AT THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS. CENSORS WILL REMAIN AT THE INFORMATION MINISTRY, BUT EACH DEPARTMENT WILL ALSO HAVE ITS OWN CENSORS IN ITS OWN OFFICES.

AN IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED BY THE BRITISH PRESS IS IN DEVELOPMENT OF MORE NEWS OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES, CONFINED TO AN UNSATISFYING TRICKLE DURING THE FIRST WEEKS OF THE WAR.

CHAMBERLAIN POINTED OUT TODAY THAT THE MINISTRY HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR DISTRIBUTING NEWS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENTS AND NOT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEWS.

CLEMENT ATTLEE, OPPOSITION LABOR LEADER, COMMENTED THAT THE MINISTRY WAS WRONGLY ORGANIZED AT THE START AND THAT THE NATION "NEEDS A GREAT DEAL MORE INFORMATION."

THE WHOLE QUESTION OF CENSORSHIP, HE SAID, REQUIRED DISCUSSION ADDING, "I AM NOT VERY PLEASED WITH THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT THAT THERE ARE TO BE A LOT OF SEPARATE CENSORSHIPS OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS."

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HOOVER SAYS ALLIES CANNOT BE DEFEATED

Cites Nations' Superiority Economically And At Sea

Warns Of "Dangerous Emotionalism Diluting American Reasoning"

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Oct. 3—The belief that British-French superiority economically and at sea would make their defeat by Germany impossible was expressed today by Herbert Hoover in an interview with Roy W[illegible]rd, printed in the New York [illegible] *Telegram*.

The former President, who in a series of high official positions saw much of the inner struggle of the World War at first hand, thus summed up his opinions:

"If one surveys the whole front—sea, land, air and economic resources—I am convinced the Allies can defend their empires.

"The end may be victory for them. At worst it might be stalemate. I do not see any possibility that it can be defeat."

Warns Of Emotionalism

Mr. Hoover's views were given in response to an expression by Howard, who is editor of the *World-Telegram*, that "a dangerous emotionalism is diluting American reasoning; that the idea is spreading rapidly in certain sections of this country that France and England are facing defeat and that in order to avoid catastrophe to civilization and to save ourselves the United States must sooner or later enter the European war."

To this, Howard reported, the former President responded:

"It is true there is the utmost danger in wartime of emotions overwhelming common sense. The most regrettable thing that could happen to us would be the building up of a war party in the United States, but the premise of the ideas you mention is wrong.

Major Factors Emerging

"The war is only a month old. But the major factors are already emerging. The British and French can, and will, control the seven seas despite submarines and airplanes, and can sit there until their enemies are exhausted.

"By their sea power the Allies can protect England and all the outlying possessions of both empires from invasion. Their man power can defend France unless they blunder into taking wild adventures in military offensives and exhaust their man power. Aerial warfare may be destructive, but that works both ways and, so far as all experience goes, is not conclusive of any war."

Britain and France, Mr. Hoover said, have a naval strength substantially five times that of Germany—2,500,000 tons against 500,000 tons, and, he added:

"Russia, even if she comes in, which is improbable, has a negligible navy. Italy has about 600,000 tons.

"German shipping is already driven off the seven seas in thirty days. Italy would have the same fate if she joined in, which at the present time appears also improbable. I am confident that our naval experts will confirm that this dominance of sea power may be damaged, but cannot be destroyed by aircraft.

"The submarine may be troublesome, but there has been great progress in methods of detecting submarines since the last war, and this type of warfare is less dangerous than formerly. Even in the last war it had no major effect upon naval command of the seas."

As to Russia, Mr. Hoover said that in any event it was "most unlikely" that Soviet troops ever would reach the Western front—because of "transportation difficulties, shortages of materials, internal weakness, a lack of any national purpose for the Russians, together with the risks to the Germans of such a guest."

Suggests Course For U. S.

Mr. Hoover, summing up with the statement that "the slow strangle of sea power will have its effect," suggested this course for the United States:

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"We need to keep cool. After all, we must keep out of this war. We would be yielding the last stand of democracy if we go in, win or lose. We would have to yield to dictatorship during the war, and in a quarter of a century of impoverishment afterward we would not get out of dictatorship. We would be destroying the possibility of being of aid in reconstruction of a demoralized world after it was all over."

Sole Point Of Attack

"On the military front," Mr. Hoover remarked at one point in the interview, "the sole point of attack is on continental France."

And here, he said, the French had "very much more powerful fortifications and armies than in 1914," and behind those fortifications the Allies had vastly the greater reserves of man power both for fighting and for producing the necessities of war.

Even if Germany were conceded the superior air power, he asserted, "all experience to date shows air attacks can have no conclusive effect on the capture of a country. That comes from invasion of troops alone."

Economically Poorer

As to economic resources, Mr. Hoover said the Germans were immensely poorer than their antagonists.

". . . The Germans can no doubt meagerly sustain public health," he added, "but at a long distance from the comfortable food standards of the Allied countries.

". . . Germany, except for coal, potash and nitrates, does not possess a full supply of any essential raw material for war. . . . Even with the amounts of raw materials Germany can command from Russia and Central Europe, there will still be large deficiencies in the other raw materials. The Allied blockade will in time reduce these supplies until it hurts.

"The Allies, on the other hand, produce in their own empires ninety per cent. of the needed steel, all their coal, and all the oil, copper, lead, zinc, tin,

FORD BELIEVES WAR IS PHONEY

Asks What Franco-German Fight Is About.

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SEES WORLD DISARMAMENT

Forecasts Return to the Soil After Conflicts Cease.

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Henry Ford said today that he believed that world disarmament would come out of the present European upheaval. Complete and permanent conversion of the world's implements of war into plowshares long has been one of Ford's most cherished dreams.

He said in an interview today that he had not changed his conviction that there was something phoney about the conflict on the Franco-German border.

"It has been phoney from the start," he said. "As a matter of fact, what should they be fighting about? Whom should they be fighting?

Embargo Repeal Opposed.

"The peoples of Europe have been regimented so long and so severely that they have presented fertile soil for the seeds of the warmakers—the small group of individuals who profit financially from war."

He added quickly, however, that the average person knows too well the horrors of war to want any part of it. "And," he added, "no country can fight a war if its people are not in a hostile mood. Fortunately, a great many people know that no war ever accomplished anything.

"The war in Europe—what there was of it—is over and chaos remains. It is a chaos out of which will come world disarmament, a thing that every honest-thinking person earnestly desires."

The motor manufacturer reiterated his hope that Congress would not repeal the arms embargo.

"One way to make sure that the war does not continue," he said, "is to retain the embargo as it is written in the present law."

Return to the Soil.

Mr. Ford, who believes that there can be no lasting prosperity based upon restricted production, predicted a growing return to the land.

"That usually follows every war," he said. "Young men—at least those fortunate enough to return physically whole—come back from war to find there are no jobs. Naturally, they turn to the soil.

"I hope to see the day when all idle land will be taxed heavily enough to force it into use.

"There need be no fear of overproduction. There can be no such thing as overproduction if you measure production according to the needs of the earth's peoples."

Mr. Ford repeated his offer to "find a use for everything you can produce from the soil," and added:

"Some day I'm going to make an automobile body out of wheat."

Fix American Neutral Zone

21 Republics Start to Notify All Belligerents of Their Rights.

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PANAMA, Oct. 3 (A. P.).—Twenty-one American republics, having outlined a Western Hemisphere safety zone to insulate them from the European war, today started formal notification to belligerents of their action.

At the suggestion of Under-Secretary Sumner Welles of the United States, President Juan Demostenes Arosemena of Panama was requested by the inter-American conference to communicate to warring nations the neutrality declaration adopted last night.

The republics voiced their intention of remaining apart from the European conflict, but declared they would demand their proper rights as neutrals. Some delegates called the declaration of Panama a complement to the Monroe Doctrine. They said it established for the first time continental American seas.

The declaration asserted neutral American republics have the indisputable right to preserve free from all hostile acts the waters adjacent to the American continents.

Failure Would Bring Action.

Failure of belligerents to recognize the zone would bring necessary measures to be decided upon after consultation.

The declaration of general neutrality allowed each country to adopt its own method of making it effective and fixed uniform standards, rights and obligations of neutrals with belligerents.

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It provided that American nations should not permit their inhabitants to place in jeopardy the neutrality of the Western Hemisphere by their activities, nor permit enlistments or preparation of expeditions in favor of belligerents on their soil.

Other measures said the nations:

1. Shall not permit their territories to be used as bases for belligerent activities.

2. Shall bar belligerent warships from their ports or waters in numbers of more than three at a time and permit their presence for not longer than twenty-four hours.

Must Respect Neutrality.

3. Shall demand that belligerent craft seeking hospitals in American

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NEUTRAL ZONE OF AMERICAS SEEN AS 600-MI. HEADACHE

By ANDRUE BERDING.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3 (AP).—The United States and other republics of the Western Hemisphere may have to rely on diplomatic pressure to enforce their neutrality zone around part of the New World.

The agreement reached by the 21 American Republics at the Panama conference, diplomatic circles pointed out today, will present the governments with many practical problems.

President Roosevelt said these would be faced when they were reached.

Some of Problems.

Students of international affairs are asking, however, what would happen within the neutrality zone, which at some points extends perhaps 600 miles from the mainland, if:

A German submarine attacked and sank a British merchantman.

A German cruiser and a British or French cruiser met and fought it out.

An American destroyer saw a merchant vessel shelling a submarine.

If American battleships should be near a sea engagement between British and German warships within the zone, would they try to stop the fight?

Not by International Law.

International law does not justify any such proceeding, experts say. On the other hand, international law does not provide for any neutral zone extending hundreds of miles out to sea. It recognizes the three-mile limit for territorial waters, and, in some cases, a 12-mile limit.

Within those limits the American republics could do what they liked to stop unneutral activities.

Observers asked whether the new plan would prohibit the British and French from convoying their merchant ships through the neutral zone once they had passed outside the territorial waters of the American republics.

Another Problem.

This further question was raised:

If British and French warships did not take the convoy until their merchant ships passed outside the neutrality zone, and a German submarine sank some of them, would the American republic within whose neutrality zone the sinkings occurred accept responsibility for them? Or would all the American Republics jointly accept responsibility?

Official quarters were reluctant to discuss these questions. It was believed the first effort would be a combined one by the American Republics to obtain assurances from the belligerents that the zone would be respected.

zones respect neutrality laws and regulations.

4. Shall hold flights of belligerent aircraft over American territory to be neutrality infractions.

5. Shall be authorized to station guards aboard belligerent merchant vessels in American ports and intern such ships for excessive delay in port.

6. Shall permit transfer in good faith and without resale of belligerent vessels to neutral American republics.

7. Shall bar armed merchant vessels from entering their ports when the boats carry more than six-inch cannon on their prows. These vessels shall not have re-enforced sides or other offensive equipment.

10. May exclude belligerent submarines, or admit them on the condition they enter afloat flying the flag of their nation.

Reaffirms Solidarity.

A solidarity declaration reaffirmed the 1938 Lima conference's declaration of "solidarity among the peoples of this hemisphere," pledged the participants to strengthen harmony among themselves and "formulated fervent hopes for cessation of the deplorable state of war" in Europe and "a new reign in the world of peace, not of violence, but of justice and right."

All measures adopted yesterday were to be strengthened by a general economic program to be drawn up by a permanent advisory committee to be situated in Washington. A permanent neutrality committee of seven international law experts also was authorized.

The neutrality zone begins at Passamaquoddy Bay at the United States-Canadian border in the Atlantic, takes in the Caribbean area and Panama Canal approaches in both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Foreign Possessions Excluded.

In the Pacific, it includes Guadalupe Island, 200 miles off the coast of southern California, and extends along the North American coast as far as Juan de Fucca Straits at the United States-Canadian border. Territorial waters of foreign possessions in the Americas are not included.

The conference approved a Mexican proposal for another meeting in Havana October 1, 1940.

Argentina brought before the conference its century-old claim to the Falkland Islands, a British Crown colony 250 miles off the south Argentine coast, and said she reserved the "title" to the islands whether or not they come within the neutrality zone. Great Britain always has rejected the Argentine claim.

The session was to close today after speeches by various delegates.

Panama Meet Adjourns, Adopts Safety Zone Plan

Panama, Panama, Oct. 3 (AP)—The neutrality conference of twenty-one American republics adjourned late today with closing speeches stressing again the New World's determination to keep the European war from spanning the Atlantic.

The conference, which opened September 23, adjourned late in the afternoon, the delegates having formulated and adopted a program designed to insulate the Western Hemisphere from the Old World conflict.

The principal feature of this program is the "safety zone" for neutral shipping laid about the continent from the Maine-Canada border around Cape Horn and north in the Pacific to the boundary between Canada and the State of Washington.

This zone is to be patrolled by the American navies—that of the United States necessarily undertaking the chief role—to keep neutral American shipping free from entrance by the belligerents.

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Far At Sea

The safety zone which the conference drew up runs far out into the Atlantic—600 miles off Boston, 750 miles off New York, 950 miles off Washington and 1,200 miles off Miami.

After taking in the Caribbean area and the Panama Canal approach the line extends southward 800 miles off Rio de Janeiro, about 1,100 miles off Buenos Aires, around the tip of South America and northward through the Pacific.

It lies 730 miles off Ecuador to take in the Galapagos Islands and 200 miles off southern California to include Guadalupe Island. It runs about 500 miles west of Los Angeles, 400 miles west of San Francisco and 600 miles off Seattle.

Other accomplishments of the conference included the proclamation of a new neutrality policy for the entire Western Hemisphere and the establishment of further economic and neutrality cooperation through the creation of a permanent committee.

THE CONFERENCE CLOSED AFTER HEARING ADDRESSES FROM MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER MANUEL PANAMA-OCT 3- FOREIGN MINISTER EDUARDO HAY, NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER CORDERO REYES, AMBASSADOR CARLOS MARTINS OF BRAZIL, FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO OSTRIA GUTIERREZ OF BOLIVIA, FOREIGN MINISTER LUIS LOPEZ DEMESA OF COLOMBIA, LEOPOLDO MELO OF ARGENTINA AND FOREIGN MINISTER NARCISO GARAY OF PANAMA.

GARAY DELIVERED THE FAREWELL ADDRESS. HE SAID THE DELEGATES COULD RETURN HOME "SATISFIED AND PROUD" OF THE TASK DONE HERE "IN FAVOR OF PEACE AND THE SECURITY AND WELL-BEING OF OUR AMERICA."

GARAY ASSAILED INTERNATIONAL "GANGSTERISM."

"LET US REMEMBER," HE SAID, "THAT THE REIGN OF LAW AND ORDER IN THE MOST CIVILIZED CITIES DOES NOT PREVENT THE ABUSES OF APACHES, GANGSTERS NOR THE SINISTER MACHINATIONS OF THE MAFIA. THESE SPORADIC ACTS UNFORTUNATELY SOMETIMES TRANSCEND FROM THE NATIONAL FIELD TO THE INTERNATIONAL."

THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATE DEFINED THE AIM OF THE CONTINENTAL SAFETY ZONE, WHICH HE CALLED AN AMERICAN "TERRITORIAL SEA," HE SAID:

"IF IN EUROPE BLOCKADES, WAR ZONES OR DANGER ZONES ARE ARBITRARILY DEFINED, LET US FIX IN OUR SEA ZONES OF PEACE IN WHICH WE FIRMLY WILL NOT PERMIT METHODS OF DESTRUCTION, ARBITRARY ACTION AND DISTURBING DIFFICULTIES."

THIS COMMITTEE WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE VARIOUS AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

DR LEO S.ROWE, DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, SAID HE WOULD CONFER WITH SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNION'S GOVERNING BOARD, REGARDING A CALL FOR A SPECIAL MEETING TO APPOINT SEVEN EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW WHO WILL FORM A SPECIAL NEUTRALITY COMMITTEE FOR THE DURATION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION ROUNDED OUT ITS ACTIVITIES HERE WITH A SPEECH BY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES, THE DELEGATION'S HEAD, HAILING THE FIRM UNION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

"I BELIEVE THAT WHEN THE TIME COMES TO LOOK BACK THE DECLARATION OF PANAMA MAY BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE BEEN AN ADVANCE OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE," WELLES SAID IN HIS SPEECH WHICH WAS BROADCAST IN THE UNITED STATES AND RE-BROADCAST TO EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

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"IF WE ARE ABLE TO HAVE JOINT REPRESENTATION TO PERSUADE THE BELLIGERENTS TO COMPLY WITH ITS PROVISIONS, THE DECLARATION WILL HAVE MADE A THOROUGH CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE GOAL WE SO FERVENTLY DESIRE, NAMELY: THAT OUR 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS SHALL REMAIN FREE FROM THE HORRORS OF WAR.

"THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WERE ABLE IN LITTLE MORE THAN A WEEK TO REACH UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT UPON SUBJECTS OF SUCH OUTSTANDING SIGNIKICANCE AS WERE DEALT WITH AT THIS MEETING, WAS DUE IN LARGE PART TO THE EXTRAORDINARY ATMOSPHERE OF FRIENDLINESS AND COOPERATION, THAT COURTEOUS CONSIDERATION WHICH MARKED EWCH AND EVERY ASPECT OF THE DELIBERATION."

IT WAS RECALLED THAT A SIMILAR ATTEMPT TO CONCLUDE A NEUTRALITY ACCORD AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FAILED DURING THE WORLD WAR 24 YEARS AGO.

A SPECIAL INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE MET THEN BUT ITS EFFORTS WERE FOUND UNACCEPTABLE BY MANY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS. A COSTAL PATROL, SIMILAR TO THE ONE ADOPTED HERE, WAS PROPOSED AT THAT TIME AND SET OFF A BITTER CAMPAIGN OF INVECTIVE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION LEFT LATE TONIGHT FOR CRISTOBAL TO BOARD THE GRACE LINER SANTA ELENA, WHICH WILL TAKE WELLES AND HIS ADVISERS HOME.

WE-R1025PES

UPDATED SAFETY ZONE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OCT 4 1939

THE SAFETY ZONE ESTABLISHED AROUND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, DESIGNED TO INSULATE THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGAINST THE SHOCK OF EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES RANGES FROM ABOUT 300 TO SOME 1,200 LAND MILES OFF THE COASTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ZONE BEGINS AT PASSAMAQUODDY BAY AT THE UNITED STATES-CANADIAN BORDER IN THE ATLANTIC WITH A LINE RUNNING SLIGHTLY EASTWARD AND THEN SOUTH ABOUT 600 MILES OFF BOSTON, 720 MILES OFF NEW YORK, 930 MILES OFF WASHINGTON AND 1,200 MILES OFF MIAMI.

IT TAKES IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA AND PANAMA CANAL APPROACHES AND

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THEN EXTENDS OUT IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC ZONE 300 MILES OFF RIO DE JANEIRO AND ABOUT 1,100 MILES OFF BUENOS AIRES, THENCE AROUND THE TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE IT IS ABOUT 300 MILES OFF THE COAST.

STARTING NORTHWARD IN THE PACIFIC, THE LINE RANGES FROM ABOUT 350 MILES OFF THE COAST ON THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP, OF SOUTH AMERICA, INCLUDES THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS 730 MILES OFF THE COAST OF ECUADOR AND GUADALUPE ISLAND ABOUT 200 MILES OFF THE COAST OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, RUNS ABOUT 300 MILES WEST OF LOS ANGELES, 400 MILES WEST OF SAN FRANCISCO AND 600 MILES WEST OF THE UNITED STATES AT SEATTLE. ITJOINS THE UNITED STATES-CANADIAN BORDER IN THE STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA.

COASTAL INDENTATIONS ACCOUNT FOR THE VARYING WIDTHS OF THE SAFETY ZONE.

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JG1035AES

PANAMA, OCT.3-(AP)-AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE OFFICIAL SPANISH TEXT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE DECLARATION ON NEUTRALITY FOLLOWS: (1,000)

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THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS GATHERED IN PANAMA HAVE RATIFIED SOLEMNLY THEIR POSITION AS NEUTRALS IN THE CONFLICT WHICH SHATTERS THE PEACE OF EUROPE, BUT AS THE PRESENT WAR MAY TAKE UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS THAT BY THEIR GRAVITY MAY AFFECT THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERESTS OF AMERICA NOTHING CAN JUSTIFY THAT THE INTERESTS OF BELLIGERENTS PREVAIL OVER THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS, CAUSING CONFUSION AND SUFFERING TO PEOPLES WHO BY THEIR NEUTRALITY IN THE STRUGGLE AND THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE ARENA OF DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD NOT SUPPORT ITS FATAL AND SORROWFUL CONSEQUENCES.

THE ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAS SERVED TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR UNANIMOUS INTENTION TO MAINTAIN THEMSELVES APART FROM THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

IT IS DESIRABLE TO REINFORCE THEIR DECLARATIONS BY CONDUCT CONFORMING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS PROPOSE TO CONTINUE IN ACCORD WITH INTERNAL LEGISLATION TO MAINTAIN THEIR POSITION AS NEUTRAL STATES AND FULFILL THE DUTIES OF NEUTRALITY, ALSO TO DEMAND RESPECTATION OF THEIR PROPER RIGHTS IN THIS SITUATION.

DURING THE WORLD WAR FROM 1914 TO 1918 THE GOVERNMENTS OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR AND PERU PRESENTED, OR SUPPORTED, INDIVIDUAL PROPOSITIONS OUTLINING IN PRINCIPLE A DECLARATION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS THAT BELLIGERENT NATIONS ABSTAIN FROM REALIZING HOSTILE ACTIVITIES A PRESCRIBED DISTANCE FROM THEIR COASTS.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT CONFLAGRATION, DESPITE ITS ALREADY LAMENTABLE PROPORTIONS, WOULD NOT JUSTIFY ANY HINDERING OF AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS WHICH, DEVELOPED BY THE NEEDS OF IMPORTANT INTERESTS, CLAIM ADEQUATE PROTECTION. THIS REALITY COUNSELS THE DELIMITATION OF A SAFETY ZONE INCLUDING ALL NORMAL MARITIME ROUTES WHICH SERVE COMMUNICATION AND INTERCHANGE AMONG THE AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

FOR THIS, IT IS NECESSARY AS A FORMULA OF IMMEDIATE NECESSITY, TO ADOPT URGENT DISPOSITIONS BASED ON SUCH PRECEDENTS AND ON THE GUARANTEE OF THESE INTERESTS, WITH THE OBJECT OF AVOIDING REPETITION OF THE DAMAGES AND SUFFERINGS EXPERIENCED BY THE AMERICAN NATIONS AND THEIR CITIZENS DURING THE SAID WAR OF 1914-1918.

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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS SHOULD FORSEE THESE DANGERS AND AS A PROPER PROTECTIVE MEASURE INSIST ON THE PROPOSITION THAT IN THEIR WATERS AND TO A REASONABLE DISTANCE FROM THEIR COASTS, NO HOSTILE ACTS SHALL BE PERFORMED BY PARTICI-

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PANTS IN THE WAR IN WHICH THE SAID GOVERNMENTS ARE TAKING NO PART.

FOR THESE CONSIDERATIONS THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS RESOLVE AND BY THESE PRESENTS DECLARE THAT:

1. AS A MEASURE OF CONTINENTAL PROTECTION THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, AS LONG AS THEY MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY, HAVE THE INDISPUTABLE RIGHT TO PRESERVE FREE FROM ALL HOSTILE ACTS ON THE PART OF ANY NON-AMERICAN BELLIGERENT NATION, THOSE WATERS ADJACENT TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENT WHICH THEY CONSIDER OF PRIMORDIAL INTEREST AND OF DIRECT UTILITY FOR THEIR RELATIONS, WHETHER SUCH HOSTILE ACT SHALL BE ATTEMPTED OR REALIZED FROM LAND, SEA OR AIR.

2. THESE WATERS ARE DESCRIBED AND DETERMINED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER; ALL WATERS WITHIN THE LIMITS SPECIFIED BELOW EXCEPT THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF CANADA AND UNDISPUTED COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITHIN THESE LIMITS:

BEGINNING AT THE END OF THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN PASSAMAQUODDY BAY TO 44 DEGREES 46 MINUTES AND 36 SECONDS LATITUDE NORTH AND 66 DEGREES, 54 MINUTES AND 11 SECONDS LONGITUDE WEST;

FROM THERE EASTWARD ALONG THE PARALLEL 44 DEGREES, 46 MINUTES AND 36 SECONDS TO A POINT 60 DEGREES WEST OF GREENWICH;

FROM THERE DIRECTLY SOUTH TO A POINT 20 DEGREES LATITUDE NORTH; FROM THERE ALONG THE LOXODROMIC LINE TO A POINT FIVE DEGREES LATITUDE NORTH, 24 DEGREES LONGITUDE EAST;

FROM THERE DIRECTLY SOUTH TO A POINT 20 DEGREES SOUTH; FROM THERE ALONG THE LOXODROMIC LINE TO A POINT 58 DEGREES LATITUDE SOUTH AND 27 DEGREES LONGITUDE WEST;

FROM THERE DIRECTLY WESTWARD TO A POINT 80 DEGREES LONGITUDE WEST; FROM THERE ALONG THE LOXODROMIC LINE TO A POINT ON THE EQUATOR 97 DEGREES LONGITUDE WEST;

FROM THERE ALONG THE LOXODROMIC LINE TO A POINT 15 DEGREES LATITUDE NORTH AND 120 DEGREES LONGITUDE WEST; FROM THERE ALONG THE LOXODROMIC LINE TO A POINT 45 DEGREES, 29 MINUTES AND 38 SECONDS LATITUDE NORTH AND 136 DEGREES LONGITUDE WEST; FROM THERE DIRECTLY EAST TO A POINT IN THE PACIFIC ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN THE STRAITS OF SAN JUAN DE FUCCA.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGREE ON AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN FROM BELLIGERENTS OBSERVANCE OF THE DISPOSITIONS CONTAINED IN THIS DECLARATION BY JOINT REPRESENTATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENTS WHICH AT PRESENT OR IN THE FUTURE TAKE PART IN THE HOSTILITIES WITHOUT THIS PROCEDURE AFFECTING THE EXERCISE OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF EACH STATE INHERENT IN ITS SOVEREIGNTY.

3. THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS DECLARE FURTHER THAT WHEN THEY CONSIDER IT NECESSARY, THEY WILL CONSULT AMONG THEMSELVES TO DETERMINE WHAT MEASURES THEY MAY TAKE AS INDIVIDUALS OR COLLECTIVELY TO OBTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISPOSITIONS OF THIS DECLARATION.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, WHILE A STATE OF WAR EXISTS IN WHICH THEY TAKE NO PART AND WHEN THEY CONSIDER IT NECESSARY, MAY EFFECT INDIVIDUAL OR COLLECTIVE PATROLS AS THEY AGREE BY MUTUAL CONSENT AND EXTEND THE ELEMENTS AND RESOURCES EACH POSSESS IN THE WATERS ADJACENT TO ITS COAST WITHIN THE ZONE ALREADY DEFINED.

END TEXT

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Brussels

LONDON, OCT 4-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL BRITISH COMMUNIQUE TODAY ANNOUNCED TWELVE GERMAN SOLDIERS CROSSED THE BELGIAN FRONTIER IN AUTOMOBILES.

THEY WERE ARRESTED AND DISARMED. THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS AND LEFT UNMENTIONED THE POINT WHERE THE BORDER VIOLATION TOOK PLACE.

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R841PES

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-ONCE AGAIN LONDONERS MAY SEE HORSES AND CARTS TRAVELING UP AND DOWN USUALLY BUSY OXFORD STREET AND ROUNDING THE STATUE OF EROS IN PICADILLY CIRCUS.

THE TRANSPORT MINISTRY TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT THE BAN ON SLOW-MOVING TRAFFIC IN THE CENTER OF LONDON HAD BEEN LIFTED. THE ORDER FOLLOWED A DECREASE IN TRAFFIC VOLUME SINCE GASOLINE RATIONING WAS DECREED.

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W651PES

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH INFORMATION MINISTRY TONIGHT ISSUED AN "EYEWITNESS" ACCOUNT OF HOW THE BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL WORKS IN "DRAWING THE ECONOMIC NET MORE TIGHTLY AROUND GERMANY."

A BRITISH OBSERVER WROTE THAT THREE SEARCHING BASES HAVE CLOSED THE NORTH SEA TO CONTRABAND VESSELS AND NONE CAN ENTER THAT AREA WITHOUT BEING SEARCHED BY THE BRITISH. A TOTAL OF 74 SHIPS HAVE BEEN EXAMINED AT THE WEYMOUTH BASES, THE REPORT SAID.

"DELIBERATE OBSTRUCTION HAS BEEN ALMOST UNKNOWN," THE ACCOUNT SAID. IT ADDED THE GOODWILL SHOWN DURING THE SEARCHING PROVED IT "HAD NOT ANTAGONIZED NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

SHIPS HAVE BEEN DELAYED FROM SIX HOURS TO TWO WEEKS, IT WAS SAID.

THE REPORT ADDED THAT "AS OFTEN AS NOT USEFUL SCRAPS OF INFORMATION ABOUT MORE THINGS THAN CARGOES ARE PICKED UP BEFORE A SHIP CONTINUES."

W820PES

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 3-(AP)-HOLLAND TODAY COMPLETED A 12-MILE DIKE CONNECTING THE ISLE OF URK IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE ZUYDER ZEE WITH THE MAINLAND--THEREBY MAKING WAY FOR A GIGANTIC DRAINAGE PROJECT TO PROVIDE A LARGE AREA OF NEW LAND.

THE AREA TO BE DRAINED COVERS ABOUT 245 SQUARE MILES. THE DIKE WAS STARTED TWO YEARS AGO.

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WE312PES

STOCKHOLM, OCT 3-(AP)-THE SWEDISH STEAMER THEMIS CARRYING GRAIN FROM STOCKHOLM TO SKEIN, NORWAY, WAS REPORTED SEIZED BY GERMAN WARSHIPS OFF BORNHOLM TODAY AND TAKEN TO STETTIN.

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LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION TONIGHT ANNOUNCED LORD WINTERTON, CHAIRMAN, AND SIR HERBERT EMERSON, DIRECTOR, OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, WOULD ATTEND THE CONFERENCE CALLED FOR OCT. 16 IN WASHINGTON BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEE PROBLEM.

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WE315PES

BERLIN, OCT 3-(AP)-THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE SEVEN-DAY [illegible] OF PUBLIC AND PRIVTAE BUILDINGS IN CELEBRATION OF THE POLISH CONQUEST WOULD START WE TOMORROW.

OCT 4

OTTAWA, ONT., OCT 3-(CANADIAN PRESS)-APPROXIMATELY 300 PERSONS WERE DETAINED, THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY, IN INTERNMENT CAMPS IN QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND ALBERTA PROVINCES ON THE GROUND THEY ACTED IN A MANNER PREJUDICIAL TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

REGISTRATION OF ENEMY ALIENS--THOSE BORN IN GERMAN TERRITORY WHO HAD NOT BECOME NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECTS--WAS UNDERWAY.

JC342PES

DUBLIN, OCT. 3-(AP)-IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES AUTHORITIES, IGNORING THE NEWLY ARRANGED CESARWITCH TO BE RUN ON EITHER NOV. 1 OR 2, ANNOUNCED THEY WILL MAKE THE DRAW ON THE BASIS OF FIRST ACCEPTANCES IN THE ORIGINAL RACE WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO BE RUN OCT. 25.

EACH HOLDER OF A TICKET ON ONE OF THE 95 ACCEPTORS WILL RECEIVE ABOUT $4,166. THERE WILL BE THE USUAL 100 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF $500 EACH.

W635PES

CORK, IRELAND, OCT. 3-(AP)-SIX HUNDRED AMERICAN CITIZENS EMBARKED FOR HOME TODAY ON THE AMERICAN COASTAL LINER IROQUOIS WHICH MADE A SPECIAL TRIP HERE TO REPATRIATE THEM.

BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000 AMERICANS ARE STRANDED IN IRELAND.

W636PES

MEXICO CITY, OCT 3-(AP)-REPORTS FROM VERACRUZ TONIGHT SAID THE GERMAN PASSENGER LINER COLUMBUS, WHICH TOOK REFUGE IN MEXICAN WATERS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, WAS CHANGING ITS ANCHORAGE FROM VERA CRUZ TO BOCA DEL RIO, SEVEN MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

IT WAS INDICATED THE CHANGE WAS MADE TO MOVE THE SHIP FROM THE PATH OF HIGH WINDS EXPERIENCED IN VERACRUZ AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR.

R957PES

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-IT COSTS BRITAIN ABOUT $21 APIECE FOR THE GLEAMING ANTIAIRCRAFT SHELLS SHE'S TURNING OUT IN A HUNDRED SCATTERED FACTORIES AND UNION JACK HOPES WILL SAVE HER FROM AERIAL BOMBING.

IT REQUIRES A DAY AND 40 OPERATIONS TO COMPLETE THE SHELL CASES WHICH ARE 10 INCHES LONG. COMPLETE WITH NOSE AND CARTRIDGE CASE THEY ARE 42 1/2 INCHES TALL.

AMERICAN-MADE MACHINES AND, IRONICALLY ENOUGH, LATHES BUILT IN GERMANY ARE USED IN TURNING OUT THE INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH WHOSE MISSION, MAY BE ONE DAY IF THE TIDE TURNS, TO DESTROY GERMAN WARPLANES.

THE SHELLS ARE BEING TURNED OUT 24 HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK.

BY J.C.STARK

LONDON, OCT. 3-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED FLATLY TODAY AGAINST TREATING WITH GERMANY ON THE BASIS OF "MERE ASSURANCES" FROM THE NAZI REGIME BUT SAID HE WOULD WELCOME ANY PEACE PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD ACHIEVE BRITAIN'S ANNOUNCED WAR AIM OF ENDING "GERMAN AGGRESSION."

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THIS WAS THE REPLY OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIES TO THE SOVIET-GERMAN DECLARATION LAST WEEK THAT BERLIN AND MOSCOW WOULD HOLD "CONSULTATIONS" IF BRITAIN AND FRANCE FAILED TO MAKE PEACE WITH GERMANY.

MAKING HIS FIFTH WEEKLY REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON PROGRESS OF THE WAR, CHAMBERLAIN CALLED THE SOVIET-GERMAN DECLARATION A "SCARCELY VEILED THREAT."

THE DRAMATIC SESSION PITTED AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN WHITE-MANED DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, BRITAIN'S WORLD WAR PRIME MINISTER, IN AN EXCHANGE WHICH REVERSED THE ROLES THE TWO STATESMEN HAVE PLAYED IN RECENT YEARS.

THE FIERY WELSHMAN URGED "VERY CAREFUL CONSIDERATION" OF ANY "SPECIFIC, DETAILED AND BROAD" PROPOSALS WHICH MIGHT COME FROM GERMANY THROUGH SOVIET RUSSIA OR ITALY.

HIS POINT WAS THAT ABRUPT REJECTION MIGHT MAKE RUSSIA AND ITALY "HOSTILE NEUTRALS." HE ADDED THAT:

"WE KNOW AND THE UNITED STATES KNOWS THAT THEY CAN HELP US AS NEUTRALS.

"RUSSIA AND ITALY, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF NEUTRALITY, CAN MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEING FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE NEUTRALS.

"WE DO NOT WANT TO DOUBLE OUR ENEMIES."

LLOYD GEORGE SAID IT WOULD BE A "FIRST CLASS MISTAKE" TO ENTER A PEACE CONFERENCE WITHOUT ASKING THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND ITALY TO PARTICIPATE, IF A PEACE PARLEY IS SUGGESTED.

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED THAT NO PEACE PROPOSAL "HAS YET COME TO US, AND AT THIS STAGE IT WOULD BE PREMATURE TO BUILD ANY HOPES ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF SUCH A PROPOSAL BEING MADE."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "NO MAN WOULD WELCOME MORE WHOLE-HEARTEDLY ANY PROPOSAL WHICH I COULD REALLY FEEL ACHIEVED THE AIMS" OF BRITAIN IN GOING TO WAR.

HE SAID THAT PEACE PROPOSALS WILL BE EXAMINED AND TESTED IN THE LIGHT OF THESE TWO FACTORS:

FIRST, THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT "TOO OFTEN IN THE PAST HAS PROVED THAT THEIR UNDERTAKINGS ARE WORTHLESS WHEN IT SUITS THEM THAT THEY SHOULD BE BROKEN."

SECOND, THAT "NO THREATS WOULD EVER INDUCE THIS COUNTRY AND FRANCE TO ABANDON THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WE HAVE ENTERED UPON THIS STRUGGLE."

SPEAKING WITH UNUSUAL VIGOR AND EMPHASIS THE PRIME MINISTER FREQUENTLY WAS INTERRUPTED BY APPROVING CRIES OF "HEAR! HEAR!" BY THE HOUSE.

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THE SOVIET-GERMAN DECLARATION, WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE PARTITION OF POLAND, CONTAINED "NOTHING X X X THAT SHOULD CAUSE US TO DO ANYTHING OTHER THAN WHAT WE ARE DOING," CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED, SAYING THAT COURSE WAS "MOBILIZING ALL THE RESOURCES AND ALL THE MIGHT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR THE EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR."

WHILE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IVAN MAISKY LISTENED FROM THE DIPLOMATIC GALLERY, THE PRIME MINISTER ASSERTED THE GERMAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT BY NO MEANS ASSURED GERMANY OF LASTING BENEFITS.

THOUGH EXPRESSING HOPE THE WAR WOULD NOT LAST "ONE UNNECESSARY DAY," HE SAID THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PEOPLE WERE "DETERMINED TO SECURE THAT THE RULE OF VIOLENCE SHALL CEASE AND THAT THE WORD OF

GOVERNMENTS--ONCE PLEDGED--MUST HENCEFORTH BE KEPT."

THE VERBAL DUEL BETWEEN CHAMBERLAIN AND LLOYD GEORGE CAST THEM IN ROLES REVERSING THE POSITIONS THEY HAVE TAKEN IN OTHER SESSIONS.

IN THE MONTHS THAT LED TO THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT IT WAS CHAMBERLAIN WHO SOUGHT "APPEASEMENT OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS AND LLOYD GEORGE WHO POURED VENOM ON HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

TODAY IT WAS CHAMBERLAIN WHO SCORNED HITLER'S "MERE ASSURANCES" AND LLOYD GEORGE WHO URGED "CAREFUL CONSIDERATION" FOR ANY PEACE PROPOSALS FROM ITALY OR RUSSIA.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH BROUGHT AN IMMEDIATE PROTEST FROM ALFRED DUFF COOPER, FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WHO DEPLORED THAT IT WOULD GO OUT OVER THE WORLD AS A "SUGGESTION OF SURRENDER."

"I ALMOST DESPAIR TO THINK WHAT THE EFFECT WILL BE IN GERMANY," ADDED SIR MORRIS JONES, LIBERAL SUPPORTER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LLOYD GEORGE ANGRILY RETORTED THAT "THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH SURRENDER AND MR. DUFF COOPER MAY LIVE TO REGRET IT."

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AN INDEPENDENT LABORITE, GEORGE BUCHANAN, TOOK A DIFFERENT TACK, PRAISING LLOYD GEORGE'S "COURAGE" AND SAYING THAT HE "NEVER SAW IN 1914 ANYTHING LIKE THE HOSTILITY FOR THE WAR THAT I FIND TODAY."

PROTESTING CRIES OF "NO! NO!" ALMOST DROWNED HIS WORDS.

ANOTHER LABORITE, THE REV.JAMES BARR, DECLARED MILLIONS OF LIVES WOULD BE LOST IF THE CONFLICT IS FOUGHT TO THE BITTER END AND ADDED:

"SOME OF MY FRIENDS ALMOST SEEM TO SAY NOT 'PEACE AT ANY PRICE' BUT 'WAR AT ANY PRICE.'"

SAYING THAT THOUSANDS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW "EXACTLY WHAT WE ARE TO FIGHT FOR," CONSERVATIVE SIR CHARLES GAYZER PRAISED LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH AS "GALLANT AND COURAGEOUS."

SIR CHARLES DECLARED HITLER ALREADY HAD LOST BY MAKING SOVIET RUSSIA "THE DOMINANT POWER IN EUROPE." HE APPEALED TO CHAMBERLAIN, "THE GREAT PEACEMAKER, EVEN AT THIS LAST MOMENT TO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN FOR EUROPE THAT PEACE WHICH ALONE CAN SAVE CIVILIZATION."

CHAMBERLAIN SUBORDINATED MILITARY TO POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS WEEKLY REPORT, BUT HE SAID, NEVERTHELESS, THAT BRITISH FORCES WERE NOT IDLE ON LAND, SEA OR IN THE AIR.

HE CITED THESE AS DEVELOPMENTS:

A LARGE BRITISH ARMY HAS BEEN TRANSPORTED TO FRANCE AND "IS TAKING ITS PLACE ALONGSIDE OUR FRENCH ALLIES."

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THE AIRFORCE HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN RECONNAISANCE FLIGHTS OVER GERMANY AND IN ACTUAL COMBAT WITH GERMAN FIGHTERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

WAR AGAINST THE SUBMARINE "HAS CONTINUED WITH UNABATED VIGOR." THOUGH A GERMAN RAIDER IS REPORTED IN OPERATION ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC "THIS FRESH MENACE WILL BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO PREARRANGED PLANS."

CHAMBERLAIN ALSO ANNOUNCED A REORGANIZATION OF THE MUCH-CRITICIZED MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BY WHICH DIRECT PRESS CONTACTS WILL BE RE-ESTABLISHED WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

BEFORE THE PRIME MINISTER SPOKE A TURKISH MILITARY MISSION ARRIVED TO DISCUSS "MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST."

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AT THE SAME TIME THE LONDON PRESS GAVE ATTENTION TO ITALY WHOSE

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FOREIGN MINISTER WAS REPORTING TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI ON HIS VISIT WITH HITLER WHICH BRITISH CONSIDERED AS A PRELIMINARY TO A GERMAN "PEACE OFFENSIVE."

DANIEL LIPSON, INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE, SAID THERE WAS "NOT ALL THE DIFFERENCE THAT SOME MEMBERS HAVE TRIED TO MAKE OUT" BETWEEN LLOYD GEORGE AND CHAMBERLAIN, BUT THAT THE CLEAVAGE OF OPINIOC IN THE PEACE PLAN DEBATE REFLECTED A SIMILAR CLEAVAGE IN THE COUNTRY.

"I AM WONDERING WHAT ARGUMENT MIGHT BE USED BY THE ISOLATIONISTS IN AMERICA JUST NOW DURING CONSIDERATION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT IF WE WERE SUMMARILY TO REJECT ANY PROPOSALS FROM THE OTHER SIDE," HE SAID.

"IT MIGHT BE SAID (IN AMERICA) THAT TO REPEAL THE NEUTRALITY ACT WOULD BE HELPING IN CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR AND THAT WE HAD PUT OURSELVES DEFINITELY IN THE WRONG BY REFUSING TO DISCUSS TERMS."

LABORITE JOHN TINKER SAID HE WANTED THE GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE THE WAR UNTIL BRITAIN IS ABLE TO GET "BETTER TERMS [illegible] WE WERE LIKELY TO DO AT PRESENT."

LABORITE SAMUEL SILVERMAN SAID THAT "ALTHOUGH THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY HAD NO ENTHUSIASM FOR THIS WAR OR ANY WAR" IT IS ALSO TRUE T

THAT THEY WERE AGAINST ENDING IT IN SUCH WAY THAT THE NATION AGAIN WILL BE "CONTINUALLY STUMBLING ALONG FROM ONE CRISIS TO ANOTHER."

HE DECLARED IT WOULD BE FOLLY TO CAST ASIDE UNEXAMINED ANY PEACE TERMS BUT ADDED THAT BRITAIN SHOULD MAKE KNOWN HER OWN PROPOSALS "SHOWING WHAT KIND OF A WORLD AND EUROPE WE WANTED."

W1023PES

SECOND NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY

BY MAX BOYD

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, OCT. 3-(AP)-SENATOR GEORGE NORRIS (IND-NEB), WHO VOTED AGAINST UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO THE WORLD WAR, URGED REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO TONIGHT, ASSERTING THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE WERE FIGHTING "THE BATTLE OF HUMANITY AND CIVILIZATION" AGAINST "RUTHLESS AND MURDEROUS" FOES.

SPEAKING TO A RADIO AUDIENCE WHILE THE SENATE'S YOUNGEST MEMBER, RUSH D.HOLT (D-W VA), WAS ADVOCATING OVER ANOTHER NETWORK THAT THE EMBARGO BE RETAINED, THE ELDERLY NORRIS SAID THE GUIDING THEORY OF ADOLF HITLER AND "OTHER DICTATORS" WOULD MEAN THE END OF EXISTING CIVILIZATION IF CARRIED TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

NORRIS SAID IT HAD BEEN ARGUED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED BILL TOIREPEAL THE ARMS BAN AND FORBID AMERICAN SHIPS TO CARRY ANY GOODS TO THE BELLIGERENTS WOULD FAVOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, BECAUSE THEY WOULD CONTROL THE SEAS AND PREVENT GERMANY FROM MAKING ANY PURCHASES IN THIS COUNTRY.

"BUT IT IS EQUALLY TRUE," HE CONTENDED, "THAT IF WE FAIL TO TAKE THE COURSE I HAVE OUTLINED, AND THE PRESENT EMBARGO LAW IS KEPT INTACT, SUCH ACTION WILL BE FAVORABLE TO HITLER AND OTHER DICTATORS."

IT WAS FORTUNATE, NORRIS ADDED, THAT "IN FOLLOWING OUR LEGAL RIGHTS AS UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED, WE ARE ABLE TO ENACT A LAW WHICH WILL MORE LIKELY KEEP US OUT OF THE WAR AND AT THE SAME TIME PUTS US ON THE SIDE OF HUMANITY AND CIVILIZATION."

HOLT, WHOSE FAMILY WAS ON NORRIS' SIDE IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER

AMERICA'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WORLD WAR (HE RELATES THAT HIS HOME WAS STONED AND HIS MOTHER INJURED BECAUSE HIS FATHER OPPOSED THE COUNTRY'S GOING INTO THE CONFLICT), CONTENDED THAT A "CASH AND CARRY" SYSTEM OF GENERAL TRADE WITH EUROPE'S WARRING NATIONS COULD BE ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS WITHOUT REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO. IF THE BAN ON ARMS SALES WERE LIFTED, HE PREDICTED, AMERICAN MONEY AND TROOPS WOULD FOLLOW AMERICAN ARMS INTO THE WAR.

HOLT ARGUED THAT THIS COUNTRY WANTED NO "BLOOD STAINED DOLLARS" FROM ARMS' SALES TO EUROPE'S WARRING NATIONS.

"I CANNOT SUBSCRIBE TO THE THEORY THAT THE POWERS OF EUROPE ARE FIGHTING OUR WAR," THE WEST VIRGINIAN SAID. "TO THE CONTRARY, THEY DESIRE US TO FIGHT THEIR WAR. WE HAVE ENOUGH TO DO HERE. WE HAVE A TASK UNCOMPLETED HERE IN AMERICA, PUTTING THOSE MEN TO WORK WHO LOST THEIR JOBS THROUGH THE EFFECTS OF THE LAST WAR."

HE ADDED THE BELIEF THAT THE COUNTRY WAS NOT "SO DESTITUTE" IN LEADERSHIP THAT IT COULD NOT FIND A WAY OUT OF DEPRESSION EXCEPT THROUGH WAR TRADE.

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HOLT'S POSITION THAT A "CASH AND CARRY" SYSTEM COULD BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO HAS BEEN TAKEN BY AN INCREASING NUMBER OF EMBARGO SUPPORTERS.

BEFORE HE BEGAN HIS ADDRESS, HOLT TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD HEARD THAT A BILL TO ACCOMPLISH THIS WOULD BE INTRODUCED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PENDING NEUTRALITY REVISION MEASURE. SOME SENATORS PRIVATELY SUGGESTED OTHER STRATEGY TO ACCOMPLISH THE SAME THING.

THE MOMENTOUS CONTROVERSY WENT ON OVER THE AIR TONIGHT AFTER THE DEATH OF SENATOR LOGAN OF KENTUCKY HAD BROUGHT A DAY'S ARMISTICE IN THE DISCUSSION ON THE SENATE FLOOR.

THE ADMINISTRATION LOST ETC, PICKING UP SEVENTH GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

THE ADMINISTRATION LOST A SUPPORTER ON THE EMBARGO ISSUE IN THE SUDDEN DEATH OF SENATOR LOGAN, BUT IT APPEARED LIKELY TO RECOVER THIS GROUND QUICKLY. THERE WAS GENERAL EXPECTATION IN THE CAPITAL THAT GOVERNOR A.B.CHANDLER OF KENTUCKY WOULD RESIGN THE GOVERNORSHIP IN FAVOR OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR KEEN JOHNSON, AND HIMSELF BE APPOINTED TO SUCCEED SENATOR LOGAN. IN A RECENT INTERVIEW, GRANTED AFTER HE HAD READ PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, CHANDLER SAID HE BELIEVED THE PRESIDENT WAS RIGHT.

THE SENATE MET AT NOON TODAY TO RESUME THE DEBATE WHICH BEGAN YESTERDAY AND WHICH IS EXPECTED BY MANY SENATORS TO CONTINUE SEVERAL WEEKS. SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEXAS), A VETERAN OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN AND WORLD WARS, HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO CARRY ON THE ARGUMENT FOR REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO.

BUT CONNALLY KEPT HIS SEAT. INSTEAD, DEMOCRATIC LEADER BARKLEY ROSE TO VOICE HIS SORROW AT THE DEATH OF HIS FELLOW KENTUCKIAN AND TO MOVE THAT THE CHAMBER ADJOURN UNTIL TOMORROW OUT OF RESPECT.

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ALTHOUGH DEBATE ON THE SENATE FLOOR WAS THUS HALTED UNTIL TOMORROW WHEN SENATORS CONNALLY AND VANDENBERG (R-MICH) WILL OPPOSE ONE ANOTHER, THE DISCUSSION WENT ON ELSEWHERE IN THE CAPITAL.

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SIX DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND TOLD MR.ROOSEVELT THAT REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED OR FOLLOWED BY THE IMPOSITION OF A TAX ON "EXCESS PROFITS" DERIVED FROM ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

REP.VOORHIS (D-CALIF) TOLD REPORTERS AFTERWARD THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS WOULD HAVE LESS HESITATION IN VOTING TO REPEAL THE EMBARGO IF A TAX WERE APPLIED TO THE COMPANIES WHICH WOULD BENEFIT. ASKED WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S REACTIONS WERE, REP.GEYER (D-CALIF), REPLIED:

"WE WERE NOT DISCOURAGED, ANYWAY."

LATER MR.ROOSEVELT SAID THAT WHILE HE FAVORED PREVENTION OF ABNORMAL WAR PROFITS, HE SAW NO NECESSITY TO DO ANYTHING AT PRESENT EXCEPT STUDY THE MATTER. SO FAR AS HE COULD SEE, HE ADDED, NOBODY HAD MADE EXCESS PROFITS OUT OF THE WAR.

SENATOR MCNARY OF OREGON, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, ANNOUNCED THAT A STRENUOUS EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO AMEND THE PENDING NEUTRALITY REVISION BILL SO THAT SALES OF MATERIALS TO BELLIGERENTS COULD BE MADE ONLY ON A STRICT "CASH AND CARRY" BASIS.

HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THERE WAS "QUITE A BIT OF SENTIMENT" IN THE SENATE AGAINST THE BILL'S PROVISION THAT THE PRESIDENT MAY PERMIT AMERICAN SELLERS TO EXTEND ORDINARY COMMERCIAL CREDITS OF 90 DAYS TO BELLIGERENT PURCHASERS.

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CHAIRMAN PITTMAN (D-NEV) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SAID ADMINISTRATION LEADERS HAD NO PRESENT PLANS TO ALTER THE MEASURE TO MEET THE CRITICISM VOICED BY MCNARY.

HOLT, A FREQUENT CRITIC OF ADMINISTRATION MEASURES, TOUCHED UPON THE 90-DAY CREDIT PROVISION IN HIS RADIO SPEECH TONIGHT.

"THAT ISN'T CASH," HE DECLARED. "IF YOU THINK IT IS, GO TO A CASH GROCERY STORE AND TRY OUT YOUR THEORY."

THE 34-YEAR-OLD WEST VIRGINIAN ADDED:

"THE NEUTRALITY ACT CAN BE AMENDED TO PROHIBIT AMERICAN SHIPS AND CITIZENS FROM ENTERING COMBAT ZONES WITHOUT REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO. A CASH AND CARRY PROVISION FOR NON-CONTRABAND GOODS CAN BE PUT IN THE BILL WITHOUT REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO. WE CAN PLACE ANY SAFEGUARD WE DESIRE WITHOUT TOUCHING THE ARMS EMBARGO."

HOLT CALLED UPON ADVOCATES OF REPEAL TO BE "FRANK ENOUGH" TO ADMIT THAT THE PURPOSE WAS NOT FOR NEUTRALITY BUT FOR ASSISTANCE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

HE SAID HE DESPISED DICTATORSHIPS AS MUCH AS ANYONE, BUT THAT "OUR PARTICIPATION IN THAT WAR WILL NOT STOP HITLER."

"AS A YOUNGSTER, I RECALL HOW WE WERE TOLD WE MUST GO TO EUROPE TO STOP THE KAISER. WE DID. THE KAISER WAS REPLACED. WE NOW HAVE HITLER. X X X

"WE WERE ONCE INVITED TO BE SIR GALAHAD TO RIDE FORTH TO SAVE THE WORLD. WE RODE FORTH BUT WE DID NOT SAVE THE WORLD."

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REITERATED AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT HE WAS NOT ASKING CONGRESS FOR ANY OTHER LEGISLATION UNTIL THE NEUTRALITY ACT WAS REVISED. HE DID NOT USE THE WORD "IF" IN REFERRING TO REVISION, RECALLING THAT HE HAD DELETED A SIMILAR EXPRESSION FROM HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON ITS OPENING DAY.

HE PARRIED A QUESTION WHETHER A PHRASE IN THAT MESSAGE IN WHICH HE SPOKE OF PURCHASES FOR CASH INCLUDED THE IDEA OF EXTENDING 90-DAY CREDIT TO BELLIGERENT PURCHASERS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4)

MD820PES

CHICAGO, OCT. 3-(AP)-THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE RELATES IN A COPYRIGHT STORY THE EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN ABOARD A NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER THAT WAS DIRECTED TO THE WRECKAGE OF TWO TORPEDOED BRITISH TANKERS BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH STOOD BY FOR SEVEN HOURS UNTIL ALL THE ENGLISH SAILORS WERE SAFE.

THE STORY QUOTES JAMES BOYD, 72, A FORMER CHICAGO ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE NOW A RESIDENT OF SANTA MONICA, CALIF., WHO SAILED SEPT.13 FROM BELFAST, IRELAND, ON THE IDA BAKKE, BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.

WHEN THE SHIP WAS 300 MILES OFF CAPE CLEAR AT THE SOUTH OF IRELAND A U-BOAT BROKE THE SURFACE, BOYD IS QUOTED AS SAYING, AND THE COMMANDER SIGNALED IN MORSE CODE BY BLINKER LIGHT: "[illegible]EASE FOLLOW ME."

THEN, THE COMMANDER SENT ANOTHER MESSAGE: "I HAVE JUST SUNK A SHIP AND I WANT YOU TO PICK UP TWO LIFEBOATS."

"AN HOUR LATER," THE PAPER QUOTES BOYD, "GUIDED BY THE SUBMARINE, THE FREIGHTER PICKED UP 42 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE INFLUENCE, A BRITISH TANKER WHICH HAD BEEN CARRYING SIX MILLION GALLONS OF FUEL ON ITS FIRST VOYAGE IN THE ANGLO-ARABIAN OIL TRADE. THE CREW HAD BEEN IN LIFEBOATS FOR FOUR HOURS.

"THE U-BOAT STOOD BY, TWO BOAT LENGTHS AWAY, UNTIL TTE LAST MAN IN THE LIFEBOATS HAD BEEN TAKEN ABOARD OUR SHIP. THEN THE GERMAN GAVE THREE 'HEIL HITLERS!'. WE GAVE THREE CHEERS. THE NEXT MOMENT THE SUBMARINE VANISHED."

THE IDA BAKKE LANDED THE BRITISH TANKER'S CREW AT KINSDALE, IRELAND, NEAR CAPE CLEAR, ON SEPT. 15. THEN THE FREIGHTER RESUMED ITS VOYAGE WEST.

"TOWARD EVENING," BOYD IS QUOTED AGAIN, "WE WERE IN THE SAME SPOT WHERE WE HAD PICKED UP THE LIFEBOATS. WE RECEIVED A RADIO MESSAGE FROM THE SAME SUBMARINE, INSTRUCTING US TO PROCEED 75 MILES DUE WEST. WE DID AND FOUND THE WRECKAGE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TANKER, CHEYENNE, CARRYING EIGHT MILLION GALLONS OF GASOLINE.

M "THE CREW OF 38 WAS IN TWO LIFEBOATS, WHICH WERE LEAKING BADLY. WE TOOK THEM ABOARD. CAPT.KERR, WHO COMMANDED THE CHEYENNE, SAID THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER TOLD HIM XXX AFTER THE N SHIP WAS TORPEDOED: 'I'LL COME BACK IN AN HOUR OR TWO. I'LL TRY TO FIND A VESSEL TO PICK YOU UP. IF I CAN'T, I'LL TOW YOU TO IRELAND, BUT BEFORE THEN I'LL GIVE YOU A CUP OF TEA ON MY DECK.'

"THE SUBMARINE RETURNED TO THE WRECKAGE OF THE CHEYENNE AND A BRITISH DESTROYER ARRIVED AT THE SCENE. THEY OPENED FIRE ON EACH OTHER. NO DAMAGE WAS DONE AND SOON THE SUB SUBMERGED.

"WE STARTED BACK FOR KINSDALE WITH T HE SURVIVORS. AT 11 P.M., ALTHOUGH THE DESTROYER WAS IN THE VICINITY, THE SUBMARINE CAME TO THE SURFACE AND ITS CAPTAIN ASKED OUR SKIPPER WHAT HAD BEEN DONE WITH THE CREW OF THE TANKER INFLUENCE AND THEN THE SUBMARINE DISAPPEARED AGAIN."

THE IDA BAKKE PAUSED AT HAVANA A WEEK AGO TODAY. BOYD TOOK ANOTHER BOAT TO NEW ORLEANS AND CAME HERE BY TRAIN.

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WASHINGTON,OCT.3-(AP)-THE DOMINICAN LEGATION TERMED "UTTERLY FALSE" TONIGHT A REPORT FROM SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, YESTERDAY THAT A DOMINICAN COASTGUARD CUTTER HAD BEEN SUNK IN A COLLISION WITH A FRENCH CRUISER SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

A STATEMENT FROM THE LEGATION SAID THE REPORTS WERE "SLANDEROUS RUMORS, UNWORTHY OF CREDIT" AND ADDED THAT THE COASTGUARD CUTTER "WITH CAPTAIN ALSINA AND CREW ON BOARD, IS AT THE MOMENT RENDERING ITS REGULAR SERVICE ALONG THE COAST OF SAMANA BAY."

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WASHINGTON,OCT. 3-(AP)-REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA THAT SMUGGLERS ARE CARRYING SUPPLIES TO GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST WERE RECEIVED IN SILENCE BY THE NAVY TODAY, BUT THERE WERE INDICATIONS AN INVESTIGATION WAS AFOOT.

SUCH SMUGGLING IS PUNISHABLE BY PENALTIES RUNNING UP TO A FIVE-YEAR PRISON TERM AND A $10,000 FINE. THE PRESIDENT IS EMPOWERED TO FORBID THE DEPARTURE OF SUSPECTED VESSELS OR TO REQUIRE THEIR OWNERS TO GIVE BOND.

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BOSTON,OCT 3-(AP)-SIXTEEN VALUABLE HORSES, FOUR SHETLAND PONIES, 26 DOGS AND A MONKEY WERE AMONG THE REFUGEES ARRIVING TODAY FROM WAR TORN EUROPE ON THE AMERICAN BANKER OF THE UNITED STATES LINES.

THE VESSEL, NORMALLY ACCOMMODATING 72, ALSO BROUGHT 108 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING SIX SURVIVORS OF THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA.

THE DOGS, A PRIZED STRAIN OF COLLIE, WERE BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY TO PRESERVE THE SPECIES AGAINST POSSIBLE DESTRUCTION BY THE WAR.

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THE HORSES, JUMPERS AND RACERS, ALSO WILL BE USED FOR BREEDING.

PURPOSES.

OF THE ATHENIA SURVIVORS, ONLY MRS.ALICE GULLEN OF LAKE WACCABUC, N.Y., CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN THE PERISCOPE OF A SUBMARINE AS THE ATHENIA SANK. THE OTHER SURVIVORS WERE MR.AND MRS.JAMES DEXTER OF TUXEDO PARK,N.Y.; MISS JANET PEARSON OF CEDARHURST,N.Y., AND MR.AND MRS. J.R.MC DONALD, ON A WORLD TOUR, WHO SAID THEY WERE ANXIOUS TO GET BACK TO THE "PEACE AND QUIET" OF THEIR HOME IN SHANGHAI,CHINA.

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(ADVANCE)-BOSTON,OCT 3-(AP)-CONVICTION THAT FOUR BILLION UNITED STATES DOLLARS INVESTED IN CANADA WERE "SAFE" WITH THAT COUNTRY AT WAR, AND THAT ORDINARY TRADE BETWEEN "THOSE TWO GOOD BUSINESS NEIGHBORS" SHOULD NOT ONLY CONTINUE, BUT INCREASE, WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY H.NAPIER MOORE, EDITOR OF MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE, TORONTO.

HE TOLD THE 11TH BOSTON CONFERENCE ON DISTRIBUTION--A SESSION BRINGING TOGETHER NATIONALLY-KNOWN AUTHORITIES ON TRADE, BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS--THAT HIS CONVICTIONS WERE BASED ON THE DECISION, ALREADY MADE, AS TO HOW CANADA'S WAR EFFORT IS TO BE FINANCED--A DETERMINATION TO FOLLOW, "TO THE FULLEST DEGREE POSSIBLE, A PAY-AS-WE-GO POLICY."

"WE HAVE CHOSEN THE HARD WAY, THE SOUND WAY," MOORE SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS. "WE HAVE MADE UP OUR MINDS, AS A NATION, THAT NO MATTER WHAT THE SACRIFICE MAY BE, SO FAR AS IT IS HUMANLY POSSIBLE THIS GENERATION WILL NOT BEQUEATH TO THE GENERATION TO FOLLOW A DEBT THAT WILL HAMPER ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT."

THE CANADIAN EDITOR EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT INCREASED PRODUCTION WOULD HELP MATERIALLY "FOR OUR JOB HAS BEEN CLEARLY INDICATED--TO

PROVIDE FOOD AND SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE; TO PROVIDE THEM QUICKLY AND IN ABUNDANCE AND WITHOUT PROFITEERING.

ADVERTISING WAS DESCRIBED AS "AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT OF AMERICAN LIFE" AND AS A "BULWARK OF DEMOCRACY" IN AN ADDRESS BY DON FRANCISCO, PRESIDENT OF LORD AND THOMAS, NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENCY.

ASSERTING THAT THIS NATION'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM WAS BASED UPON A VOLUNTARY EXCHANGE OF GOODS UNDER A PLAN GIVING FREE PLAY TO VISION, INITIATIVE, ENTERPRISE AND RESOURCEFULNESS, HE SAID, IN A PREPARED ADDRESS, THAT:

"UNDER SOME OTHER SYSTEMS, THERE IS LITTLE NEED FOR ADVERTISING. WHEN ONE CANNOT CHOOSE HIS OWN JOB, WHEN THE DEADENING INFLUENCE OF STANDARDIZATION FALLS UPON INDUSTRY, WHEN THERE IS LITTLE INCENTIVE TO PRODUCE BETTER GOODS, WHEN FREEDOM OF CHOICE IS LOST, THEN THERE IS NOTHING TO ADVERTISE.

"BY ITS VOLUNTARY CHOICE OF THE PRODUCTS OR SERVICES OFFERED, THE PUBLIC CAN MAKE OR BREAK A BUSINESS. THE WAY IS CONSTANTLY OPEN FOR THE BETTER ARTICLE, AND ONLY SATISFACTION CAN HOLD THE CONSUMER'S VOTE. THE JOB OF ADVERTISING IS TO MAKE THAT MERIT KNOWN, TO INVITE FREE CHOICE. THUS ADVERTISING IS THE PROMOTER F FREE ENTERPRISE, THE VOICE OF FREE COMPETITION AND THE SYMBOL OF FREE CHOICE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 2 P.M. E.S.T., TUESDAY, OCT 3).

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FIRST LEAD THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

OCT 4

BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERED HITLER'S PEACE GESTURES TODAY WITH A DECLARATION TO THE EFFECT THAT ENGLAND WANTS AN END TO WAR BUT WON'T ACCEPT A HITLERIAN PEACE.

HE DID NOT REJECT OUT-REITERATED ANGLO-FRENCH ASSERTION THAT THEY ARE OUT TO CRUSH HITLERISM.

ONE COULDN'T ESCAPE THE FEELING, HOWEVER, THAT THE PREMIER WAS INVITING SOMEBODY TO PROPOSE A PEACE WHICH WOULD BE FREE OF THE HITLERISM WHICH HAS BECOME THE OBJECTIVE OF THE ALLIED DRIVE.

THE EQUALLY SEDATE NOTE OF CONSONE WHICH HE WAS ADDRESSING CHEERED WHEN HE ASSERTED THAT THE ALLIES WOULDN'T YIELD TO A "SCARCELY VEILED THREAT" OF SOVIET-GERMAN COLLABORATION.

HE SAID BLUNTLY THAT "NO MERE ASSURANCES" FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WOULD BE ACCEPTED BECAUSE THAT GOVERNMENT "TOO OFTEN IN THE PAST HAVE PROVED THEIR UNDERTAKINGS ARE WORTHLESS WHEN IT SUITS THEM THAT THEY SHOULD BE BROKEN."

"IF THEREFORE PROPOSALS ARE MADE," ADDED CHAMBERLAIN, "WE SHALL CERTAINLY EXAMINE THEM IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT I HAVE JUST SAID."

THE ANXIETY OF MOST COUNTRIES FOR PEACE WAS PERHAPS VOICED BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, WORLD WAR PRIME MINISTER. WHILE DECLINING TO PLACE RELIANCE ON HITLER'S WORD, THE "LITTLE WELSH NAPOLEON" SAID:

"IT IS CLEAR THAT SOMEBODY IS GOING TO SUBMIT DETAILED TERMS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THIS GOVERNMENT. I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE SHOULD NOT COME TO A TOO HURRIED CONCLUSION."

COINCIDENT WITH CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT THE HAVAS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FROM PARIS THAT ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED "WE MUST NOT EXCLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF A (GERMAN) PEACE OFFER WHICH MIGHT CARRY APPEARANCES OF ACCEPTABILITY." THE AGENCY ADDED:

"BUT IN REALITY WHATEVER HAPPENS THE POSITION OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN CLEARLY DEFINED AND REAFFIRMED SEVERAL TIMES BY Ppremier DALADIER AND

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PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, HAS NOT CHANGED,"
HERR HITLER, ETC., FIRST GRAPH PREVIOUS.

JULLIPES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

HERR HITLER HAS CONTINUED TO PUSH HIS PEACE OFFENSIVE VIGOROUSLY, DESPITE ANGLO-FRENCH REBUFFS, WITH THE RAPID APPROACH OF THE FINAL SHOWDOWN AS TO WHETHER THERE SHALL BE AN END TO THE CONFLICT OR WAR TO THE BLOODY END.

THE GERMAN FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT HAVE REMAINED ON THE DEFENSIVE, REFUSING TO ATTACK UNLESS FORCED TO IT, AWAITING THE OUTCOME OF THE PEACE OVERTURES.

YESTERDAY BERLIN'S TONE SOFTENED SUFFICIENTLY FOR GOVERNMENT CIRCLES TO INSIST THAT THE REICH HAS NO DESIRE TO "GERMANIZE" PEOPLE NOT OF GERMAN ORIGIN. THIS ASSERTION CAUSED OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THE NAZIS MIGHT BE WILLING TO CONCEDE SOME FORM OF CULTURAL AUTONOMY TO THE POLES.

OCT 4

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT HERR HITLER VASTLY PREFERS PEACE--CHIEFLY ON HIS OWN TERMS--THOUGH THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT HE DOESN'T INTEND TO BEND THE KNEE MUCH TO GET IT.

OBSERVERS INCLINE TO THE BELIEF THAT THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN ISN'T TOO HAPPY WITH THE WAY AFFAIRS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPING.

HIS NEW BUNK-MATE, SOVIET LEADER STALIN, PULLS THE BLANKET OFF HIM.

CERTAINLY THE ADROIT MANNER IN WHICH STALIN TOOK OVER THREE-FIFTHS OF POLAND, AND IS REACHING FOR CONTROL OF EASTERN EUROPE, IS NO OCCASION FOR JOYOUS LAUGHTER IN THE HOUSE OF NAZIDOM.

THERE ALSO IS MUCH SPECULATION AMONG DIPLOMATS AS TO WHETHER ITALY IS GIVING GERMANY AS MUCH SUPPORT AS THE NAZIS REQUIRE FOR A LONG TERM WAR. THE OUTCOME OF ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CIANO'S VISIT TO HERR HITLER IN BERLIN IS AWAITED WITH DEEPEST INTEREST IN ALL CAPITALS.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW ANY PEACE PROPOSALS COMING FROM THE NAZI GOVERNMENT COULD SUCCEED IN VIEW OF THE CATEGORICAL DECLARATIONS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES THAT THEY WON'T QUIT UNTIL THEY HAVE CRUSHED HITLERISM.

BARRING MIRACLES THE WAR MUST CONTINUE. THAT BEING THE CASE ONE WOULD EXPECT THE COMPARATIVELY PASSIVE WARFARE WHICH THUS FAR HAS EXISTED BETWEEN HITLER AND THE ALLIES TO ENTER A MUCH MORE ACTIVE STATE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. AS BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FAMOUS WINSTON CHURCHILL, SAID IN A BROADCAST SUNDAY NIGHT:

"WE HAVE NOT YET COME AT ALL TO THE SEVERITY OF FIGHTING WHICH IS TO BE EXPECTED."

THIS IS TRUE IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THAT HERR HITLER CANNOT AFFORD TO SIT DOWN BEHIND HIS WESTWALL--EVEN THOUGH IT BE VIRTUALLY IMPREGNABLE--AND PLAY A PURELY DEFENSIVE GAME.

THAT WOULD BE TO SUBMIT TO POSSIBLE STRANGULATION OF THE REICH BY THE BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE. ALREADY ENGLISH NAVAL VESSELS HAVE SWEPT THE SEAS CLEAR OF GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPPING, ACCORDING TO LONDON.

HITLER MUST TAKE THE OFFENSIVE, ALTHOUGH IT BE A PRETTY THEORY THAT HE COULD DIG HIMSELF IN BEHIND HIS WESTWALL AND LET HIS ENEMIES BEAT THEIR HEADS AGAINST IT.

HIS OFFENSIVE, HOWEVER, NEEDN'T BE AN ASSAULT ON THE POWERFUL FRENCH MAGINOT LINE WITH HIS ARMY. CHURCHILL CALLED THE TURN ON ONE TYPE OF OFFENSIVE WHICH MIGHT MATERIALIZE WHEN HE REMARKED:

"IT MAY BE THAT GREAT ORDEALS MAY BE COMING TO US IN THIS ISLAND FROM THE AIR."

NAZIDOM HAS FOR WEEKS BEEN TALKING ABOUT ITS "INVINCIBLE WEAPON," THE AIR FLEET, AND WARNING THAT IT WILL BE USED IN ALL ITS FORCE IF THE BRITISH PURSUE THEIR NAVAL BLOCKADE WHICH, THE NAZIS SAY, IS CALCULATED TO STARVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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THERE IS ANOTHER OFFENSIVE WEAPON WHICH THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN USING WITH CONSIDERABLE EFFECT AND HAVE THREATENED TO EMPLOY MORE INTENSIVELY--THE U-BOATS. THE DANGER OF UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE, SUCH AS GERMANY WAGED SO DEVASTATINGLY DURING THE WORLD WAR, HAS AGAIN ARISEN AS THE RESULT OF BRITAIN'S ARMING MERCHANT VESSELS.

BRITAIN IS BANKING MUCH ON SECURING VICTORY THROUGH THE ECONOMIC STRANGULATION OF GERMANY. THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES FIGURE THAT GERMANY, WHICH LACKS SUPPLIES FOR A LONG WAR, CANNOT OBTAIN SUFFICIENT FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER SINEWS OF WAR FROM EASTERN EUROPE OR EVEN RUSSIA AND MUST COLLAPSE IN THE LONG RUN BECAUSE OF THE BLOCKADE.

THE FRENCH ARMIES WHICH HAVE OCCUPIED GERMAN TERRITORY ON THE WESTERN FRONT ARE BUSY DIGGING IN AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST A GERMAN DRIVE WITH THE FAILURE OF THE PEACE OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES ESTIMATE THAT THEY HOLD ABOUT 150 MILES OF GERMAN SOIL, CONTAINING SOME 65 VILLAGES. THIS IS CHIEFLY IN THE RICH SAAR REGION.

PREMIER BARS HITLER-DICTATED PEACE; SENATOR WANTS U.S. SHIPS KEPT HOME

Stands Loyally by Britain in Speech Following Chamberlain's.

INTENSIFIES ECONOMIC WAR

Cabinet Moves to Curtail Food and Credits for Germans— Peace Advocates Seized.

OCT 5 1939

PARIS, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today that France intended to continue "the war that has been imposed on us."

Following Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration in the House of Commons yesterday, M. Daladier let it be known that his Government would stand loyally with Great Britain against any dictated peace.

"France does not wish to live longer in the state of insecurity of these last years," the Premier told the committee in a three-hour session.

"She refuses to bow to violence and accomplished facts. She wishes not a truce between two aggressions but durable peace guaranteeing absolutely her national security within a system of security for all nations."

Presses Economic Moves.

Meanwhile the French Cabinet intensified the economic war against Germany with a decision to attempt to block both food supplies and economic credits destined for the Reich.

A communique issued after the Cabinet meeting in the Elysee Palace under President Lebrun said that the new Minister of Blockade is "allowed to take measures to restrict the arrival in Germany of foodstuffs" and to "hinder arrival of economic credits."

He is also "specifically charged with the conduct of the economic war in collaboration with the Finance Ministry," the communique declared.

The position of Blockade Minister Georges Pernot, who was appointed on September 13, is closely aligned with that of his British counterpart, it was explained.

There was no indication whether any action was taken at the Cabinet session in regard to a possible German peace offer.

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Blum Denounces Reference.

Neither was any reference made to those Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies, now under another party banner, who sent a letter to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, backing the Russo-German peace overture and suggesting that Parliament be called into public session to discuss the peace question.

Forty-three of the seventy communist members of the Chamber signed the letter.

The Socialist leader, Leon Blum, called the letter "scandalous."

It brought quick attacks in the press, some newspapers declaring that it constituted proof of "intelligence with the enemy." The newspapers called for action against the new party.

Since the outlawing of the Communist party in France the communist Deputies have formed a new Chamber group which they call the French Peasants and Workers party. It was under this title that the forty-three sent the letter to M. Herriot.

Military Authorities Active.

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Any measure depriving the Communist members of the Chamber of their parliamentary privileges must be adopted by the Chamber itself. Mr. Daladier has been in touch with M. Herriot.

Earlier today the military authorities cracked down on persons whose names were signed to an appeal for "immediate peace," arresting two and starting an inquiry against twenty-nine others.

The appeal, in the form of a tract, had been circulated among members of Parliament.

The two men arrested were identified as writers, one named Lecoin and the other Jean Giono. The arrests were made under a decree of September 1 forbidding publication of anything "susceptible of exercising an unfortunate influence on the spirit of the army and the people."

[The French censor deleted from this dispatch the names of the twenty-nine persons against whom investigation was ordered.]

The French press interpreted Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons yesterday as a "tremendous slap in the face" for Hitler. Emphasis was placed on Mr. Chamberlain's flat declaration against dealing with Germany on the basis of "mere assurances" from the Nazis.

The [illegible] press hailed Mr. Cham-

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berlain's statement that "no threat can persuade our country or France to abandon the purpose for which we have entered the struggle."

This morning's war communique, No. 61, said: "Calm night. Artillery fire from both sides in the region south of Zweibruecken."

This afternoon's communique, No. 62, said:

"Patrols and ambushes on various points of the front.

"The enemy attempted a raid south of Pirmasens and was repulsed.

"One of our submarines captured and brought to port a German merchant ship."

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FIGHT TO VICTORY, DALADIER ASSERTS

Declares Nation Does Not Wish To Live In Present State Of Insecurity

Links France With Great Britain In Conflict Against Nazi-Dictated Peace

OCT 5 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 4—France will fight on until victorious in the "war that has been imposed on us," Premier Edouard Daladier declared today in a reply to peace overtures from Germany and Russia.

"France does not wish to live longer in the state of insecurity of these last years," the Premier told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in a three-hour session.

Thus the French Government was aligned with the stand taken by British leaders concerning peace moves from the opposing camp. Daladier said his Government would stand loyally with Britain against any German-dictated peace.

"Refuses To Bow To Violence"

Daladier declared that France "refuses to bow to violence and accomplished facts. She wishes not a truce between two aggressions but a durable peace guaranteeing absolutely her national security within a system of security for all nations."

German talk of peace, the Premier told the committee, was a "trap" designed for internal propaganda purposes in the Reich.

No concrete proposal has been made to France, he asserted, but should one be made the French Government remained in entire accord with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who declared against a dictated peace.

Tribute To Duce

Answering questions in the long session, Daladier paid particular credit to Premier Mussolini for the Italian's "efforts up to the last minute" to prevent the outbreak of war.

He said France and Great Britain had tried in every way to solve their differences with Germany short of war, adding that Hitler "provoked the war and must shoulder the entire responsibility."

It was announced that Daladier also referred to the United States' efforts to change the neutrality law, but what he said in this connection was not made public.

The semi-official Havas News Agency said, "it goes without saying that on the diplomatic ground, as on the military, financial and economic, Franco-British solidarity remains complete."

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Peace Agitators Seized

Further indicative of the French mood was the arrest of two persons and inquiry against twenty-nine others whose names appeared on an appeal for "immediate peace."

Those arrested were a man named Lecoin and another named Jean Giono, identified as writers. The French censor withheld the identity of the twenty-nine.

The Cabinet after a session this morning announced a decision to tighten blockade measures to keep credits as well as foodstuffs away from Germany, showing the importance the French are placing on economic weapons in this conflict.

"The experience of the last war will certainly be put to profit," commented the newspaper *Le Temps*, which called the blockade "one of the most terrible" weapons at the Allies' disposal.

The paper compared "successful" operations to date with "blunderings" which characterized use of the weapon before.

Rain Keeps Planes Down

Meanwhile on the fortified frontier of Germany and France, the autumnal rains made aerial combat impossible. There were intermittent artillery exchanges in the Zweibrücken region, and semi-official sources said the French guns dominated that city along with the other German industrial towns of Bergzabern, Pirmasens, Saarbrücken, Saarlouis and Merzig.

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A general staff communique said there were "patrols and ambushes" on various parts of the front and that a German raid south of Pirmasens was repulsed.

The communique asserted that a French submarine had seized and brought to port a German merchant ship.

In his talk with the Deputies, Daladier declared that, while the immediate cause of war was the German-Polish conflict, Germany's wish to dominate Europe was the underlying cause.

He spent considerable time outlining Hitler's campaign of empire, from the annexation of Austria to the present.

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To Issue "Yellow Book"

The French Government soon will publish a "yellow book" giving the origins of the war in detail, he said.

He also commented on the "sincerity" of French relations with Turkey and said he was happy over the progress achieved toward normal relations with Spain and in improving "distinctly" those with Japan.

He spoke of the possibility of "incidents" in northeastern and southeastern Europe as a result of the Soviet-German pact.

Daladier disclosed he had signed an agreement with Stefan Osusky, Czech Minister in France, for reconstitution of the Czech army in France, bringing fresh man power to the allied cause.

Talks To Bullitt

Daladier conferred at the War Ministry this evening with William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, but an embassy official said their talk was of "routine matters."

The French Parliament, which theoretically has been in extraordinary session since September 2 but which actually has not met during the war, is being sent on vacation in an official decree to be published tomorrow.

Daladier, however, promised the Foreign Affairs Committee that it would be reconvened if developments required.

By HENRY C. CASSIL

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—This is a very lonely war they're having along the western front.

French officers do not refer to their opponents as the enemy, or even as Germans. They call them "the adversary." Boys in the ranks have dropped the "boche" which their fathers used in the last war. They say "Fritz."

The same unemotional attitude characterizes the combat. For example, the French artillery opens up on the Germans. The guns then cease firing. The French know that forty-five minutes later the German guns will reply. They do, and the exchange ends.

There is as little of romance as there is of high enthusiasm in this war. The troops rarely sing. After a month of war they have still to find a successor to the world war favorite, "La Madelon." One popular song is "J'Attendrai," ("I'll Wait"), but this is a sentimental ballad, rather than a marching song.

'Too Many Memories'

"We could not bring the old ones back," an officer explained. "They revive too many memories."

I attended an afternoon entertainment for soldiers. It was in the theater of a small town just behind the lines. A local priest played the accompaniments, and regimental talent performed before a crude backdrop showing a street scene with balloon-like trees and tipsy buildings.

The most applauded pieces were Schubert's Serenade and a musical comedy sketch by Offenbach. The first composer was born in Austria, the second in Germany.

The troops display considerable interest in war measures and military affairs. If you ask what their war aim is, they reply it is to cut Germany into small States "so they will never bother us again."

In turn, they inquire repeatedly about American public opinion and congressional action on neutrality.

My American steel helmet caused a stir in one unit, and one soldier remarked: "It's too bad you aren't a whole army." They examined the helmet closely, and when I left, were still debating the relative merits of our high-set flat crown with their ridged, rounded cask that coms down on the neck.

Back of the front, we found a deserted countryside. On the roads there is no evidence of troop movements. Fields are empty, and a casual glance at the front itself gives the same impression of desertion.

On close inspection, however, you see that the border village houses are filled with men, and the barns with vehicles and horses.

The wounded and dead in this war are not to be compared numerically with the toll of the world war, but the French command considers its advances into the Saar Basin very important strategically and economically.

Tobey Wants Repeal Held Up Until Vessels Get Their Orders.

VANDENBERG FOR EMBARGO

Speaks After Connally Tells the Senate Germany Is Sure to Sink U. S. Ships.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, appealed to the Senate today to delay consideration of administration demands for repeal of the arms embargo until it had acted on the safeguards for American shipping provided in the pending neutrality bill.

He asked immediate action on legislation to bar American shipping from war zones.

"Leaders in the Senate and in the country have agreed," he said, "that the causes which threw us into the last European conflict were the seizure and sinking of American merchant vessels carrying cargoes to the belligerents."

He spoke after Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, had contended that the administration's efforts to repeal the embargo were designed to reach into the existing arena of foreign war to aid one belligerent against another.

Mr. Vandenberg arose to read a speech opposing revision of the neutrality law after Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, had predicted that Germany would begin sinking American merchant vessels unless the administration bill was adopted.

The measure would substitute for the present arms embargo a take-title-and-carry system of sales of munitions and other supplies. It would prohibit American ships from carrying any goods to warring nations.

Mr. Vandenberg said that he thought that repeal of the embargo would be "a deliberately unneutral act which may too easily be the forerunner of others when once the habit starts."

'Depart From Neutrality.'

"Consciously or otherwise—but mostly consciously," he said, "we are asked to depart from our neutrality policy in behalf of one belligerent whom our personal sympathies largely favor and against another belligerent whom our personal feelings largely condemn.

"In my opinion, this is the road that may lead us to war, and I will not voluntarily take it."

Mr. Vandenberg called it a "treacherous doctrine" that "we can do a lot of things 'short of war' to help our favorites—as though we might successfully be half in the war and yet stay safely out."

Latvia Reported Yielding Military Bases to Russia

Pact May Also Give Moscow Rail Privileges to Port of Libau; Estonia Ratifies Treaty at Last Minute; Lithuania Studies Demands

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By The Associated Press

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 4.—A Russian-Latvian agreement, giving the Soviet Union air and naval bases on Latvian territory, will be signed tonight, it was reported semi-officially here today. Informed sources said the agreement also would give Russia special traffic privileges over the railway to Libau, Latvian port on the Baltic.

Estonian Pact Ratified

TALLINN, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact, which permits Russia to place 25,000 troops at strategic points in Estonia, was ratified here tonight. Letters of ratification were exchanged at the Foreign Office at 11 p. m., just one hour before expiration of the six-day period for ratification agreed upon with the signing of the pact in Moscow last Friday.

The Soviet Minister, M. Likitin, drove up to the Foreign Office with the papers to be exchanged, after a long delay which was reported due to a hitch in delivery of the papers from Moscow. Observers said the pact was ratified as agreed upon in Moscow.

[Reports had been heard in Riga, Latvia, that the delay was due to Russian demands for bases other than those provided for in the pact, and in last-minute disagreement on the number of troops to be quartered at the new bases].

The pact permits 25,000 Soviet troops to occupy the Estonian north Baltic Islands of Dagoe (Saare) and Oesel (Hiiu) and the mainland port of Baltiski, and permits Russia to build air and naval bases at these points. The new bases will allow Russia to control the gulfs of Finland, Riga and Bothnia.

A mixed Russian-Estonian commission working out details of the new arrangement had made no announcement concerning its work at the time of ratification. The commission was reported to include a Russian general and an admiral and an Estonian general.

A trade agreement concluded with the mutual assistance pact provides for an increase in trade between the two countries and gives Russia the right to ship goods through Estonian territory. Estonia similarly may ship across Russia to the Black Sea, and to Murmansk.

SOVIET PUSHES DRIVE IN BALTIC

Latvian President Reported Heading for Moscow.

LITHUANIAN ENVOY IS HEARD

Meanwhile Turks Await Orders From Ankara Government.

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MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia speeded the course of her expanding military and economic influence in the Baltic today as the small States which rim that sea awaited the results of talks here between their representatives and the Soviet leaders.

The Latvian Legation declined comment on unofficial reports that President Karl Ulmanis planned to fly to Moscow to join his Foreign Minister, William Munters, in conferences at the Kremlin.

The Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Jouzas Urbsys, conferred at the Kremlin for more than two hours last night with Joseph Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov, his Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Soviet newspapers quoted a Tass (official Russian news agency) dispatch from Helsinki asserting that

the Finnish newspapers were emphasizing Russia's important role in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea.

Many observers believed that the Soviet officials would soon open negotiations with the Finns for rights on Finnish islands in the gulf. This belief was strengthened by an article yesterday in the Government newspaper Izvestia, which in effect accused Great Britain of trying to use Finland and the Baltic states as a springboard for an attack on Russia.

The Turkish delegation was still in Moscow today, having greatly prolonged its stay, awaiting instructions from Ankara before resuming talks on Black Sea-Dardanelles matters.

The Soviet press reported that large shipments of salt, tobacco and matches had been made to the "liberated" Ukrainian and White Russion areas which Russia occupied in Poland, asserting that the natives there had been smoking dried cherry leaves.

Russia Eyes Afghanistan.

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Unconfirmed reports circulated today in diplomatic circles that Russia, after current diplomatic negotiations with her European neighbors, might turn to Afghanistan with proposals.

Afghanistan, now within the British sphere of influence, lies between the Soviet Union and India. If Russia should gain a foothold in Afghanistan it would place her in a strategic position in relation to its northern frontier of India.

AFGHANISTAN HELD NEXT GOAL IN SOVIET DRIVE

Moscow May Be In Strategic Position In Relation To India

Latvian Pact Expected To Give Russians Air And Naval Bases

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 4—Reports of the conclusion of a Russian-Latvian agreement giving the Soviet air and naval bases in the neighboring Baltic state reached Moscow tonight.

As Joseph Stalin pressed his far-flung diplomatic campaign, foreign quarters advanced the possibility that Soviet Russia also would attempt to strengthen her hand in the Middle East, age-old theater of Russian-British rivalry, once she has completed negotiations with her European neighbors.

May Move On Afghanistan

Diplomatic quarters said that Russia might first try to extend her influence in the Middle East by making proposals to Afghanistan, which lies between Russia and India and now is within the British sphere of influence.

A Soviet foothold in Afghanistan would give the Moscow regime a strategically important position in relation to India's northern frontier.

[Editor's Note—Afghanistan, a nation of about 10,000,000 inhabitants, mostly mohemmedans, is poorly developed, with no railroads and few other forms of communication. Her northern area reputedly is rich in copper, lead and iron. Coal and some oil are found in other parts. Wool and skins are the principal exports.]

The Turkish delegation in Moscow, meanwhile, received new instructions from its Government in reply to what was reported reliably to be Russian insistence upon absolute Turkish neutrality in the European war.

Turkey Told To Choose

Russia, these reports said, told Turkey in effect to "choose between Russia and Britain" and demanded strict neutrality regardless of any pact she might enter with Britain and France.

In addition, the Soviet Government was reported to be demanding that Turkey allow no foreign warships other than Russia's to enter the Black sea through the Dardanelles.

The Turkish delegation, which intended to stay only three days, has been here almost two weeks, its negotiations held up by the Russian-German consultations and the talks with the Baltic delegations.

In Touch With Allies

The Turks have kept in close contact with the British and French embassies. Their Government is allied with Britain and France in mutual assistance pacts in event of Mediterranean war and apparently they have figured in the hitch in negotiations.

Foreign Minister Saracoglu, head of the Turkish delegation, today laid a wreath on Lenin's tomb in Red Square. Tonight he and his associates were guests at a dinner at the Greek Embassy. Turkey and Greece, once bitter foes, have become close friends.

Soviet leaders, negotiating with Latvia and also Lithuania, apparently were unable to get in talks tonight with the Turks but conferences were expected to be resumed tomorrow. The oft-delayed Turkish negotiations had been held up for the last three days awaiting the instructions from Istanbul.

May Ask Transit Rights

Diplomatic quarters expressed the belief that Russia would ask transit privileges through Lithuania, Latvia's southern neighbor. Similar privileges were secured from Estonia.

Although the Soviet press accused Britain of seeking bases in the Baltic, Russia's sudden diplomatic thrusts there primarily were designed to enhance her position against any possible German moves, diplomatic sources said.

Finnish quarters said the occasion might arise for discussion of Finland's problems with Soviet authorities, but that no Finnish official had been invited to Moscow as yet. This was in response to reports Finland would be next to be invited to the Kremlin after Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Moscow Reported Seeking Naval Base Rights in Rumanian Port.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Turkish uneasiness over the delay in the discussions being carried on at Moscow by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu found open expression today in the Turkish press.

A cryptic declaration was carried by inspired newspapers that the Balkan nations "are not consenting to the slightest sacrifice impairing their own dignity and honor."

It was reported reliably that Russia was demanding that her Balkan and Black Sea neighbors sign mutual assistance agreements with the Soviet, similar to those being negotiated with the Baltic States.

One report was that the Soviet leaders told Foreign Minister Saracoglu, as unofficial Balkan spokesman, that they must have naval base rights at the Rumanian port of Constanza, as well as the right to send troops through the Balkan countries.

days when he went there more than a week ago, but the appearance of Herr von Ribbentrop and conferences between Soviet officials and Baltic State leaders have side tracked him.

The Polish Ambassador has lodged with the Turkish Government a declaration similar to that handed other governments, particularly Great Britain and France, protesting the partition of Poland between Germany and Russia. There was no indication, however, of the Turkish Government's reaction.

Halifax on Turkish Relations.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords today that Britain believed Russian-Turkish relations "need not in any way conflict with the closest relations of this country and Turkey or between Turkey and France."

He also asserted that Britain would "recognize as the legal Polish Government" the government established Saturday in Paris.

A Turkish military mission, welcomed yesterday with an elaborate show of friendship, began conferences today with British Government representatives. The British Press Association said that the talks dealt with "military and other matters of common interest." Gen. Kiazim Orbay headed the Turkish delegation.

ADD MOSCOW OCT4

FOREIGN MINISTER KARL SELTER OF ESTONIA TONIGHT EXCHANGED INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION OF THE RUSSIAN ESTONIAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE AT TALLINN, TASS REPORTED.

THE PACT, WHICH PERMITS RUSSIA TO PLACE 25,000 TROOPS AT STRATEGIC POINTS AND BUILD AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN ESTONIA, BECAME OPERATIVE IMMEDIATELY.

TASS TONIGHT ALSO ~~REPORTED~~ ANNOUNCED THAT SUKRU SARACOGLU, TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER AND ALI HAIDAR AKTAI, TURKISH AMBASSADOR, WERE RECEIVED YESTERDAY IN SEPARATE CONFERENCES BY WAR COMMISSAR KLEMENTI E. VOROSHILOFF A VOROSHILOFF AND FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSAR A. I. MIKOYAN.

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SOVIET WARNED BY TURKS OVER BALKAN DEMANDS

Turkey's Role Changed.

Turkey's ro in the Near East has been changed by Russia's emergence as a partner of Germany in the partition of Poland. The Turkish foreign Minister, after reaching Moscow September 26 to confer with Russian officials, had to give way for the visit of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Minister.

Mr. Saracoglu had planned to remain in Moscow only about three

HITLER CALLS REICHSTAG TO HEAR HIS PLANS

Expected To Put War Or Peace Up To Britain In Speech Tomorrow

German Press Sees Possibility Of U. S. Involvement Diminishing

By [illegible]
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 4—Adolf Hitler tonight summoned his Reichstag for a meeting Friday noon to hear a new German declaration of policy in the European war.

Speculation centered on the possibility whether Hitler in one of his stirring addresses would disclose any new chance to end the conflict.

The German point of view remained that the action in Poland is ended and that action in the west has never started.

Warsaw Trip Believed Off

Indications late tonight were that Hitler would decide not to go to Warsaw tomorrow for a triumphant parade of German troops into the Polish capital.

The need for giving the closest attention to the latest international developments which might have a bearing on his Reichstag declaration was said to be the impelling reason for a decision to stay in Berlin.

While Hitler will talk to the Reichstag, his remarks will be intended for the whole world. In official circles it was emphasized that guessing what he may say was "hazardous and a disservice to everyone."

"Ready For Peace Or War"

Neutral observers, however, looked for no great departure from the frequently asserted German statement that "Germany is ready either for peace or war" and that responsibility for the decision is up to Great Britain.

There were increasing indications that Germany regarded neither Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's address yesterday nor Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax's comment today as "constructive."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Chamberlain said "mere assurances" from Germany were not enough, and Lord Halifax asserted Britain would examine any peace proposals "with care and we shall measure them against the principles for which we have taken up arms."]

DNB, German official news service, observed that Lord Halifax "stirred up the past," but had "nothing concrete" to offer concerning the future.

Assails British Sea Policy

The semi-official *Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz*, which usually reflects Foreign Office opinion, asserted that British arming of merchant ships was "a transparent effort to continue the war under all circumstances."

The commentary said that Italian Premier Benito Mussolini's speech September 23 and German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop's declaration in Moscow September 28 offered foundations for discussing peace which received a cold reception in Britain and France.

It observed that the possibility of the United States becoming involved in the war had diminished in the last few days.

The call for the Reichstag meeting said merely that it was for the purpose of hearing a Government declaration.

Not Expected To Repeat Terms

Political circles said they did not expect Hitler to repeat the peace proposals made in the German-Soviet statement from Moscow last week, as they were considered sufficiently clear, but they did believe the Führer would assert again that Britain could have peace or war as she desires, that Germany would prefer peace, but is ready to continue the war.

Hitler also was expected in these circles to reassert that the new order in the East, forged by the German and Russian armies in Poland, would not be altered.

Unaffected By Chamberlain

Informed quarters said Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement in the English House of Commons yesterday contained nothing to cause Hitler to change the tenor of his Reichstag address.

There was a tendency here to believe that the British people did not want the war to continue and that Chamberlain was having difficulty in keeping the war spirit alive.

Authoritative sources described the Führer as feeling that Chamberlain's speech did not give a clear answer to the German-Russian declaration of Moscow.

It was said that after his Reichstag speech Hitler would await foreign reaction and then consult anew with Russia and Italy.

Pleased Over Panama Trend

30.24-3841

30.24/3841

Satisfaction was expressed in official quarters over efforts of the Panama conference to keep the Americas neutral. These quarters said Germany saw her own and the world's interest saved if the largest possible number of states remained neutral.

What American countries were doing was compared with what the small European nations were attempting in order to keep their trade routes open.

Each country that insists on her neutrality rights was considered here as one more threat to the efficiency of Britain's blockade of Germany.

The Nazis' counter-blockade against Britain, according to a communique of the high command, has led to the searching of seventy-two vessels since September 30. Some contraband was reported seized for German use.

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Hitler Won't Visit Warsaw

Indications late tonight were that Hitler would decide not to go to Warsaw tomorrow for a triumphant parade of German troops into the Polish capital.

The communique issued today by the German Army high command follows:

"In the east mopping up action took place involving fights with shattered portions of Polish troops in the region between the present demarcation line and the newly-fixed German-Russian boundary limiting the spheres of influence.

"In the west there was almost complete calm, except for minor artillery activity by the enemy.

"In maritime warfare, seventy-two additional steamers have been searched by German naval forces since Sept. 30. Some of these were brought to German harbors for carrying contraband goods."

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They asserted that Chancellor Hitler expects "a clear political reply" to the Moscow peace gesture. Der Fuehrer, they said, expects responsible heads of governments to take a clear stand.

Statesmen of the western allies apparently will have at least two days more for any further reply to the Moscow stand, before Chancellor Hitler makes his promised statement to the Reichstag.

That will not come before Friday, it was said, and may be Saturday. All indications today were that Der Fuehrer was preparing to go tomorrow to Warsaw to enter the Polish capital as a conqueror.

Officials evaded replying to direct questions as to his plans, but preparations pointed to the Warsaw journey.

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To Consult Soviet Further.

After the Reichstag speech, authorized sources said, Hitler will await the reaction in other lands and then enter into new consultations with Russia and re-examine the whole situation with Italy.

German authorities still regard Turkey as not lost to their line-up of nations. They insist that Turkey's ties to Russia are far

onger than to Britain and rance.

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Informed sources said the German official reaction to the Panama declaration of twenty-one American republics, designed to insulate them from the European conflict, was friendly. They asserted that Germany regards the American continent as "in line with constructive elements in Europe"—by which Germans mean the Reich.

Soviet Russia and Italy—if it insists on maintaining true neutrality.

Tightening of Germany's relations with Soviet Russia was forecast by informed quarters today as a result of Prime Minister Chamberlain's latest speech.

Some sources said a visit to Berlin by the Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov was "quite probable."

Negotiations with Russia to increase the flow of vital supplies to the Reich most certainly would be speeded up, it was said.

"Der Fuehrer, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and a staff of experts were reported to have worked late into the night last night discussing the implications of the British Prime Minister's speech.

Berlin newspapers carried only brief excerpts from Mr. Chamberlain's address, and not a line of comment.

Nazis Prepare to Strike Back.

It was apparent, however, a grave view of Britain's attitude was taken, and that Germany was preparing to strike back at France and Great Britain with the full power of her armed forces.

The semi-official commentary Dienst aus Duetschland made it clear German submarines would attack every armed merchantman.

"The German Navy not only will be entitled to, but will be obliged to break the resistance of such ships with all possible means," it said.

A communique, issued today by the high command, said that seventy-two additional vessels had been searched for contraband by German naval forces since September 30. Some of these, it was said, had been escorted into German harbors.

Some Fighting in Poland.

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The communique also reported that German troops, "mopping up" in Poland, had engaged in fighting with "shattered portions" of the Polish Army "between the present demarcation line and the newly fixed German-Russian boundary limited spheres of influence."

The western front was described as calm except for minor artillery activity by the enemy.

Some light on the German reaction to Britain's attitude was given by Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter, commenting upon a radio broadcast Monday night by the Archbishop of York, who said, "We can make no terms with Hitler or his colleagues because Hitler's Government is utterly untrustworthy."

"It is high time," Voelkischer Beobachter said, "that London banishes such childish conceptions from its mind. . . . The destruction of the Hitler regime preached by Winston Churchill and his asociates is a classical example of British arrogance, which constitutes the only hindrance toward European peace."

Following Debate in U. S.

Nazi leaders followed closely the progress of debate on neutrality legislation in the United States Senate, as well as developments at the Panama neutrality conference.

Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, Foreign Office mouthpiece, made the following comment:

"America is far ahead of the Old World in keeping her own house in order, because she has been able to develop in the shadow of the Monroe Doctrine, undisturbed by outside influences.

"But also in Europe," Korrespondenz added, "the desire of nations for peaceful co-operation perhaps never has been so strong as today."

Celebrate Warsaw's Fall.

Nazi flags were flown from building throughout Germany in evidence of public jubilation over the fall of Warsaw and the swift completion of the Polish campaign. Church bells peal daily from noon until 1 P. M. to hail the victory. There were reports that Der Fuehrer would go to Warsaw to review Nazi troops marching into the city, but these were discounted in official quarters.

The Nazi leader paid a personal visit to the Polish front at the time of actual fighting, one Government spokesman said, and "is at present too fully occupied with the important tasks which lie ahead" to visit Warsaw.

News that the United States would continue to recognize the Polish Government was greeted in Berlin with apparent indifference.

"There's nothing we can do about it," it was remarked in informed quarters.

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British Expect Stroke Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Britain has left the door open for consideration of any German proposal to end the war, but is charting her course apparently on the assumption that present diplomatic maneuvers are merely a lull before a greater storm of warfare.

Official sources said no formal message relating to the German offer to end the war on Germany's terms had reached London. They added they knew nothing of any impending communications along that line. The German-Soviet Russian agreement to seek, if necessary, the assistance of "friendly Powers" in bringing an end to the conflict upon the basis of a partitioned Poland was reached at Moscow last Thursday.

British public opinion, as expressed through the press, backed up the stand taken by Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday—that Britain would test any Nazi proposal in the light of Adolf Hitler's past promises which Chamberlain said had proved "worthless."

The Times of London, which often reflects the Government view, declared that any peace terms offered by Chancellor Hitler must conform to these conditions to be acceptable to the British-French allies:

"They must not require us to condone the act of brigandage committed at the expense of Poland; on the contrary, they must repair the damage already done. And they must give not only to us, but to all Europe adequate assurance that the peace concluded will be durable and will not be disturbed by the continual threat of Nazi aggression."

'Irreducible' Minimum.

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The Times declared the first object of examining any peace proposals "must be to discover whether they offer the irreducible minimum—the restitution of the independence of Poland and security for the future peace of Europe."

For an indication of Germany's policy in the immediate future, Britain awaited Hitler's speech before the Reichstag.

A Turkish military mission, welcomed yesterday with an elaborate show of friendship, began conferences today with British Government representatives. The British Press Association said that the talks dealt with "military and other matters of common interest." Gen. Kiazim Orbay headed the Turkish delegation.

Mutual assistance pledges "in case of an act of aggression which might lead to a war in the Mediterranean area" were exchanged between Turkey and Britain May 12 and between Turkey and France June 23, pending conclusion of long-term agreements.

Divided on Lloyd George.

Parliamentary circles expressed sharply divided opinions on David Lloyd George's speech in Commons yesterday in which he suggested a "secret session" to consider Hitler's proposal and urged "very careful" consideration of any "specific, detailed and broad" offers from Germany through Soviet Russia or Italy.

The world war Prime Minister declared that it would be a "first class mistake" to enter any peace conference without asking the United States, Russia and Italy to participate.

The suggestion of a secret session was approved by some members of Parliament, while others attacked such a move as likely to give the impression abroad of a lack of unanimity. Mr. Chamberlain opposed Lloyd George's suggestion.

The conservative London Daily Telegraph commented:

"The Prime Minister is to be applauded for having in his reply to Mr. Lloyd George shown no sign of weakening in the attitude which he so firmly defined in his opening speech."

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Germans Find Allies Evasive; Seek a More Definite Reply

Hold Chamberlain Did Not Give Clear Peace Answer—Hitler Won't Speak Before Friday—May Visit Warsaw.

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BERLIN, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler was described by informed persons today as holding that Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons did not give a clear reply to the German-Russian peace declaration of Moscow.

These informants said that Mr. Chamberlain's statements of yesterday "left unanswered the question of war or peace" and contained nothing substantially new.

TRUCE PLAN CHIEF TOPIC OF LEADERS

Three Groups Of Parliamentarians Hold Secret Meetings

Diplomatic Maneuvering In European Capitals Is Watched By Leaders

OCT 5 1939

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Oct. 4—Britain watched with a wary eye tonight the diplomatic maneuvering in European capitals which she believes may foreshadow a "call off the war move" by Adolf Hitler.

The possibility of peace proposals by Hitler and Britain's reaction to them was discussed in secret tonight by three different parliamentary groups.

The midland conservatives, who support the Government, passed a resolution of "abiding confidence" in the Prime Minister.

The second group, the Conservative 1922 committee, described by the authoritative British Press Association as the most influential body in Commons, also held a discussion but no announcement was made of a decision and members were cautioned to say [illegible] of what occurred.

Will Meet Again

[illegible] parliamentary labor party also held a caucus on the proposals but decided to meet again tomorrow.

For the second successive day the possibility that Germany, through some neutral power, may in some way suggest a peace settlement occupied a big share of parliament's attention.

For the second day came a suggestion from a parliamentary leader that Britain should not be too hasty in casting aside such proposals if they are made.

Lord Snell, leader of the labor opposition, told the House of Lords that he hoped that "the Government would never refuse to listen to a real proposal for peace" and that it should show that "in addition to being a nation of shopkeepers, we are also a nation of pathfinders of a way to a durable peace."

A similar suggestion was made in Commons yesterday by former Prime Minister David Lloyd George.

Demands Real Peace

Snell emphasized that Britain was bound "to see to it that when peace comes it is a real peace and not merely a truce during which anybody who wished could rearm and prepare himself to new acts of aggression."

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, told the Lords that Britain "certainly should always be glad to see friendly relations between the two great neighbors, Russia and Turkey, which we believe need not in any way conflict with the closest relations of this country and Turkey, or between Turkey and France."

The Foreign Secretary's remarks came at a time when a Turkish military mission is in London discussing military and other matters "of mutual interests" with the British.

Polish Government "Legal"

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Halifax also emphasized that Britain regarded the Polish Government in exile established in France as "the legal Polish Government."

Halifax declared that if Britain receives "peace" proposals, "we shall certainly examine them with care and we shall measure them against the principles for which we have taken up arms."

"It has already been indicated that the proposals may be put forward under a veiled threat, and there is no more perilous proceeding than to negotiate under the threat of force," he said.

Not Be Moved By Force

"Neither this country nor France will be moved by force to surrender the liberties for which they have entered upon this struggle."

It was a common suggestion, said Halifax, "that peace proposals might be made on behalf of the German Government which France and this country could only refuse at the price of being held alone responsible for continuing the war."

"There has, I suppose," said Halifax, "never been a case in history where the responsibility for plunging Europe into war has so plainly attached to a single individual."

Mere Assurances Not Enough

Echoing what Prime Minister Chamberlain said yesterday, Halifax asserted that mere "assurances from the present German Government are not enough" for Britain.

"The first duty remains that of securing conditions under which the rule of violence no longer operates and under which the pledged word of Governments might again be held worthy of honorable trust," he added. "Anything less than that can only at the best afford to Europe an uneasy and uncertain period of armistice."

Value Of Propaganda

The importance Britain is laying on propaganda as a weapon was disclosed by Lord McMillan, Minister of Information, who said the reorganization of his Ministry announced yesterday by Chamberlain would free it to devote time to "the real task," that of propaganda.

"This war in a very special sense is a war of ideas," he added. "It is accepted by our people and allies as a crusade for great principles."

U-Boat Sinks Greek Steamer, Puts Crew Ashore In Ireland

Twenty-Eight Survivors Of Diamantis, Six Injured By Explosions, Landed In Southwest

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[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, Oct. 4—The sinking of the Greek steamer Diamantis yesterday off Ireland was disclosed when the crew of the 4,990-ton vessel was landed at Dingle, county Kerry, by the submarine reported responsible for the sinking.

The twenty-eight survivors, who identified the submarine as the German U-35, reported their ship was torpedoed not far from the coast of Cornwall, off the Scilly Islands. They said they were picked up by the submarine shortly after it sent three torpedoes crashing into the ship.

Six Of Crew Injured

The Diamantis, listed by Lloyds as owned by D. J. Pateras, of Chios, Greece was bound from West Africa for Barrow in Furness, England.

Six members of the crew were said to have been taken to a Dingle hospital for treatment of injuries suffered in the explosions.

Members of the crew said they were treated politely by the German of the submarine.

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First Landing By Sub

Dingle is in southwest Ireland on Dingle Bay, which opens into the Atlantic. Ireland has expressed her determination to remain neutral in the current European war and under international law belligerent war craft are permitted to enter harbors of neutral countries.

This was the first report of a submarine landing the survivors from a ship it had sunk, although there have been instances in which German submarine commanders directed ships to the rescue of crews of torpedoed ships.

The submarine came up to the pier in broad daylight and put the survivors ashore. The crew of the U-boat waved to bystanders on the shore, and they returned the greeting. After landing the survivors the U-boat immediately turned back to sea.

British Circles Hold Internment Impossible

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London, *Thursday*, Oct. 5 (AP)—British circles appeared satisfied early today that the German submarine which appeared off the coast of Ireland to land survivors of a vessel it had sunk could not have been interned by Irish authorities.

The submarine, described as the U-35, appeared suddenly off Dinglee, lonely spot in County Kerry, Ireland, and hurriedly sent ashore in a collapsible boat the twenty-eight survivors of the 4,990-ton Greek steamer Diamantis, which it had torpedoed and sent to the bottom off Land's End, at the southwestern tip of England.

Authoritative sources said belligerent ships could be interned on entering a neutral port only if there were sufficient forces at hand to detain them.

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Guards Too Late

The British Press Association said Irish Civic Guards saw the submarine too late to detain it.

The survivors said they had been on the craft for thirty-six hours.

The press association, after relating that the survivors were sent ashore in a collapsible boat on a lonely part of the Irish coast, continued:

"The commander of the U-boat had obviously been cruising along the Kerry coast for some hours looking for a deserted stretch of coast to land his passengers. . . .

Landed "With All Speed"

"Shortly before 6 P. M. he brought the boat to the surface and drew close into shore. Then the conning tower was opened and the seamen of the Diamantis were landed with all speed.

"Civic guards patrolling the coast saw the submarine on the surface and rushed to the spot, but they were too late to detain the German U-boat. While they were still some distance away the submarine moved away from the coast and started to submerge.

"When the guards actually reached the scene of the landing the only evidence of the daring maneuver of the German U-boat commander was a stretch of frothy sea where the submarine had disappeared and a group of bewildered seamen on the shore."

SOVIET WOULD SELL WOOD TO BRITAIN

Norwegian Ships Asked to Carry Cargoes.

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OSLO, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Norwegian shipping brokers announced today they had been asked by the official Soviet Russian export agency to supply ships to carry cargoes of wood from the White Sea to Great Britain and France.

The president of the Norwegian ship owners' association said that Russia could get as many Norwegian ships as she wished.

The disclosure followed closely upon a report that Swedish and Finnish shipping firms had been queried along a similar line, and after German seizure of many wood cargoes, considered contraband by Germany, while they were en route to Britain and France.

Observers in the neutral northern countries hesitated to construe the differing attitudes of Russia and Germany toward such shipments.

Germany delivered a note today warning Norwegian ships to avoid suspicious behavior in British and French waters.

The note apparently was similar to one received Monday night by the State Department in Washington and relayed to American vessels around the world.

Danes Also Get Inquiries.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Danish ship owners reported today that they had received Russian inquiries concerning availability of ships for transporting timber from White Sea ports to European destinations, including France and England.

There was no mention of what cargoes these vessels would be expected to carry back to Russia.

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Mine Sinks Freighter.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—British officials announced today the 4,914-ton Norwegian steamship, Hoegh Transporter, sank yesterday after striking a mine in the harbor entrance. Nine members of the crew were hurt.

One of the injured was a deck boy, Ray Edmonds, of Dallas, Tex. He was said to be hurt only slightly. Another American, member of the crew, Sherman Plimpton, of Seattle, a saloon boy, was uninjured.

British Naval Patrol Craft, which rescued the crew, said the ship failed to obey all signals in entering the harbor.

The Hoegh Transporter was built in 1935. Her port of registry is Oslo.

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German Ship Strikes Mine.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftonbladet reported today that an 8,000-ton German steamship owned by the Stinnes Line but not otherwise identified had struck a mine near the North Sea island of Borkum.

The vessel was said to be carrying a cargo of iron from Sweden.

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Nazis Seize 5 Swedish Freighters

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 (AP).—The German Navy seized today five Swedish freighters, one of which was bound for the United States, and escorted them to German ports.

An announcement said the 2,647-ton Korsholm, en route to Wilmington, Del., with a cargo of wood pulp, was one of those seized.

Swedish shipowners considered asking Germany to establish control harbors to investigate cargoes and determine whether they carried contraband.

The next largest ship taken was the 1-54[illegible]ton Bure, bound for Aberdeen, Scotland, also with a cargo of wood pulp. The others were the Dera, the Virginia and the Markia, with a total tonnage of about 4,000. The nature of their cargoes was not disclosed.

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Five Swedish ships previously had been sunk and one was seized by the Germans yesterday.

The shippers asked the German Legation here if it would be possible to have the legation provide certificates to departing ships which would be accepted by German naval commanders as proof that the cargoes were not contraband. The legation replied that it was without authority to issue such papers.

As a result of the new seizures, shipowners again ordered their masters to follow to the letter regulations laid down by Swedish authorities. The War Insurance Board emphasized that it was the "absolute duty" of the ships to follow territorial waters.

LONDON--FIRST AND FOLLOW DUBLIN X X X THE SHORE.

THE INCIDENT RECALLED THE EXPLOIT OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT, IRISH NATIONALIST, WHO DURING THE WORLD WAR, LANDED UNDER DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES FROM A GERMAN SUBMARINE AT A LONELY SPOT IN TRALEE BAY, NOT FAR FROM DINGLE BAY.

SIR ROGER AND TWO COMPANIONS WERE MADE A LANDING IN A COLLAPSIBLE BOAT THE NIGHT OF APRIL 20, 1916.

THEIR ARRIVAL WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PART OF THE PLAN FOR THE EASTER WEEK IRISH UPRISING. ABOUT THE SAME TIME A DISGUISED GERMAN FREIGHTER, SAID LOADED WITH ARMS, WAS SUNK OFF THE CORK COAST. FOLLOWING CONVICTION OF TREASON , SIR ROGER WAS EXECUTED IN LONDON.

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SINGAPORE--FIRST ADD STEAMER X X X REGISTRY IS OSLO.

PLIMPTON, 32 YEARS OLD, WHO SAID HE TOOK THE JOB FOR A VACATION, RELATED HE WAS IN THE FORECASTLE HEAD OFF DUTY WHEN THE SHIP STRUCK THE MINE.

"THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION NEAR ME AND A SECOND ONE ABOUT TWO MINUTES LATER," HE SAID. "THE CAPTAIN ORDERED THE LIFEBOATS MANNED AND THE CREW CAME TUMBLING OUT OF THEIR QUARTERS, MANY WEARING ONLY SHORTS.

"THE FIRST EXPLOSION SEEMED TO LIFT THE WHOLE SHIP OUT OF THE WATER. A THIRD EXPLOSION OCCURRED WHILE WE WERE STILL LOWERING LIFEBOATS. WE WERE SO CONFUSED WE ROWED THE LIFEBOATS BACKWARD."

NAVAL LAUNCHES WERE ASSISTED BY A NETHERLANDS MERCHANT SHIP IN RESCUING THE CREW.

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IL DUCE WON'T INITIATE MOVE TOWARD PEACE

Official Rome Statement Bars Any Action Under Present Circumstances.

NEXT STEP NOW UP TO HITLER

Well-informed Italians Assert Axis Diplomacy Is Suspended Pending Reichstag Speech.

ROME, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Italy's present "peace" policy was announced today by the official Stefani news agency, which said that no initiative would be taken to convoke a peace conference.

A communique said:

"Several English newspapers have published dispatches according to which Il Duce is studying plans for a peace conference. There was even given a list of the nations which were to participate.

"This news is without any foundation.

"Under present circumstances Italy will not take any initiative of this sort."

This attitude was forecast earlier today by well-informed Italians who said that any peace proposals Adolf Hitler has to offer will probably be advanced in his Reichstag speech this week rather than through Italian diplomatic channels.

Diplomatic activity along the Rome-Berlin axis, these persons said, has been suspended pending the Reichsfuehrer's address.

Grasping at Straws.

Some Italians seemed to feel that optimism based upon the carefully worded declarations of British spokesmen was no more than grasping at straws in the wind. So disastrous did the prospect of a general European war appear to them, however, that they were inclined to seize upon the slightest grounds for hope.

Fascist informants indicated that while Italy strongly desires to see peace in Europe, she is not yet inclined to follow Germany in co-operating with the forces of Communism, opposition to which she cited as grounds for her intervention in the Spanish civil war.

Italy also was loath, it was indicated, to take part in any German peace gestures which might be deemed predestined to failure.

Chamberlain's Speech.

Analyzing developments in the British House of Commons yesterday, diplomats here were apparently impressed by the stand of the world war Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, who hinted at the influence which the United States, Italy and Russia could exert toward effecting peace.

[Mr. Lloyd George, urging "careful consideration of any peace proposal, said that if a conference were suggested, it would be "a first class mistake" to enter it without inviting the United States, Russia and Italy to participate.]

Negroes in America.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's assurance that any peace plan worthy of consideration would receive careful study also was regarded as encouraging, though well-informed Italians said they doubted that any proposals which might be contained in Hitler's speech to the Reichstag this week would have any chance for success.

Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion that the United States be included in any peace talks provoked considerable speculation, but there was no hint of official reaction. It was recalled by observers, however, that the United States was frequently coupled with Great Britain and France as an object of attacks by the Italian press.

Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, carried a brief editorial today harking back to the treatment of Negroes in America in civil war times.

War Without War.

Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, said that Mr. Chamberlain "left two important things clearly understood: First, Moscow's intervention is of such extreme importance as to force the democracies to make a new study of their positions; second, any Italian undertaking of some really sincere and conclusive peace proposal would not fall on deaf ears."

Well-informed Italians said that Italy would give cordial attention to any proposal of American participation in a peace conference.

Il Telegrafo said the first impression of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons was that it "might mark an extremely important turning point in this curious, exceptional war without war."

Boulevard Building

Mussolini gave further evidence of Italy's intention to stay out of the war as long as possible. Visiting the new Via Imperiale, the leading site of the Rome Universal Exposition of 1942, he formally started work on a big building program to line the street with imposing hotels, public buildings and apartment houses.

The exposition is designed as a full-fledged city which will accommodate some 40,000 residents when its original purpose has been served. The Via Imperiale, a broad boulevard, is to be the exposition's main link with Rome, four miles away.

Mussolini later received Marshal Rodolfo Braziani, who reported on the two armies under his command. Il Duce had previously conferred with Crown Prince Umberto, who shares the High Command with Marshal Graziani.

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Rumors of an impending German thrust at France through Alsace and the historic Burgundy Gate were heard today with reports of the strengthening of Nazi Upper Rhine garrisons and unusual activity along the river.

For centuries the gateway between the Vosges and the Jura Mountains has been a route for armies invading France from the east.

The Germans were said to be concentrating thousands of soldiers, many of them veterans of the Polish war, at Black Forest and upper Rhine forts.

At Istein, Germany's "Rhineland Gibraltar," shielded lights were reported at night over the Rhine shallows on the German side. Pontoons have been shipped into the Rhine valley by the Nazis.

A German blow from the Istein area would probably be routed across Alsace between Mulhouse and the Swiss frontier which forms the entrance to the Burgundy gate.

The French, however, have built strong fortifications along a forty-mile strip between Istein and Belfort. Guns placed along the mountain slopes command the sides of the gate and its path ends under the ominous cannon of the great Fort Belfort.

Nazis Jealous of the Air.

This section has been the locale recently of much air activity, French observation planes drawing heavy anti-aircraft fire as soon as they appear. German planes dart out of the Black Forest bases to aid in driving back the invaders. During the early war days only a few Nazi aircraft were seen in the area.

Swiss observers expressed little concern about the concentration of troops near their borders, believing that any action would be directed against Alsace, not Switzerland.

A number of Germans living in Basle received official notification yesterday of relatives killed or wounded during the Polish campaign.

Baden motorized contingents appear to have carried the burden of the German south wing attacks on the Poles. Thirteen men from Grenzach, a town of a few hundred inhabitants, just across the Rhine from Basle, were reported to have been killed. They belonged to the Baden motorized forces.

GERMAN ATTACK NOW PREDICTED ON ALSACE LINE

Long-awaited Onslaught Thought to Be Coming From Upper Rhine.

ISTEIN, ESPECIAL TO THE ACTIVE

Pontoon Is Reported Being Built Under Aerial Protection Near Burgundy Gate.

War Is Fought By Women and Children, Too

Both Sides Mobilizing All Who Can Work; Housewife Exists on Tiny Allowance

By George W. Turner

Associated Press Staff Writer

When the men in Europe march off to war the women and young children who are left behind do more than "keep the home fires burning"; they do their bit, in myriads of ways, to help win the war.

As in the World War, women and youngsters in the belligerent countries today are mobilized, not only to take the place of men so far as possible in agriculture and industry but to lessen the governmental burden of caring for the aged and infirm, the sick and needy.

But for those who have to stay in the home—where the bread winner is on war duty—they must exist largely on a small allowance from the government. Compared with American standards, this amount seems astonishingly small. Roughly, here's what they receive:

England—49 cents a day for the wife; 15 cents a day for one child.

France—22.5 cents a day for the wife; 11 cents a day for one child.

Germany—92 cents a day for the wife; 65 cents a day for one child.

Allowances Vary

The allowances vary according to the rank of the soldier and the section of the nation from which he comes. City dwellers get more than those in country regions. Based on the lowest pay—with no distinction between regulars and militia—the English soldier's wife thus gets seventeen shillings a week. (A shilling is now about 20 cents.) An additional five shillings is allowed for the first child; three shillings for the second child; two for the third and one for each additional child.

In France, the wife of a soldier in the Department of the Seine and Paris receives 12 francs a day and an additional 5½ francs for each child under sixteen. (A franc is now about 2¼ cents.) In communes of more than 5,000 population the allowance is 8 francs for the wife and 4.50 for each child. For unemployed men called to the colors the wife receives 13 francs; 5 francs for each child under fourteen. No allowance

is made to women whose daily revenue is 42 francs.

In Germany, there is no general rule, and conditions vary greatly in different sections. A typical example is shown, however, in the case of a wife and four children, the eldest of whom is seventeen. The state pays 69 marks monthly and varying amounts for the children, to make a total of 166 marks and 50 pfenning. In American terms this is approximately $66.60. In addition, full rent for the home is paid.

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Germany Started First

Each nation has its own method of accomplishing complete mobilization of its human power, but the result is the same—every one possible is pressed into some kind of national service.

Germany was better organized to utilize its women than the other powers at war, because it had a head start. During the last summer, before the war clouds broke, the women and youths were called on to do men's work in harvesting bumper crops, for there was a shortage of 1,000,000 hands.

Labor statistics at that time estimated there were 3,500,000 women, single girls and mothers whose children were more than fourteen years old, available not only to fill jobs but to release men for other "more important" work. An appeal was made by Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, women's leader, to volunteer for this work as a duty to the fatherland. College students, home on vacations, were ordered to the fields. In addition, nearly 400,000 young women served an obligatory year in labor service, principally on the land or in households.

Boys Learn Signaling

The electrical, textile, chemical, clothing and paper industries in Germany normally employ large percentages of women, but this summer women took over jobs they had not handled since World War days. They were drafted as postal carriers and as street-car and bus conductors in many cities. Every German housewife received training in fire-fighting in the event of war. Sixty thousand young boys were trained in signaling, topography and similar field work.

On. Aug. 8, the German government ordered registration of every citizen between the ages of five and seventy. Even Jews, object of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's hatred for years, were obliged to register. So, when war came, every one in Germany knew the allotted individual task by simply referring to the registration card.

England and France made similar groundwork plans last summer, but not on such a vast scale. Since the declaration of war, however, systematic mobilization of women and grown children has been steadily in progress. Women replaced men by the thousands in the fields, in shops and factories. Women firemen, policemen and guards are now fairly common. Thousands of women in England and France are training as workers for hospitals or as ambulance drivers.

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Britain Trains Women Flyers

The British Air Ministry early organized the women's auxiliary air force, designed to relieve the air force proper of all lighter duties, in order to release more manpower for front-line duty. Marriage was no barrier to entering this service. The women occupied separate training camps from the men. They were trained to do emergency flying, such as flying planes from factories to aviation fields.

Poland's women and grown children were organized along similar lines. Since the German armies swarmed over that stricken land there has arisen the pressing problem of caring for the thousands of refugees whose homes were wrecked and means of livelihood destroyed. The approach of winter will add to the acuteness of the task.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and various relief agencies, church and fraternal societies have intensified their organization for the relief of the distressed.

SOVIET MAY FREE U. S. VICE-CONSUL

Official in Warsaw Held During Occupation.

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BUCHAREST, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Reports from Russia today indicated that William Morton, who served as American vice-consul in Warsaw, would reach Rumania tomorrow after having been detained by the Russians since their occupation of southern Poland on September 17. Morton now is in Kiev.

Major William H. Colbern, former military attache of the United States Embassy in Warsaw, has left by motor for his new post as attache in The Hague. He received permission to visit German-held Polish territory on his trip to the Netherlands.

Another who has left Rumania was Gen. Lev Prchala, chief of the Czech legionnaires who fought for Poland. It was reported that he was en route to France to volunteer for a new military assignment against Germany.

ASSASSIN VOLUNTEERS

Pole Who Killed Vom Rath Would Join Army.

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PARIS, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Herschel Grynszpan, the young Polish Jew who fatally shot Ernst vom Rath, secretary of the German Embassy here, last November, has written a letter to Georges Bonnet, Minister of Justice, asking release from prison to join the French army, "so that I could kill some more Germans."

Informed legal sources said his release was highly improbable. He still is awaiting trial, not due before spring.

RUMANIAN OIL DEAL MADE BY HUNGARY

Petroleum-for-steel Pact Announced in Budapest.

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BUDAPEST, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Rumanian oil, sought by all the warring nations, will be shipped to Hungary in increasing quantities under a trade treaty announced today.

Rumania agreed to ship to Hungary twice as much petroleum as would be paid for by the steel products she receives from Hungary.

Hungary's rigidly censored press offered striking evidence, meanwhile, of Italy's growing influence in southeastern Europe by its treatment of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech before the British House of Commons.

While Hungarian newspapers refrained from editorial comment on the address, they printed dozens of dispatches from Rome giving the Italian opinions and reactions. Typical of this comment were assertions that "Mr. Chamberlain has not closed the way to peace."

Until the European war started, Budapest's thirty-five daily newspapers, representing every shade of political opinion, were outspoken in their comment on current affairs. When censorship was clamped down after the opening of hostilities, practically all editoral comment ceased.

Recently, the newspapers have been carrying on almost every page Rome dispatches quoting opinions of the Italian press, high officials and even correspondents. Often, the first stories appearing in Hungarian papers on events occurring in southeastern Europe—or even in Budapest itself—quote news items and editorials from the Italian press.

Fear of discipline by the Government, which has already suspended a number of newspapers for "embarrassing its foreign policy," apparently is partly responsible for this careful policy.

The censors' approval of the steady flow of Rome dispatches, however, is considered significant by students of affairs, who have been watching the rivalry of German, Russian and Italian interests in this area.

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LEAGUE MEETING PLANNED

Assembly Session in December Is Expected to Be Set for Today.

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GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 4 (AP)—After a postponement due to the outbreak of war, a League of Nations Assembly meeting will be called early in December, informed sources said tonight, to consider the creation of a central committee for coordinating the League's social and economic activities.

The United States and other nonmember nations, such as Brazil and Chile, will be asked to participate.

A new plan for such coordination was drafted last August by a committee under leadership of Stanley M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner to London. Political questions will be barred from the committee's consideration.

Under the proposals twenty-four nations would form a new central committee, which Geneva views as the main hope for continuation of the League in wartime.

M'MILLAN'S JOB IS PROPAGANDA

British Information Chief Freed of Other Tasks.

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REGRETS 'SINISTER' SOUND

Tells Lords Nation Must Paint Picture of Crusade.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Lord MacMillan, Minister of Information, told the House of Lords today that reorganization of his Ministry would free him to attack his "real task"—propaganda.

Effective on Monday, the much-criticized Ministry will be decentralized, returning most of its news dissemination tasks to individual Government departments.

Now Lord MacMillan said he would devote himself to duties "described by the unattractive word propaganda."

"It is unfortunate that the word has acquired so sinister a significance," he said, "since this war, in a very special sense, is a war of ideas."

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Terms It a Crusade.

"It is accepted by our people and allies as a crusade for great principles. It is essential that, in season or out of season, at home and abroad, our cause should constantly be presented in its true light."

In addition to gauging the mood of other countries and striving to counteract insidious propaganda, he asserted the ministry must keep open all means of communication with countries abroad and keep a watchful eye on every movement inimical to British interests.

Speaking of criticism of the British Broadcasting Corporation programs, Lord MacMillan said:

"You always have the privilege of not listening, which is one of the greatest privileges I have known in connection with the B. B. C."

DOMINIONS TO SEND ENVOYS TO LONDON

Conference Will Be Held on War Co-ordination.

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LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, Dominions Secretary, said today that the governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa each would send a Cabinet Minister to London "to confer with us as soon as is practicable."

The object of the meeting, he said, was "to co-ordinate to the best advantage the contribution which each of us can make to our common task."

The four dominions joined the mother country in declaring war on Germany.

Crerar Represents Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (Canadian Press).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today that Resources Minister T. A. Crerar would go to London [illegible] for personal consultation with [illegible] British Government [illegible]

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POLISH JEWESSES PROTEST IN BERLIN

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Demand Rabbis Act to Aid Their Men in Camps.

BERLIN, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Demonstrations by Polish Jewish women have occurred several times during the last week in Berlin synagogues, where they demanded that something be done about male relatives held in Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

German rabbis were placed in an embarrassing position, since intervention on behalf of the Polish Jews might be construed as an attempt to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Contrary to the time-honored practice, synagogues must finish religious exercises by 7 P. M. at the latest, for all Jews must be off the street by 8. The Jewish theater has been closed and the Kulturbund has ceased to operate. In Berlin only one moving picture theater for Jews has remained open—from 3 to 7 P. M.

Reports from various parts of the country received by the Jewish community indicated that Jews have been ordered to surrender bed linens, underwear and clothes, on the ground that they were needed by the army.

Jewish community officials were hard at work to supply complete data by Friday on every Jew's personal financial status and other personal details required by German authorities.

Many Jews have been put to work harvesting potatoes and beets.

German Mothers Told To Have Babies at Home

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BERLIN, Oct. 4 (AP).—Expectant mothers whose confinement may be expected to take a normal course should have their babies at home rather than in hospitals as long as the war lasts, the German Ministry of the Interior told physicians today.

Hospital space must be held in readiness for army purposes. The Ministry said that, generally speaking, patients should be discouraged from going to hospitals unless absolutely necessary.

Neutral Ireland Plans Complete Blackout Soon

De Valera Doesn't Want Air Raiders Guided by Lights

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DUBLIN, Oct. 4 (AP). — Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the Irish Senate tonight that a compulsory blackout would be put into effect in Ireland soon, although Ireland is neutral in Great Britain's war with Germany.

At present there is a semi-blackout with street lights shaded. The Senate was told present restrictions were inadequate, however, as Dublin could be seen 150 miles away by planes. A complete blackout would be intended to prevent any belligerent planes from using lights in Ireland as guideposts.

Queen Visits War Agencies

British Bureaus Seek to Solve Personal Problems.

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LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The 136 "Citizens' Advice Bureaus," established in London by social service agencies to "help solve personal wartime problems," got under way officially today with visits to four of them by Queen Elizabeth.

An account of the visits distributed to British newspapers quoted an official at one bureau as saying the Queen spoke as "woman to woman" to some of the mothers who were seeking advice.

Holland Interns German Pilot

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (AP).—A twenty-five-year-old German military pilot was interned by Netherlands authorities today after he had jumped from a disabled plane near Nieuweschans, in northwest Holland, and landed by parachute. The plane crashed 300 yards over the frontier in Germany. The pilot said he lost his way and his fuel was exhausted.

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Cemetery Air Cellar Protested

EYE, England, Oct. 4 (AP).—Miss M. E. Short, Mayor of Eye, smallest borough in England, protested today t othe county council against a proposal to dig an air raid shelter beneath the graves in the graveyard. Declaring the project a "sacrilege" Miss Short Remarked, "I am sorry to see the Bishop has consented."

Danish Air Line To Fly to Berlin Again

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COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The Danish air line resumed regular daily service today between Copenhagen and Berlin with connections available to Rome, Budapest, Athens and Koenigsberg.

30.24-3845

Five Nazis Break Out Of Jail in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Five Germans—three communists and two Nazis—held as undesirable aliens, escaped from jail at Haarlem last night after overpowering and seriously injuring the jailer. The police believed they went into hiding with friends.

SEIZE MAN WITH RADIO

Uruguayans Find Him on Rocks Close to Sea.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Police reported today the arrest of a man, described as German or Yugoslav, who they said had been operating a radio transmitter among rocks along the southern coast near Rio de la Plata.

Police investigated the possibility he had been communicating with belligerent ships.

Eton Duffs Toppers To Wear Gas Masks

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The traditional top hats of the Eton boys have been put under a wartime ban, because they won't work with gas masks. Houses caps—much more utilitarian in case of an air raid—will replace the silk toppers.

British Report Seizing 33,000 Tons of Goods

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The Information Ministry announced today that 33,000 tons of goods consigned to Germany was seized by the British contraband control during the week ended September 30. This brought total cargoes intercepted during the first four weeks of the war to 289,000 tons.

The report said that few more cargoes openly consigned to Germany "can now be expected."

It said that while "account will be taken of the bona fide trading needs of neutral countries, all consignments will be carefully watched for any evidence of ultimate enemy destinations."

IMMORAL BLACKOUTS

Auxiliary Army Girls Betray Boys, Officials Say.

CARDIFF, England, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Gray-haired Aldermen of Glamorgan county pondered the moral welfare of Auxiliary Army girls during blackouts today, with special scrutiny of "gossip and goings on" concerning soldiers billeted around farms.

Alderman Hubert Jenkins suggested a nine o'clock curfew and complained that some young men were "not behaving themselves as they should." He said the county had a moral duty to the girls to do something about it.

Alderman David Davies said that good girls needed no looking after and another Alderman, the Rev. D. Thomas, declared: "If you are going to put a barbed wire fence around these girls it will be like the 'trespassers will be prosecuted' sign I saw on the fields when I was a boy. They were the only fields I went in."

The Aldermen finally decided to take up with the Auxiliary Army Authority the question of who was responsible for looking out for the girls after hours.

Paderewski Hails Poles Here To Back Sikorski

Country's First Premier Sends Cablegram Urging Support Of New Government

New York, Oct. 4 (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and first Premier of modern Poland, appealed today to American Poles to support the new Government of his country formed in Paris.

A cablegram from the 78-year-old musician, now in Switzerland, to the Polish Information Bureau here, said:

"I am appealing to my dear American Poles to give their full support to the new Polish national unity Government under the leadership of the commander-in-chief of our army, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski. I am convinced that General Sikorski will fulfill his hard task of rebuilding Poland."

Windsor, Ont., Will Insure Volunteers

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 4 (Canadian Press).—The City Council has decided to take out an insurance policy on the life of every resident who enlists voluntarily in the army.

The policies will be $1,000 for married men and $500 for those single.

Major David Croll was granted leave to join the Essex Scottish Regiment as a private.

CAPITAL IS SILENT ON LLOYD GEORGE

Sees No Need for U. S. to Sit In on Peace Talk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Government officials were reluctant today to comment on the proposal of former Prime Minister David Lloyd George that the United States should be included in any peace conference.

They said that he was talking about any proposal made by Russia or Italy, but that none yet had been made; that he was in opposition to the Government and that the speech by Prime Minister Chamberlain yesterday indicated that the British Government was not inclined to entertain peace overtures.

Unofficially it has been said that the United States would refuse to join with Italy or any other Power in proposing peace terms which would leave Poland dismembered. Only two days ago Secretary Hull stated that this Government refused to recognize the disappearance of Poland, which he termed the victim of force used as an instrument of national policy.

With regard to a conference, it is felt here that the decision is up to Great Britain and France and that there is no need for the United States to worry about its participation.

President Roosevelt has said this Government was willing to take part in disarmament and economic conferences, but not in a political conference.

A peace conference, it is generally believed, would include disarmament and economic matters, but it would be essentially political.

NEUTRAL ZONE PUZZLES ARISE

Republics May Have to Rely Upon Diplomacy.

ENFORCEMENT IS PROBLEM

President Says Questions Will Be Answered as They Are Reached.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—The United States and other republics of the Western Hemisphere may have to rely on diplomatic pressure to enforce their neutrality zone around part of the new world.

The agreement reached by twenty-one American republics at the Panama conference, diplomatic circles pointed out today, will present the governments with many practical problems.

President Roosevelt said these would be faced when they were reached.

Students of international affairs are asking, however, what would happen within the neutrality zone, which at some points extends perhaps 600 miles from the mainland, if:

A German submarine attacked and sank a British merchantman.

A German cruiser and a British or French cruiser met and fought it out.

An American destroyer saw a merchant vessel fueling a submarine.

If American battleships should be near a sea engagement between British and German warships within the zone, would they try to stop the fight?

No Precedent in Law.

International law does not justify any such proceedings, experts say. On the other hand, international law does not provide for any neutral zone extending hundreds of miles out to sea. It recognizes the three-mile limit for territorial waters, and, in some cases, a twelve-mile limit.

Within those limits the American republics could do what they liked to stop unneutral activities.

Observers asked whether the new plan would prohibit the British and French from convoying their merchant ships through the neutral zone once they had passed outside the territorial waters of the American republics.

This further question was raised: If British and French warships did not take up the convoy until their merchant ships passed outside the neutrality zone, and a German submarine sank some of them, would the American Republic within whose neutrality zone the sinkings occurred accept responsibility for them? Or would all the American republics jointly accept responsibility?

Would Ask Assurances.

Official quarters were reluctant to discuss these questions. Most quarters here agreed that the effectiveness of the neutrality zone would depend on the vigor with which it was enforced.

It was believed the first effort would be a combined one by the American republics to obtain assurances from the belligerents that the zone would be respected.

Failing such assurances, it was thought, the American republics nevertheless would continue to insist on respect for the zone, and would protest every known violation.

But there was skepticism as to whether warships of American republics would take active measures to prevent violations of the zone. The neutrality patrol, in the opinion of some experts, would function in an informative way rather than in any attempt to stop violations.

On the basis of the patrol's reports the American governments would take joint diplomatic action toward the offending belligerent.

President Warns Smugglers.

President Roosevelt says smugglers had better not attempt to carry supplies from the United States to submarines of belligerents.

Mr. Roosevelt made the statement yesterday at his press conference when his attention was directed to a Philadelphia Record story that smugglers were taking oil, food and drinking water to German submarines off the Atlantic coast.

The President also said that the navy might have to put more reserve warships in commission to re-enforce the neutrality zone established by representatives of American republics at Panama. He said the navy would determine if additional craft were necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed the belief that nothing further than study should be undertaken now on plans to curb war profiteering. He said he had informed a group of Congressmen that he opposed abnormal war profits, but that he believed the subject should be studied more before any action was taken.

Proof of Greater Amity.

PANAMA, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Delegates from twenty-one American republics turned homeward today after concluding the first neutrality accord among nations of the new world.

The fact that the conference, in eleven days, was able to reach agreement upon issues which divided an inter-American committee during the world war, was hailed by speakers as evidence of increased amity.

Observers recalled that proposals for a joint coastal patrol similar to the one adopted here, set off a bitter campaign of invective against the United States twenty-four years ago.

The United States delegation left late last night for Cristobal to board the Grace liner Santa Elena, which will take Mr. Welles and his advisers to New York city.

The Brazilian delegation sailed for New Orleans, where it planned to board a ship for Rio de Janeiro.

British Are Skeptical

LONDON, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—Skepticism as to the wisdom and feasibility of a Western Hemisphere "safety belt" characterized British reaction today to the neutrality declaration adopted Monday by the inter-American neutrality conference in Panama.

"The Manchester Guardian" was the only newspaper to editorialize on the action. There was no official comment.

A first impression in responsible British circles was one of serious doubt that the Americas could inforce such a policy in the huge sea area included, and that any force exerted in police action would raise grave issues.

"The Guardian" inferentially raised the question of whether such a "safety belt" would be compatible with Great Britain's own war interests from a naval standpoint. The editorial concluded: "If in these great (sea) tracts, so hard to oversee, raiders or submarines should still hide, should destroy and not be discovered, could she (Britain) resist the call to defend her shipping with her own warships—that is to say, of course, if the American states did not inforce their edict?"

Extends Monroe Doctrine.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 4 (A. P.).—La Nacion said editorially today the neutrality zone fixed by the Inter-American Conference "is easier to establish than to maintain."

"The declaration stands itself," the newspaper said, "as a complement to the Monroe Doctrine. In reality, it is a step more. It is a continentalization of a doctrine that was high minded, but unilateral."

PANAMA PLAN VIEWED AS AID TO GERMANY

Would Reopen Trade To Tied-Up Nazi Vessels, U. S. Shippers Say

British And French See Inroad To Hitler's Sea Raiders

[By the Associated Press]

Cristobal, C. Z., Oct. 4—Steamship agents representing neutral lines in the Panama Canal Zone said today they feared the Panama inter-American neutrality zone declaration would prove to be impracticable.

They said the work of insuring the defense of the safety zone would fall too heavily on the United States, whose navy would be insufficient to patrol the vast territory and at the same time defend its own coast lines.

Some North American steamship agents said the neutrality zone would permit German ships now in American ports to continue with immunity their inter-American trade, competing with the efforts of the United States companies to take over the business the Germans are losing at present.

Held Boon To German Raiders

Agents of British and French companies were of the opinion the safety zone would permit German ships to reenter with impunity inter-American trade clandestinely and wage warfare against British and French shipping.

One agent said it would be impossible to expect the British and German warships within the safety zone to meet without engaging in hostilities.

Several agents of lines of belligerent countries remarked that "the best protection our shipping has anywhere in the world is our own navy."

Many Nazi Ships Tied Up

More than a score of German freighters still are tied up in Atlantic ports of South America, as a result of

the British blockade.

Buenos Aires shipping circles questioned whether British cruisers would allow the German steamers to move freely between South American ports, even within the 300-mile neutral zone, because of the danger that such movements might allow the Germans to render service to submarine and commerce raiders.

A survey of the east coast showed two German freighters at Belem (Para), Brazil; six at Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil; four at Bahia, Brazil; four at Rio de Janeiro; two at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; one at Montevideo, Uruguay; two at Buenos Aires and one at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Passenger Service Disrupted

Meanwhile, French transatlantic passenger service to South American ports was disrupted and all but halted, and the Royal Netherlands Line announced discontinuance of similar service because of the danger of mined areas overseas.

British agents declared all their ships were running on schedule and this seemed borne out by a steady stream of transits through the Panama Canal.

The camouflaged British ships were arriving and departing without fanfare.

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Declaration Transmitted To Paris, London, Berlin

Panama, Panama, Oct. 4 (AP)—The "declaration of Panama," establishing a neutral zone at sea around the Americas with the exception of Canada and foreign possessions, was dispatched today to President Lebrun of France, King George of England, and Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

President Juan D. Arosemena of Panama transmitted the messages, as directed by the twenty-one-nation neutrality conference which closed yesterday.

The conference selected President Arosemena as its spokesman.

Coast Patrol Tightened In New England Waters

Boston, Oct. 4 (AP)—Trim destroyers that require even American coastwise vessels to identify themselves tightened their neutrality patrol of New England waters today as five Federal agencies were coordinated in the drive to prevent smuggling of contraband or movement of supplies to raiders of the sea.

Indication of the close scrutiny of all shipping was the brief halting by an unidentified United States destroyer of the Eastern Steamship liner Evangeline on a run between Canadian ports and Boston.

Business Leaders Join Drive on Price Boosts

Administration Enlists Aid of Advisory Council

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Fifty-three leaders in industry and finance enlisted today in the Administration's campaign against "unwarranted price increases." They are the members of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council. Specifically, they agreed to act as a liaison between the government and business in keeping watchful eyes on the price situation.

The members include W. A. Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad and chairman of the council; E. R. Stettinius jr., chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; S. Clay Williams, chairman of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; James D. Mooney, vice-president of General Motors Corporation; Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company; D. M. Nelson, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Paul W. itchfield, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; James F. Fogarty, president of the North American Company, and others of similar prominence.

Although the council announced that it would act in a strictly voluntary capacity, the nature of its membership is such that it is in a strategic position to meet business interests which make prices.

Order by Army Doubles Total Of 12-Ton Tanks

329 High-Speed Vehicles, of Type Used by Reich in Poland, Cost $6,000,000

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The Army placed an order for 329 high speed, twelve-ton tanks today and thus doubled the number of such modern fighting vehicles it will have at its command.

A $6,000,000 order was given the American Car & Foundry Company It will be followed by production of a smaller number of heavier and more powerful medium tanks. Deliveries are expected to start early next year. This modernized type of weapon was employed in spectacular fashion by Germany in the invasion of Poland.

When all the tanks are ready in 1941, the Army will have far more in service than at any time since the immediate post-war period. By comparison with European armies on wheels, however, the number will beb small. The six or more Nazi "panzer" or armored divisions are said to have 400 tanks each and several mechanized cavalry divisions have 448 each.

The new American "light" tanks, described by officials as the "world's best," will cost $9,000 each. The medium tanks to be turned out jointly by arsenals and private industry are expected to cost from $40,000 to $50,000 each. The larger tanks weigh from seventeen to twenty tons.

Characteristics of the light tanks were not disclosed but they were described as improved versions of a 1934 standard light tank of eight tons, whose top speed is more than fifty miles an hour carrying three machine guns and a crew of four.

Many of the new light tanks will go to the National Guard. Congress, which voted a $110,000,000 supplemental appropriation last session in addition to regular funds to remedy Army deficiencies in equipment, was told the regular army needed 162 of this type, whereas the National Guard required 324. The guard had only thirty-six in service, officials testified.

The light tanks are employed with infantry, and their larger counterparts against fortified points.

(ADVANCED) LONDON —(AP)—GREAT BRITAIN, SO-CALLED "NATION OF SHOPKEEPERS" HAS HUNG OUT THE "BUSINESS AS USUAL" SIGN IN SPITE OF THE EXIGENCIES OF WAR.

BUT WAR MEASURES LIKE REMOVAL OF BIG BLOCKS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION FROM URBAN DANGER AREAS, THE MUSTERING OF FAMILY HEADS INTO MILITARY SERVICE, BLACKOUTS, SANDBAGGED SHOW WINDOWS AND CURTAILED TRANSPORTATION HAVE UPSET RETAIL TRADE.

APPROXIMATELY 1,300,000 WOMEN, CHILDREN AND INFIRM HAVE BEEN HUSTLED OUT OF THE BIG CITIES INTO RURAL ENGLAND, THEORETICALLY SAFE FROM AERIAL BOMBS BECAUSE IT CONTAINS NO MILITARY OBJECTIVE.

IN ADDITION THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES VOLUNTARILY MOVED INTO THE COUNTRY AS A MATTER OF PERSONAL PRECAUTION. OTHER THOUSANDS CHANGED THEIR HOMES BECAUSE THEIR FIRMS TRANSFERRED OFFICES TO RURAL HIDEOUTS.

SUCH A WHOLESALE EMIGRATION OF BUYERS FROM THEIR NORMAL TRADE AREAS NATURALLY HAS DISTURBED BUSINESS. OCT 5 1939

IT IS TOUGHER ON THE LITTLE NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPKEEPER. THE STORES THAT CATERED FOR "CARRIAGE TRADE" HAVEN'T SUFFERED SO MUCH FOR MANY OF THEIR PATRONS, THOUGH THEY HAVE MOVED MILES AWAY, STILL ORDER BY TELEPHONE OR DRIVE INTO TOWN ON SHOPPING TOURS. MOST OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPKEEPERS' CUSTOMERS DON'T HAVE TELEPHONES AND AUTOMOBILES.

PRICES ARE UP BUT THAT ISN'T THE TROUBLE, THE SHOPKEEPERS SAY.

LISTEN TO THE WAIL OF THE OWNER OF A LITTLE EAST END LONDON FRUITERY—THE BRITISH VERSION OF THE AMERICAN FRUIT STAND USUALLY FOUND IN A HOLE IN THE WALL NEAR THE SUBWAY ENTRANCE, THE STREET CAR STOP, THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

30-24-3847

30-24-3847

LONDON, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION GOT INTO AN INDIRECT DEBATE TONIGHT WITH A BUTLER OVER A PROPAGANDA STATEMENT THAT 1939 OCT 5 EMPLOYER HAD SENT BUTTER TO NAZI CHIEFTAINS.

THE MINISTRY SAID ARTHUR HENTZEN, WOOL EXPORT FIRM OFFICIAL, SHIPPED BUTTER REGULARLY TO MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING AND OTHER NAZIS.

HENTZEN AT PRESENT IS IN SWITZERLAND, BUT HIS BUTLER AT ILKLEY SAID ON HIS BEHALF THE STORY WAS "ENTIRELY UNTRUE."

HE ADDED IT MUST HAVE ARISEN BECAUSE HENTZEN HAD BEEN SENDING BUTTER TO HIS STEPSON IN GERMANY. INFORMED OF THE BUTLER'S STATEMENT THE MINISTRY SAID IT STOOD BY ITS STORY AND VOUCHED FOR ITS TRUTH.

WE934PES

BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

ROME, OCT 4-(AP)-ITALY ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY THAT SHE WOULD REFRAIN FOR THE PRESENT FROM TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN ANY EFFORTS TO RESTORE PEACE TO EUROPE. OCT 5 1939

A CONTUNIQUE OF THE OFFICIAL STEFANI NEWS AGENCY DECLARED BRITISH NEWSPAPER REPORTS THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS STUDYING PLANS FOR A PEACE CONFERENCE WERE "WITHOUT ANY FOUNDATION."

"UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES ITALY WILL NOT TAKE ANY INITIATIVE OF THIS SORT," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE STATEMENT CONFIRMED THE OPINION PREVIOUSLY HELD BY INFORMED FASCIST CIRCLES THAT ITALY WOULD NOT LINK HERSELF WITH ANY PEACE PROPOSALS UNLESS CONVINCED THEY HAD A REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

WHEN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO RETURNED TUESDAY FROM A TALK WITH ADOLF HITLER IN BERLIN THERE WAS CONSIDER-
ABLE SPECULATION WHETHER MUSSOLINI WOULD RELAY PEACE PROPOSALS FROM THE FUEHRER TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

ITALIAN PRESS DESPATCHES DESCRIBED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY AS REVEALING A LESSENING OF "BRITISH INTRANSIGEANCE."

FASCIST CIRCLES RECOGNIZED, HOWEVER, THAT THERE STILL MIGHT BE A CONSIDERABLE GAP BETWEEN WHAT HITLER MIGHT PROPOSE AS A BASIS FOR PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND WHAT THE BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIES MIGHT ACCEPT.

THOSE CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF HITLER MIGHT BE ABLE TO MEET BRITISH CONDITIONS FOR PRESENTING PROPOSALS WITHOUT AN ULTIMATUM CHARACTER, BUT SOME DOUBT WAS INDICATED AS TO WHETHER THE ALLIES WOULD ACCEPT WHATEVER ASSURANCES OR GUARANTEES HITLER MIGHT OFFER.

(CHAMBERLAIN YESTERDAY SAID "MERE ASSURANCES" OF THE HITLER REGIME WERE INSUFFICIENT IN THE LIGHT OF GERMANY'S PAST RECORD.)

SO LIFE DRAGS ON BEHIND THE FRONT. TO THE FOLKS WHO ARE KEEPING THE HOME FIRES BURNING THIS NEW WAR IS NOT ONLY TRAGIC BUT DULL. ALMOST UNBEARABLY DULL. ALL IT HAS BROUGHT THEM IS LONGER HOURS OF WORK, HIGHER TAXES, HIGHER COST OF LIVING. THE AIR RAID ALARMS BROKE THE MONOTONY AT FIRST. BUT NOW THEY, TOO, HAVE GONE DULL.

AND THEY SAY IT MAY LAST FOR THREE YEARS!

--DASH--

OCT 5 1939

ITALY'S POLICY, THEREFORE, SEEMED TO BE ONE OF WAITING TO SEE WHAT THE ALLIED REACTION WOULD BE TO HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH LATER THIS WEEK.

WE327PES

OCT 5 1939

BY ROBERT OKIN

REMICH, ON THE LUXEMBOURG-GERMAN FRONTIER, OCT. 4-(AP)-LITTLE LUXEMBOURG, THROUGH WHOSE FERTILE VALLEY THE ARMIES OF EUROPE HAVE MARCHED AND COUNTER-MARCHED SINCE THE DAYS OF CHARLEMAGNE, WENT CALMLY ABOUT HER BUSINESS TODAY, PAYING LITTLE HEED TO THE DISTANT RUMBLE OF ARTILLERY THAT BESPOKE THE DUCHY'S DANGEROUS POSITION BETWEEN THE MILITARY PINCERS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

NO LUXEMBOURGER LACKED INTEREST IN THE WAR, BUT NONE LET ITS NEARNESS DISTURB THE NORMAL ROUTINE OF LIVING.

MANY OF THE DUCHY'S 300,000 CITIZENS WERE PREPARING THE WINE PRESSES FOR THE GRAPE HARVEST (IT'S A BAD YEAR, TOO COLD, THEY SAID), AND OTHERS LOADED BIG RED-HUED TURNIPS INTO PEASANT CARTS.

WOMEN HUNG CLOTHES OUT TO DRY, CHILDREN PLAYED IN THE QUIET STREETS, AND AN OCCASIONAL SIGHTSEER PAUSED TO CATCH THE VOICE OF THE UNSEEN GUNS.

EVEN THE SMOKE FROM THE TENTATIVE ARTILLERY SHOTS FIRED FROM THE GUNS ALONG AND BEYOND THE RIDGE BETWEEN PERL AND KRUZWEILER COULD BE SEEN.

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VILLAGE CHESS PLAYERS POINTED OUT THE DIRECTIONS OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN BATTERIES WITH THEIR PIPE STEMS, THEN RESUMED THEIR GAMES.

WE810PES

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, OCT. 4-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JOUZAS URBSYS RETURNED FROM MOSCOW BY SPECIAL PLANE TODAY. AFTERWARD THE CABINET DISCUSSED RESULTS OF HIS CONVERSATIONS IN THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

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[illegible]

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE LITHUANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TONCGHT FOREIGN MINISTER JOUZAS URBSYS, WHO RETURNED FROM MOSCOW AT NOON, SOON WOULD MAKE ANOTHER TRIP TO THE SOVIET CAPITAL TO CONTINUE CONVERSATIONS ON SUBJECTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO THE TWO NATIONS.

PS923PED OCT 5 1939

OTTAWA, OCT 4-(CANADIAN PRESS)--PUBLICATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER CLARTE WAS PROHIBITED TODAY BY JUSTICE MINISTER ERNEST LAPOINTE, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, WHO ACTED UNDER A DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATION ON PUBLICATIONS.

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RQ1011PES

OCT 5 1939

LONDON, OCT.-AP-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TODAY APPEALEDTO SCOTTISH FARMERS FOR THEIR FULL SUPPORT IN THE CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE BRITAIN'S FOOD PRODUCTION, SAYING THAT THE COUNTRY WAS ENGAGED IN A STRUGGLE THAT "MAY PROVE LONG AND BITTER" AND INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION WAS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE/ 7

GENEVA, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TODAY OPENED THE CAREFULLY LANDSCAPED GROUNDS SURROUNDING ITS MAGNIFICENT "PALACE OF PEACE" TO A HERD OF HUNGRY SHEEP.

THE SHEEP WILL NIBBLE GRASS ON THE PALACE GROUNDS UNTIL LATE FALL BECAUSE THEIR PASTURES HAVE BEEN PLOUGHED UP FOR CULTIVATION UNDER SWITZERLAND'S NATIONAL WARTIME ECONOMY PROGRAM.

OCT 5 1939

RQ1009PES

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4-(AP)-AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS WERE WARNED BY SECRETARY HULL TODAY TO STAY AWAY FROM EUROPEAN DANGER ZONES BECAUSE, HULL SAID, THERE WAS A PROBABILITY THAT WARFARE ON SHIPPING WOULD BE INTENSIFIED. OCT 5 1939

30.24-3849

30.24-3849

AT THE SAME TIME, THE SECRETARY SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE -LEGALITY OF UNRESTRICTED INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN SHIPS AND COMMERCE."

HULL REFRAINED FROM MENTIONING THE BELLIGERENT WHICH HE THOUGHT WAS PREPARING TO INCREASE ITS ATTACKS, BUT OFFICIALS RECALLED THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT RECENTLY WARNED AMERICAN SHIPS TO AVOID "SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR" IN WATERS ADJACENT TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

IN HIS STATEMENT, MADE PUBLIC AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, HULL SAID:

"INFORMATION REACHING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES INDICATES THE PROBABILITY THAT THERE MAY BE INTENSIFICATION OF WARFARE ON MERCHANT SHIPPING IN ATLANTIC AND BALTIC AREAS ADJACENT TO EUROPEAN BELLIGERENT SHORES.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE LEGALITY OF UNRESTRICTED INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN SHIPS AND COMMERCE. NEVERTHELESS, UNDER THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AT PRESENT, IT IS BELIEVED ADVISABLE TO WARN ALL AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS, EXCEPT AMERICAN PASSENGER SHIPS WHICH DO NOT CARRY CARGOES TO BELLIGERENTS AND ARE ENGAGED IN BRINGING HOME AMERICANS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, OF THE ESPECIAL DANGER INCURRED IN ENTERING SUCH WATERS."

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HULL ALSO TOOK STEPS

HULL ALSO TOOK STEPS TO ELIMINATE PROFITEERING IN THE COLLECTION OF FUNDS FOR CHARITY DISTRIBUTION IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES. HE RULED OUT SOLICITATION OF FUNDS ON A COMMISSION BASIS, THE USE OF "REMIT OR RETURN" MERCHANDISE OR TICKETS, ENTERTAINMENTS FOR FUND RAISING PURPOSES IF THE COST EXCEEDS 30 PER CENT OF THE GROSS PROCEEDS, WASTEFUL OR UNETHICAL METHODS OF SOLICITING AND UNETHICAL METHODS OF PUBLICITY.

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HE INFORMED FUTURE AND PAST REGISTRANTS (100 ORGANIZATIONS ALREADY HAVE REGISTERED) THAT THEIR REGISTRATIONS WOULD BE CANCELLED IF THEY VIOLATED ANY OF THESE REGULATIONS.

DURING THE DAY THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT TWO AMERICANS OF WHOM HAD BEEN INJURED, WERE SAVED WHEN THE NORWEGIAN SHIP HOEGH TRANSPORTER WAS SUNK BY A MINE IN SINGAPORE HARBOR LAST NIGHT. THEY WERE RAYMOND EDMONDS, DALLAS, TEXAS, WHO SUFFERED FRACTURED RIBS, AND SHERMAN PLIMPTON, OF SEATTLE.

MD723PES

OCT 5 1939

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4-(AP)-THE GERMAN EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GERMANY INTENDED TO INCLUDE TOBACCO ON ITS CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND LIST "ONLY WHEN AND IF IT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE BRITISH LIST OF CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND."

THE EMBASSY SAID ITS STATEMENT WAS MADE WITH REFERENCE TO A STATEMENT BY SENATOR BAILEY (D-NC) THAT GERMANY HAD DECLARED TOBACCO A CONTRABAND OF WAR, SUBJECT TO DESTRUCTION OR SEIZURE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

RK1039PES

OCT 5 1939

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL TODAY FORBADE PROFITEERING IN THE COLLECTION OF CHARITY FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES TO BE SENT TO EUROPE'S WARRING NATIONS.

HE ISSUED A SWEEPING SET OF RULES DESIGNED TO TAKE PROFITS OUT OF SUCH COLLECTIONS, AND SAID HE WOULD NOT PERMIT COLLECTIONS TO BE MADE UNLESS HE WAS SATISFIED OF THE COMPETENCY OF THE COLLECTING ORGANIZATION.

OCT 5 1939

MD239PES

WASHINGTON, OCT 4-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO EXERCISE ITS FUNCTIONS OF CUSTODIANSHIP OF BRITISH AND FRENCH INTERESTS IN GERMANY.

AS THE "PROTECTING POWER" FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES HAS ASSUMED CUSTODY OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH EMBASSIES IN BERLIN AND SEVERAL DOZEN OF BRITISH AND FRENCH CONSULATES THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

IN SOME CASES AMERICAN OFFICIALS MERELY SEALED UP THE BRITISH AND FRENCH BUILDINGS WITH THE AMERICAN SEAL, IN THE EXPECTATION OF NOT BEING CALLED ON TO USE THOSE BUILDINGS.

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IN BERLIN, HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN OVER SOME SPACE IN THE "PROTECTED" EMBASSIES.

AMERICANS SO FAR HAVE HAD LITTLE TO DO IN CONNECTION WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR, BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF THESE IS SMALL.

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BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 4-AP-SHIPPING CIRCLES DEBATED TODAY THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE NEUTRALITY AREA AGREED ON AT THE PANAMA INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON COASTWISE MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN FREIGHTERS.

MORE THAN A SCORE OF GERMAN FREIGHTERS STILL ARE TIED UP IN ATLANTIC PORTS OF SOUTH AMERICA AS A RESULT OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

IT WAS QUESTIONED WHETHER BRITISH CRUISERS WOULD NOT ALLOW THE GERMAN STEAMERS TO MOVE FREELY BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, EVEN WITHIN THE 300-MILE NEUTRAL ZONE, BECAUSE OF THE DANGER THAT SUCH MOVEMENTS MIGHT ALLOW THE GERMANS TO RENDER SERVICE TO SUBMARINES AND COMMERCE.

A SURVEY OF THE EAST COAST SHOWED TWO GERMAN FREIGHTERS AT BELEM (PARA) BRAXIL; SIX AT RECIFE (PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL); FOUR AT BAHIA, BRAZIL; FOUR AT RIO DE JANIERO; TWO AT RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL; ONE AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY; TWO AT BUENOS AIRES AND ONE AT BAHIA BLANCA, ARGENTINA.

BRITISH AND ARGENTINE AUTHORITES ALIKE WERE RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS THE EFFECTS OF THE PANAMA DECLARATION PENDING FURTHER STUDY.

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PROVIDENCE, R.I., OCT. 4-(AP)-THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL WILL SAY TOMORROW THAT GREAT BRITAIN, SORELY NEEDING LUMBER BECAUSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, IS NEGOTIATING WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURCHASE OF UP TO 100,000,000 FEET OF HURRICANE-FELLED TIMBER IN NEW ENGLAND AT A PRICE REPORTED TO BE BETWEEN $2,000,000 AND $3,000,000.

ORIGINAL NEGOTIATIONS, THE NEWSPAPER WILL SAY, OPENED ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO WHEN A REPRESENTATIVE OF A PRIVATE BRITISH FIRM TOURED NEW ENGLAND. A FORTNIGHT AGO, A SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FIRM CAME FROM HALIFAX, N.S., TO VIEW THE TIMBER.

DECLARING ITS INFORMANT WAS THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, THE NEWSPAPER WILL SAY THE LUMBER PRICE WOULD BE BETWEEN $20 AND $30 A THOUSAND FEET.

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WERE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE TIMBER DIRECTLY AS A GOVERNMENT, THE NEWSPAPER WILL SAY, THE DEAL PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO BE HANDLED THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT, BUT, IN ANY CASE, IN VIEW OF THE PENDING NEUTRALITY ACT REVISION, ADVICE OF

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND, VERY PROBABLY, OF AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES WOULD HAVE TO BE SOUGHT BEFORE ANY OF THE LUMBER COULD BE SHIPPED FROM THE COUNTRY.

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 3--HOEGH TRANSPORTER (NOR) 4,914 TONS, SANK AFTER STRIKING A MINE AT THE ENTRANCE TO SINGAPORE HARBOR. NINE CREW MEMBERS INJURED. ALL WERE RESCUED BY A BRITISH PATROL BOAT.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER FUEHRER HITLER IS SOWING HIS PEACE SEEDS ON STONY GROUND MUST TOWER ABOVE ALL OTHER ISSUES, PENDING A CLARIFICATION OF HIS POLICIES, REPUTEDLY TO BE MADE IN HIS FORTHCOMING REICHSTAG SPEECH WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT THE END OF THIS WEEK.

NAZIDOM APPARENTLY HASN'T YET ABANDONED THE IDEA OF PERSUADING THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES TO END THE WAR (ON HITLER'S TERMS) DESPITE BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN'S REITERATION YESTERDAY THAT THE ALLIES WOULDN'T ACCEPT A HITLERIAN PEACE.

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NOTWITHSTANDING THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN THE COMBATANTS, THE PUBLIC REACTION IN THE VARIOUS AFFECTED COUNTRIES--ON BOTH SIDES OF THE DEBATE--CAN LEAVE LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET AND HIS WIFE AND HIS YOUNGSTERS ARE YEARNING FOR PEACE.

ONE MIGHT EVEN GO FURTHER AND SUGGEST CAUTIOUSLY THAT THERE MIGHT BE SOME HOPE OF PEACE IF HERR HITLER WERE PREPARED TO TAKE A DEEP ENOUGH DIVE INTO THE WATERS OF RESTITUTION AND GUARANTEED REFORM.

THE ALLIES HAVE DECLARED THEIR INTENTION TO GET HIS SCALP, BUT ONE TAKES THE LIBERTY OF SUSPECTING THEY MIGHT FOREGO THAT PLEASURE IF THEY GOT EVERYTHING ELSE THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR.

THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN, HOWEVER, HAS NEVER ESTABLISHED A REPUTATION FOR DEEP DIVING AND SELF-EFFACEMENT.

THE WORD OF THE DAY IN EUROPE, THEREFORE, IS HOPE BUT NOT OPTIMISM.

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A PARAGRAPH IN AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCH FROM ROME SEEMS TO SUM UP THE PUBLIC FEELING IN ALL COUNTRIES PRETTY WELL IN THESE WORDS:

"SOME ITALIANS SEEMED TO FEEL THAT OPTIMISM BASED UPON THE CAREFULLY WORDED DECLARATIONS OF BRITISH SPOKESMEN WAS NO MORE THAN GRASPING AT STRAWS IN THE WIND. SO DISASTROUS DID THE PROSPECT OF A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR APPEAR TO ITALIANS, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WERE INCLINED TO SEIZE UPON THE SLIGHTEST GROUNDS FOR HOPE."

WHILE THE BRITISH HAVE LEFT THE DOOR OPEN FOR CONSIDERATION OF ANY LEGITIMATE PEACE-OFFER, THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ARE GOING AHEAD WITH THE IDEA THAT THE WAR WILL CONTINUE AND IN AN INTENSIFIED FORM.

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THE LONDON TIMES, WHICH OFTEN REFLECTS OFFICIAL POLICY, DECLARES THAT ANY GERMAN PEACE TERMS ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIES MUST OFFER THE

IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM OF "THE RESTITUTION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND AND SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE PEACE OF EUROPE."

THE FRENCH PRESS ACCLAIMED CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT THAT "NO THREAT CAN PERSUADE OUR COUNTRY OR FRANCE TO ABANDON THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WWE HAVE ENTERED THE STRUGGLE." IT INTERPRETED THE BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH AS A "TREMENDOUS SLAP IN THE FACE" FOR HITLER.

BERLIN DECLINED OFFICIAL COMMENT, BUT THE MIEN OF OFFICIALDOM WAS GRAVE. HOWEVER, HERR HITLER, WHO WORKED FAR INTO THE NIGHT TO STUDY THE CHAMBERLAIN DECLARATION, WAS RELIABLY REPORTED AS HOLDING THAT THE PREMIER'S SPEECH DIDN'T GIVE A CLEAR REPLY TO THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PEACE DECLARATION OF MOSCOW AND CONTAINED NOTHING SUBSTANTIALLY NEW.

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS FORECAST A STRENGTHENING OF NAZI-RUSSIAN TIES AS A RESULT OF THE BRITISH ATTITUDE.

IN THE THEATRE OF WAR THE OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN THE APPEARANCE OF DREAD TYPHUS IN POLAND. THIS PRESENTS A GRAVE PROBLEM NOT ONLY TO THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES OF OCCUPATION, BUT TO EASTERN EUROPE AS A WHOLE.

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ONE WAY THIS DISEASE IS SPREAD IS THROUGH LICE, AND THE GERMANS REPORT THEY ENCOUNTERED SUCH A HOST OF THESE PESTS AMONG PRISONERS THAT THE ORDINARY DELOUSING APPARATUS WAS WHOLLY INADEQUATE.

HOWARD BLAKESLEE, ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR, TELLS ME THAT THERE IS DANGER OF POLISH EXILES CARRYING TYPHUS TO OTHER PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS.

"TYPHUS IS ENDEMIC IN POLAND, CHIEFLY IN THE EASTERN PART," SAYS BLAKESLEE. "THE POLES THEMSELVES ARE LARGELY IMMUNE TO MORE THAN MILD ATTACKS, AS IS USUAL IN COUNTRIES WHERE IT IS ENDEMIC. HOWEVER, THEY ARE POTENTIAL CARRIERS OF THE DISEASE TO OTHER PEOPLES.

"IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT FOLK WHO HAVE BEEN WEAKENED BY LACK OF PROPER FOOD ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO TYPHUS. INDEED, ONE NAME FOR IT IS THE 'FAMINE DISEASE.' ANY SHORTAGE OF FOOD AS A RESULT OF THE WAR WOULD TEND TO FOSTER AN EPIDEMIC."

NEWSPAPER OCT 5 1939

Reich Tells U.S. Of Plot to Sink Ship

White House Says Berlin Advises That the Iroquois, Carrying Americans, Will Be Sent Down Like Athenia.

OCT 6 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The White House announced in a statement today that the head of the German navy had informed the United States that the American steamship Iroquois carrying Americans back from Europe, would be sunk when it nears the American East coast.

Before handing the statement to reporters, Stephen Early, a White House secretary, said the matter had been fully discussed at a Cabinet meeting today and it was decided that all of the facts should be made known.

He asserted that the information was given to the United States naval attache at the embassy in Berlin by Grand Admiral Raeder of the German Navy.

The President received it last night.

The statement issued at the White House said that Admiral Raeder had advised the attache "that according to information on which he relied, an American ship, the Iroquois, is to be sunk when it nears our American east coast."

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"The sinking of the Iroquois," Admiral Raeder said, "would be accomplished, through a repetition of circumstances which marked the loss of the steamship Athenia."

The Athenia was sunk on the day England entered the war against Germany.

As a "purely precautionary measure," the White House

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statement asserted, "a Coast Guard vessel and several navy ships from the patrol will meet the Iroquois at sea and will accompany her to an American port."

Mr. Early emphasized that these armed ships would not be an escort in the true sense of the word, since the Iroquois still would be under command of her captain, and would not take orders from the Government vessels.

The captain of the steamship has been advised of the information received from the German Admiralty and has been asked to "make careful search for any possible explosives on board his ship," it was stated.

The whole of this information also has been relayed to the British and French Admiralties, the White House disclosed.

The Iroquois sailed from Ireland on October 2 with what was described as a full list of American passengers. Formerly in the American coastwise trade, she was chartered by the Maritime Commission to pick up in Ireland Americans who had been caught in Europe at the start of the war.

Mr. Early asserted that the Cabinet meeting today had been devoted "practically entirely" to a thorough discussion of the information about the Iroquois.

"The White House," he told reporters, "is not putting it out for the purpose of creating any alarms. We don't believe, as a matter of fact, that many people in the United States will believe the report is true or could be true.

"We can't imagine that any British, or French or other ships would do such a thing as the dispatch states."

The Iroquois, a Clyde-Mallory liner of 8,937 tons, until a few weeks ago was serving West Indies and Caribbean ports. The Government directed that she be taken off the run and sent to Europe to assist in bringing back Americans stranded abroad.

The ship made her first trip to Europe on this commission early last week. Wireless reports earlier today stated that the Iroquois had sailed from Liverpool, filled to capacity with passengers, and that she should reach New York next Wednesday morning.

Flotilla Sent to Meet Ship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—A flotilla of United States war vessels raced tonight to protect the American steamship Iroquois after the government received an amazing tip from the head of the German Navy that the vessel would be sunk as she neared this country's shores laden with Americans coming home from Europe.

The tip, as made public by the White House, did not say how or by whom the vessel was to be sunk. But it left the strong implication that Germany was laying the responsibility in advance on England or France.

While expressing incredulity that any one would do such a deed, the White House dispatched several naval ships and a Coast Guard cutter to the side of the vessel.

Stephen T. Early, a Presidential secretary, said that the Cabinet had discussed little else at a meeting with the President this afternoon, and that it had been decided the information should be given the public.

Early's remarks, and a reference in the Berlin warning to the sinking of the Athenia, seemed to support the interpretation that Germany was telling this country, in effect, that Great Britain or France intended to sink the Iroquois and credit the deed to a German submarine.

One question which went unanswered tonight was how Germany had gained the advance information which it claimed to have.

The Navy declined to disclose the number or names of the vessels rushing toward the Iroquois. The position of the liner likewise remained secret.

Not Officially an Escort

Early told reporters the Coast Guard and naval vessels would "accompany" rather than "escort" the Iroquois. When a ship is escorted, he said, it is under command of the convoying vessels. When a vessel is merely accompanied, he said, it remains under orders of her own captain. He said the Iroquois would not be darkened or operated under orders of the warcraft.

Early said the President had received the original dispatch regarding the Iroquois last night. All the information it contained, he said, was included in the White House statement, although it was paraphrased to protect the code in which it was transmitted to this country.

In giving out the statement, he asserted, the White House was motivated also by the knowledge that in one way or another the press would get it soon, anyway. He said the information in the dispatch had been sent to the captain of the Iroquois in international code, which is not secret, and could be picked up by amateur radio operators.

Kennedy Has No Comment

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said tonight he had no comment on a warning given by German Grand Admiral Erich Raeder that the American liner Iroquois was to be sunk under circumstances similar to the loss of the British liner Athenia.

The Ambassador said that the Iroquois left Cork, Ireland, on Oct. 3 with about 600 Americans, and that only those able to prove United States citizenship had received passage, since the trip was especially to repatriate Americans.

About 4,000 Americans were reported still stranded in Ireland.

LONDON, OCT. 6-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY MAINTAINED OFFICIAL SILENCE EARLY TODAY ON THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE HEAD OF THE GERMAN NAVY HAD WARNED THAT THE UNITED STATES LINER IROQUOIS WOULD BE SUNK UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES SIMILAR TO THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA.

UNOFFICIAL SOURCES AT THE ADMIRALTY DECLARED, HOWEVER, ANY INTIMATION THAT BRITAIN WOULD HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH SUCH A THING WAS "TOO ABSURD TO DENY."

NEWS OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON WAS RELAYED TO THE HIGHEST BRITISH NAVAL OFFICIALS AFTER MIDNIGHT. AN HOUR LATER CAME THE STATEMENT THAT THE ADMIRALTY WOULD HAVE NOTHING TO SAY AT THE MOME

President's Statement on Iroquois

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—The text of President Roosevelt's announcement of measures to protect the steamship Iroquois read as follows:

After thorough discussion at the meeting of the Cabinet (this afternoon), and because it is felt that there is no reason for withholding the following facts from the public, this information is given out:

Yesterday the head of the German Navy, Grand Admiral Raeder, officially informed the American Government, through the United States naval attaché in Berlin, that, according to information on which he relied, an American ship, the Iroquois, is to be sunk when it nears our American east coast.

The sinking of the Iroquois, Admiral Raeder said, would be accomplished through a repetition of circumstances which marked the loss of the steamship Athenia.

The S. S. Iroquois, formerly in our coast-wise trade, was chartered by the Maritime Commission recently to go to Ireland to bring back Americans who had been caught in Europe at the outbreak of the war.

The Iroquois sailed from Ireland on Oct. 2 with a full list of American passengers.

This was the chief tenor of the official note sent to us by the head of the German Navy.

As a purely precautionary measure, a Coast Guard vessel and several navy ships from the patrol will meet the Iroquois at sea and will accompany her to an American port.

Furthermore, the captain of the Iroquois has been informed of this official note from the German Admiralty and has been asked to make a careful search for any possible explosives on board his ship.

The whole of this information has also been conveyed to the British and French Admiralties.

leave blank

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.KENNEDY SAID HE HAD BEEN ADVISED OF THE WARNING GIVEN BY GERMAN GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, BUT THAT HE HAD NO COMMENT.

THE LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE IROQUOIS WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY OR THE LONDON OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LINES, WHICH CHARTERED THE LINER TO REPATRIATE AMERICANS STRANDED IN IRELAND.

KENNEDY REMAINED AT HIS DESK LONG PAST MIDNIGHT AND REMAINED IN CONTACT WITH VARIOUS OFFICIALS.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY INDICATED SHOCKED DISBELIEF, BUT WITHHELD IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

ONE AMERICAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL REMARKED, "ALL WE CAN DO NOW IS TO PRAY."

AMBASSADOR KENNEDY SAID HE WAS KEEPING IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING THE GERMAN REPORT AS ANNOUNCED BY THE WHITE HOUSE. OCT 6 1939

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adding, "I do not think they have got this apparatus or anything like it."

He pointed out that the threat of its use was sufficient to stop mysterious submarine attacks on Mediterranean shipping some time previously.

The hydrophone, a highly sensitive electrical "ear" fitted to the hull of every warship, has been greatly improved by every world naval power since 1918.

Device Is Accurate.

The great sensitivity and accuracy of this device enabled a submarine-hunting ship to comb undersea sections systematically whereas the world war type "listened" indiscriminately. From the mass of undersea sounds, it then was difficult or impossible to distinguish the presence or location of a submarine.

The Admiralty plans by the end of this month to have in service a submarine-hunting force three times as great as that at the start of the war.

In addition, dockyards throughout Britain are busy placing defensive armaments on hundreds of merchant vessels, harried by undersea boats since the very day Britain declared war.

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Ships Are Lost.

By Associated Press.

Sinking of two more neutral vessels has brought to sixty-two the number of ships reported sunk since the beginning of the European war.

The gross tonnage destroyed, exclusive of cargo, mounted to 256,296.

The Hoegh transporter, 4,914-ton Norwegian vessel, was reported to have sunk Tuesday after hitting a mine at the entrance to Singapore harbor. All aboard were rescued by a British patrol boat. Nine crew members were injured.

The Greek steamer Diamantis, 4,990 tons, was reported to have been sunk Tuesday by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. The crew of twenty-eight was landed by the submarine at Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland.

The losses to date, by nationalities: Great Britain, 32; Germany, 9; Norway, 5; Sweden, 4; Finland, 3; Greece, 2; France, 2; Holland, 2; Denmark, 1; Russia, 1, and Belgium, 1.

In addition to the two neutral ships, an unidentified German vessel was reported to have struck a mine near the island of Borkum in the North Sea, but this was not confirmed. A Stockholm newspaper said yesterday it understood the ship was loaded with iron from Sweden.

Crew Of Damaged Sub Saved As Enemy Planes Are Beaten

British Craft Had Been Hit By So Many Depth Bombs Sailors Bet On Time Of Explosions

OCT 6 1939

[By The Associated Press]

London, Oct. 6.—The dramatic rescue of a disabled submarine's crew while warships and aircraft fought off enemy planes overhead was told today in an official "eyewitness" account given to the British press.

The submarine lay at the bottom of the sea with her periscope blown off by German depth charges while the seamen held a "sweepstakes" on when the next explosion would come, the account said. The crew was represented as prepared to blow up their craft rather than surrender to the enemy.

The account said early one morning in her "allotted patrol area in enemy waters" the submarine fixed her position and dived.

"Shortly before breakfast the detonation of a depth charge quite close to her suggested emphatically that she was in the vicinity of enemy forces," it continued.

Next Charge Closer

"Her captain decided to have a look at them through his periscope and put his ballast pump in action (to rise to the surface). Another depth charge promptly exploded much closer.

Explosion Comes At Last

"Then what they awaited happened. A shattering explosion . . . all lights were extinguished. There was everywhere the crash of broken glass and in the silence that followed the sound of water spurting and the hiss of air escaping from the high - pressure system.

"Portable electric lights revealed enough of the catastrophe. One motor and both engines were out of action. From half a dozen leaks in the air system air hissed as from a punctured tire."

The air gradually grew foul, the report said, and the first lieutenant passed around peppermint drops and a bag of candy to his men.

Planned To Fight

When the commander knew by his clock that darkness had fallen, he mustered his men and told them that if ballast tanks held he intended to rise to the surface and "although his ship was as helpless as a log . . . fight to the death."

The men loaded torpedo tubes and prepared ammunition for other guns and "as a last grim measure they prepared a demolition charge to blow their ship to pieces rather than let her fall into the hands of the enemy."

Finally, when all was ready for what they believed would be their "last fight," the crew blew the tanks and rose floundering to the surface.

Pressure At Danger Point

The pressure inside the hull had raised to a dangerous point.

The "lightweight" captain guarded against being literally blown through the hatch when it was opened by having a 200-pound signalman hold him by the legs, the account said, but despite this protection, the force of air blew the captain's binoculars above his head.

"He climbed out and looked anxiously about him. It was a clear night and there was nothing in sight," the account said.

The periscope was gone, the wireless smashed, communicaton pipes crushed and engines disabled.

"The crew lay down to conserve valuable oxygen consumed by movement. During the next hour they counted six detonations as the enemy groped about in search of them with sweep wires, electrically operated bombs and depth charges."

Crew Holds "Sweepstakes"

The account went on to say the submarine could do nothing but remain on the bottom and during this time the crew held "sweepstakes" at sixpence (about 11 cents) a throw on when the next explosion would come.

The account continued:

"The bombardment intensified. For the next hour the explosions averaged one every two minutes. They grew gradually more distant. Then there was a lull.

"About teatime, the strained, weary men in the submarine heard a wire scraping over the after jumping-stay . . . a series of bumps thudded along the hull. . . .

U-Boats Face New Technic

OCT 6 1939

British Navy Feels Confident Devices It Uses Will Crush Submarines.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The British and German navies are locked in a battle of technics. Tied up with it is the British hope of ultimate and possibly early defeat of the German submarine campaign against allied merchant shipping.

Although Admiralty officials will not talk, students of wartime technic give an idea of the nature of the problem and the measures the navy is taking to meet it.

Torpedoes have been improved since the world war, but so have depth charges — main offensive weapon against submarines.

The modern heater torpedo, driven by superheated steam, and equally exploited by Great Britain and Germany, does not leave the objectionable and telltale bubble track that was a fault of the compressed-air type. By watching the bubbles, clever helmsmen were able to dodge after the old-style torpedoes were fired.

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Bombs Dropped From Skids.

Depth bombs, shaped somewhat like steel oil drums, are either dropped from skids at the stern of an attacking destroyer or lobbed out about forty yards from the side of the ship by howitzers.

Exploding under water, a nearby depth charge may crush or spring the hull plates of a submarine by a sudden increase in the water pressure.

"The actual distance at which a depth charge must explode from a submarine to crush its hull is a secret," says Lieut.-Commander Kenneth Edwards, a British naval authority, in a standard work. "But even if it does not crush it completely, it is liable to do extensive damage."

Britain has virtually abandoned the anti-torpedo nets slung booms from the sides of ships during the world war. The nets seldom proved strong enough to stop a torpedo, and their weight reduced speed and hampered maneuvers.

Bigger and stronger nets, designed to stop and entangle an attacking submarine itself, now are strung across the entrances to every British port.

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Detection Improved.

Britain has improved submarine detection apparatus, details of which have been carefully hidden. Successive Admiralty officials have dropped dark hints in Parliament, however, of a virtually infallible "machine."

Lord Stanhope, then First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Lords last August that Britain had such an apparatus and that other countries were aware of its value,

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But the crew eventually made sufficient repairs to sail slowly away and send out a wireless for help.

British cruisers and an aircraft carrier appeared just as enemy bombing planes appeared overhead.

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Air Attack Failed

"An air attack by the enemy bombing planes crumbled under the anti-aircraft fire of the cruisers and the attacks of fighters sent up by the carrier," the account continued.

When the craft reached a submarine base, the commander found a letter from a rural relative awaiting him which the account quoted as opening with the line:

"We hardly realize there is a war."

Details of the submarine's personnel and her position were withheld.

IRISH FAILED TO HOLD U-BOAT

Submarine Slipped Away Before Capture.

SAVED CREW OF GREEK SHIP

Sailors Were Put Ashore Near Where Casement Landed.

OCT 6 1939

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The British Press Association said today that a German submarine which landed twenty-eight men from the torpedoed Greek steamer Diamantis on the Irish coast acted too quickly for guards of neutral Ireland to attempt internment of the U-boat.

The ship's crew was set ashore last evening near Dingle, County Kerry, some fifteen miles from the spot where Sir Roger Casement, Irish nationalist, was landed by a German submarine in a world war anti-British plot.

First reports from Dublin said the submarine exchanged greetings with persons ashore while the Diamantis's survivors were ferried to land in a collapsible boat. The Diamantis, 4,990 tons, was sunk off Land's End on Tuesday.

Irish Guards Too Late.

"Civic guards patrolling the coast saw the submarine on the surface and rushed to the spot," said the Press Association's account, "but they were too late to detain the German U-boat. While they were still some distance away the submarine moved away from the coast and started to submerge.

"When the guards actually reached the scene of the landing the only evidence of the daring maneuver of the German U-boat commander was a stretch of frothy sea where the submarine had disappeared and a group of bewildered seamen were on the shore.

Six of the survivors were taken to Dingle hospital for treatment of injuries sustained in the torpedoing. The others said they had been aboard the U-boat for thirty-six hours and were treated courteously while it cruised off the Irish coast seeking a spot to put them ashore.

Informed sources pointed out that the obligation of a neutral state to intern a submarine in such a case existed only if sufficient force to carry out the internment were available—such as a warship.

Region Is Desolate One.

The region selected for the landing was described by the British as desolate and although it is patrolled night and day only one customs officer happened to be in the immediate neighborhood.

Sir Roger Casement and two companions were landed similarly on the night of April 20, 1916. Their arrival was alleged to have been part of a plan for the Easter week Irish uprising. Sir Roger was executed in London.

President Eamon de Valera told the Irish Senate last night that the country would strengthen her neutrality by making nightly blackouts compulsory to prevent any belligerent planes from using Ireland's lights as guideposts. At present only Ireland's street lights are shaded.

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FRENCH SEIZE FOREST NEAR LUXEMBOURG

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Army Seeks To Bar Possible Nazi Drive Through Neutral Duchy

Paris Is Not Interested In Peace Unless Occupied Poland Is Given Up

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

OCT 6 1939

Paris, Oct. 5—French troops capitalized on a lull in fighting on the Western front today to organize new lines in German border territory.

The high command communique tonight said it was "a generally calm day," with "activity of reconnaissance units on both sides on various parts of the front."

A morning communique gave no indication of action along the sixty-mile northern flank, except for sporadic artillery fire, but the French were reported to have strengthened their positions to prevent any possible German drive through the neutral duchy of Luxembourg.

Capture Borg Forest

Semi-official military advices said the French took full possession of the strategic Borg Forest, east of Luxembourg, after a short skirmish with German tanks.

A series of German local attacks of the last few days apparently faded out last night after attempts to filter into the French western positions in the forest-covered Haardt Mountains near the German town of Pirmasens.

While the French awaited tomorrow's session of the Reichstag for possible public German peace bid, their attention turned to naval developments.

Seizure 1,000 Miles At Sea

Yesterday's capture of a German merchant vessel by a French submarine was disclosed to have taken place 1,000 miles out in the Atlantic.

Although the warcraft was not named, the description was seen as applying only to the Surcouf, the world's largest undersea vessel. Janes' "Fighting Ships" credits the Surcouf with a 12,000-mile cruising range, sped up to nineteen knots, and armaments that include twenty-two torpedoes, eight guns and her own small seaplane.

The French said the British fleet had seized almost 300,000 tons of contraband consigned to Germany since the war began and described French seizures as "important," although no figures were given.

This work of the blockading fleet, the French contended, was stimulating a German desire for peace, and from it they themselves were hoping in large part for ultimate victory, they said.

Demand Poland Be Given Up

France maintained the position tonight, however, that she was not interested in German peace proposals unless Germany and Russia yield the occupied territory of Poland and gave guarantees for a permanent settlement of Europe's problems.

Acting on Cabinet authority to clean up remaining elements of the outlawed Communist party, police arrested Florimond Bonte, member of the Chamber of Deputies and secretary general of the Workers and Farmers party, organized when Communists were banned.

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Arthur Ramette, 42-year-old president of the party, eluded them, however, having fled Paris as soon as the dissolution of Parliament yesterday removed his immunity as a Deputy.

Evidence Reported Found

Police said a search of both men's homes disclosed evidence to justify charges of "being in communication with a foreign power."

The new drive against Communists came after Ramette and Bonte wrote to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, demanding a public session to discuss peace.

Police also today quietly removed the Communist officials of thirty-nine cities and will replace them with appointees of the district police prefects.

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FRENCH TAKE BORG FOREST IN HARD FIGHT

Left Flank Is Now Believed Insulated Against Blow Through Luxemburg.

TANK MEETS TANK IN BATTLE

Warrants Out for Two Communist Deputies as Daladier Orders Parliament Adjourned

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PARIS, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The French Army was reported today to have strengthened its position so greatly by recent gains at the northwestern end of the German front as to minimize the danger of any attempt to turn its left flank by a thrust through neutral Luxemburg.

Military advices said that the French Army had captured, and was in full possession of, the Borg Forest after a brief, close-range battle between French and German tanks. The forest is in the strategic sector between the Moselle and the Saar, just east of Luxemburg.

Tonight the French high command issued the following communique:

"A generally calm day.

"Activity of reconnaissance units of both sides on various parts of the front."

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Activity on Political Front.

On the political front, the police were taking action against members of the dissolved Communist party on charges of attempting to put the party into operation under another name. An order was issued for the arrest of two communist members of the Chamber of Deputies, Florimond Bonte, a forty-nine-year-old journalist, and Arthur Ramette, a forty-two-year-old mechanic.

In an official decree, apparently aimed at muzzling Communist deputies who have been urging peace talks with the Reich, Premier Daladier sent Parliament home on vacation. This action stripped the deputies of the parliamentary immunities they have enjoyed since Parliament was summoned in extraordinary session on September 2.

Also today the Official Journal published notice of the suspension of thirty-nine municipal councils throughout France in which communist elements had held power.

Czech Army to Be Raised.

The press acclaimed the speech delivered yesterday before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Daladier, who asserted that France would fight until victorious in the war "that has been forced upon us."

The Premier disclosed that he had signed an agreement with Stefan Osusky, still recognized as the Czech Minister here, for the reconstitution of the Czech Army in France, bringing man-power to the Allied cause.

The Catholic newspaper Le Figaro declared editorially that "cutting out the communist abscess is a public health measure; they shot men for less during the last war."

Mr. Daladier conferred at the War Ministry last night with the American Ambassador, William C. Bullitt. An embassy official said the talk was of "routine matters."

Jean Giono, arrested yesterday as one of a group of persons who had signed an appeal for "immediate peace," was identified today as the author of a book, "The Song of the World."

Giono and another writer named Lecoin were arrested under a law forbidding publication of matter "susceptible of exercising an unfortunate influence on the spirit of the army and the people."

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Dispute Over Motion Picture.

Jean Giono was known in the United States chiefly for his novel "Harvest," on which is based the French motion picture of the same name. The novel deals with French peasant characters.

The showing of the film was banned by the New York State Board of Censors on the ground that it would corrupt public morals, but the decision was reversed on September 15 by the State Board of Regents.

Giono was born of Italian parentage in 1895 at Manosque in the Basses-Alps.

FRENCH SOURCES, COMMENTING ON A COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCING CAPTURE OF A GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP BY A FRENCH SUBMARINE, SAID THE PRIZE WAS SEIZED MORE THAN 1,100 MILES AT SEA. THE SUBMARINE WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE FRENCH NAVY, IT WAS SAID.

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ON THE GERMAN FRONT, REPORTS INDICATED, FRENCH MILITARY LEADERS WERE STRENGTHENING THEIR LINES IN THE HILLY SAAR AND PALTINATE SECTORS TO MEET THE THREAT OF A POSSIBLE GERMAN ASSAULT.

STEADY "NIBBLING" BY FRENCH PATROLS ALSO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RESULTED IN GAINS IN THE MOSELLE RIVER SECTOR.

SEMI-OFFICIAL MILITARY INFORMATION SAID THE FRENCH NOW WERE IN FULL POSSESSION OF THE BORG FOREST IN THE POCKET BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND SAAR RIVERS NEAR THE BORDER OF NEUTRAL LUXEMBOURG.

WHILE A GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE THIS MORNING REPORTED ONLY "INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS AT DIFFERENT POINTS ON THE FRONT," DISPATCHES FROM LUXEMBOURG SAID CAPTURE OF THE BORG FOREST HAD BEEN MARKED BY CLOSE RANGE COMBAT BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMAN TANKS.

THESE NEW GAINS, IT WAS SAID, PLACED THE FRENCH IN BETTER POSITION TO RESIST ANY NAZI ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK THE MAGINOT DEFENSES BY ADVANCING THROUGH LUXEMBOURG--A POSSIBILITY THAT FRENCH MILITARY MEN APPARENTLY WERE NOT READY TO DISMISS LIGHTLY. OCT 6 1939

THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF ANY IMMEDIATE SPECTACULAR MILITARY ACTIVITY AS THE GENERAL STAFF APPEARED BENT ON KEEPING CASUALTIES TO A MINIMUM AND USING TIME AS AN ALLY TO BRING GERMANY DOWN.

COMMUNIQUE

PARIS, OCT. 5--(10:05 A.M., 4:05 A.M., EST)--(AP)--THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

"INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS AT DIFFERENT POINTS ON THE FRONT."

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(END COMMUNIQUE)

JHA:SAES

PARIS, OCT. 5--(AP)--THE WORLD'S LARGEST SUBMARINE, THE 4,300-TON SURCOUF, WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN THE FRENCH RAIDER WHICH CAPTURED A GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP 1,100 MILES OUT IN THE ATLANTIC.

ALTHOUGH THE HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE WHICH ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE YESTERDAY DID NOT NAME THE SUBMARINE, SHE WAS DESCRIBED BY INFORMED FRENCH CIRCLES AS A "SUBMARINE CORSAIR" WHICH THE FRENCH NAVY BUILT A FEW YEARS AGO AS AN EXPERIMENT.

(JANE'S "FIGHTING SHIPS," AUTHORITATIVE NAVAL ANNUAL, INDICATES THAT THIS DESCRIPTION COULD FIT ONLY THE FAR-RANGING SURCOUF, WHICH HAS A CRUISING RADIUS OF 12,000 MILES, HAS REACHED SPEEDS OF 19 KNOTS, AND CARRIES HER OWN SEAPLANE.

(IN TESTS, SHE HAS DIVED IN TWO MINUTES. HER ARMAMENT INCLUDES 22 TORPEDOES AND EIGHT GUNS. HER SURFACE DISPLACEMENT IS 2,880 TONS, SUBMERGED 4,300.)

DAIGAE OCT 6 1939

HITLER IN WARSAW TO PROCLAIM END OF POLISH WAR

Pays Triumphal One-day Visit to His Army in Captured Capital.

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler pronounced his Polish campaign complete today after he had reviewed the troops which conquered Warsaw and told his soldiers "I know you are ready for anything."

He also lauded the German forces for rising "to defend our country from Polish attack" in the order of the day to the army issued just after the triumphal review for which he flew from Berlin.

How Hitler Order Reads.

The order read:

"On September 1 you arose at my command to defend our country from Polish attack. In exemplary comradeship of arms among the army, air force and navy, you have fulfilled the task assigned you. You struck bravely and energetically.

"Today I was able to greet the troops who went into action against fortified Warsaw. This day brings to an end a battle carried on in the best traditions of German arms. With me the German people, full of pride, thanks you.

"The nation once again, thanks to you, looks with unshakable confidence to its military organization and its leadership.

"We revere the memory of the fallen who, with the 2,000,000 who died in the world war, gave their all that Germany might live.

"Under flags which wave proudly in all communities of Germany today we stand together more closely and adjust the helmet more securely. I know in your faith in Germany you are ready for anything."

The first word of his activity in dismembered Poland on the eve of his world-awaited Reichstag speech came in a report from Der Fuehrer's field headquarters by DNB, the German official news agency.

Officials earlier had refused to say whether Hitler had gone to Warsaw and his flag still flew over the chancellery.

Makes Trip by Airplane.

Der Fuehrer made the trip by airplane to Warsaw, where high Army officers and Nazis welcomed him. They included Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, commander-in-chief of the German Army; Col.-Gen. Erhard Milch, general inspector of the Air Force; Col.-Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, eastern commander-in-chief, and two men who had leading roles in directing the attack on Warsaw—Col.-Gen. Walther von Reichenau and Col.-Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz. Hitler promoted Von Reichenau and Blaskowitz to the rank of Colonel-General only last Monday.

Among those who accompanied Der Fuehrer on his triumphal visit

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were Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of High Command of the Armed Forces; Henrich Himmler, head of all German police organizations; Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, member of the Wartime Ministerial Council as liaison officer between the council and Hitler, and Dr. Otto Dietrich, secretary of state in charge of press relations.

Meanwhile Germans pinned their peace hopes on the possibility that Hitler's Reichstag speech tomorrow would outline a basis on which hostilities might be ended.

Hitler Plans Long Speech.

Tomorrow Chancellor Hitler is scheduled to speak for one and three-fourths hours. It was stated that the rough draft of the speech had been completed, but changes were possible up to the last minute.

Der Fuehrer was scheduled to speak at noon to the members of his completely submissive Legislature, possibly to pronounce some new German attitude toward the Western Powers at war with Germany. But what Hitler intended to say remained a profound official secret and in official circles it was emphasized that speculation on his speech was "hazardous and a disservice to every one."

Even the best informed Berlin newspapers devoted only one sentence to announcing the Reichstag session although they displayed the announcement under their blackest headlines.

Dissatisfied With Britain.

Observers seeking a hint of what German policy may be, knew that in quarters close to the Foreign Office there was dissatisfaction with the attitude of the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and with Lord Halifax, his Foreign Secretary, who have declared in Parliament that assurance from Germany would be examined in the light of the German Government's past broken promises and measured against the purposes for which Great Britain entered the war.

Observers here also knew that from inspired sources have come repeated statements that "Germany is ready for either peace or war" and that the choice is up to Great Britain.

Every effort is being made to place the responsibility for the war and for its prolongation upon the British.

The Nazis feel that with the fall of Warsaw the war in the east is finished; that war in the west has never really started.

Accuse Churchill.

That Germany was not in a hurry to start operations in the west was indicated by this morning's communique of the army High Command, which told yesterday's war story in two sentences. In the west, it said, "there was only minor artillery and scouting plane activity"; in the east, a continuation of the mopping up of "shattered remnants of Polish troops."

DNB, official German news agency, said in a communique today that during September German fighting planes and anti-aircraft batteries had shot down forty-five French and twenty-seven British planes on the western front.

DNB said that German pursuit planes had accounted for twenty-three enemy planes on September 30, which was marked by air fighting throughout the day. German losses that day were said to have been five planes.

The agency said that of one group of thirty-seven Franco-British planes which flew over the West Wall eight were destroyed and the rest forced to turn back.

Although neither France nor the French attitude toward the war was mentioned, newspapers prominently displayed the alleged order of the British Admiralty to British merchant ships to "ram every German submarine." The papers hotly blamed Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the order.

Meanwhile it was announced today that a German Government commission of twelve, headed by K. Schnurre, foreign office expert, will leave for Moscow Saturday to discuss economic and communications problems raised by the new German-Russian accord. Herr Schnurre signed the German-Russian trade agreement which was announced here August 20, three days before the two countries signed their non-aggression pact.

Polish Frontier Pact Signed.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia and Germany have signed an additional protocol to their friendship and border treaty, fixing a precise frontier between them in conquered and partitioned Poland.

The protocol was signed yesterday for Russia by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and for Germany by her Ambassador to Moscow, Count Friedrich von der Schulenburg.

[The boundary had been set previously in the treaty signed September 28 at Moscow, but was identified only by a map attached to the pact. The line, most of it along the Bug and San Rivers, divides Poland into two nearly equal parts.]

It was agreed that a mixed commission would begin work October 9 placing frontier stones along the boundary of the Nazi and communist "spheres of interest" in conquered Poland.

There was no new announcement of the demarcation line between the two zones.

Lord Halifax's Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—In restating the British war aims in the House of Lords last night, on the eve of a speech in Berlin tomorrow by Adolf Hitler, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, said that while Great Britain was willing to examine any proposals to end hostilities "we shall measure them against the principles for which we have taken up arms."

His statement was along the line of Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Three parliamentary groups in caucus last night discussed the possibility of direct peace proposals. The Midland Conservatives, who support the Government, passed a resolution of "abiding confidence" in Mr. Chamberlain.

The Conservative 1922 Committee, described as the most influential body in the Commons, made no announcement of its decision and members were counseled to keep silent.

Meanwhile the Government announced that youths between 20 and 22 called for military service by a royal proclamation on October 1, would be required to register on Saturday, October 21, under the same system used when twenty-year-old youths were called up last June.

It was estimated that 240,000 were affected by the call, the same number as by the first mobilization decree.

WARSAW PROOF OF NAZI MIGHT, HITLER SAYS

Asserts Wreckage Shows "Criminal Folly" Of Resisting Germany

Fuhrer In Speech Today Expected To Put Peace Issue Up To Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Oct. 5—Adolf Hitler told foreign correspondents who accompanied him on his triumphant entry into Warsaw today that the wreckage of the Polish capital demonstrated how unwise it was to resist German arms.

"You see for yourselves what criminal folly it was to try to defend this city," he said in informal remarks to the newspapermen.

"The defense of this town collapsed after only two days. I wish certain statesmen who are trying to turn all Europe into another Warsaw might have seen what you saw today."

Handshaking And Smiles

Hitler's unscheduled remarks followed a review of his victorious Nazi troops. At the conclusion of the parade he sauntered over to the newsmen, shook hands all around and smiled genially.

He conversed for a moment before stepping into a motor car which took him to his plane for his return flight to Berlin.

All around was the sad evidence which prompted him to comment on the fate of the city which tried unsuccessfully to stand up against the German air force and battering artillery.

Careful observers estimated that eighty per cent. of Warsaw's buildings were wrecked to some extent and that thousands were destroyed by fire bombs.

Hitler Closely Guarded

Warsaw capitulated September 27. Although the city was under siege twenty days, Germans said not until September 25 did they start the general assault which caused the collapse of its defenses two days later.

Hitler was guarded with elaborate care today and it was doubtful whether any Pole so much as saw him as he stood on a platform in the diplomatic quarter to watch the two-hour parade of his troops.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets cleared the streets about the reviewing stand and only soldiers and carefully scrutinized guests of the German army witnessed the elaborate military display.

U. S. Embassy Unscathed

The center of the ceremony was a few blocks from the American Embassy which virtually was untouched in the long German siege. The Embassies of Belgium and The Netherlands also escaped extensive damage, but the Swedish legation lay in ruins.

A tour through the city disclosed the destructive nature of the bombardment which was concentrated with particular violence on the center of the city.

The central railway station and the chief shopping streets were particular targets—the station because of its strategic importance and the main streets because German aviators reported Polish troops used them extensively.

Hitler's Theme Peace Or War, Ribbentrop Hints

Berlin, *Friday*, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Western democracies must decide soon whether it is to be peace or war, and the choice is up to them, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop said today in an interview with a correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper *Nichi Nichi*.

Publication of the interview by the German news agency DNB was regarded as a hint in some quarters of what may be the tenor of Adolf Hitler's address to the Reichstag today.

"Germany always wanted peace," von Ribbentrop said. "The war with Poland was forced on the Reich by a Government which refused to accept the Führer's just compromise. Toward the west the Reich entertains peaceful intentions, but nevertheless the Western powers will have to decide soon whether to make serious war or not, and the choice is up to them."

Speech Begins At 6 A. M.

Hitler, back from a triumphal visit to Warsaw, is scheduled to begin his world-awaited declaration before the Reichstag at 6 A. M., Eastern standard time. The speech will last about one and three-quarter hours.

Unusual secrecy surrounded his one-day round trip to Warsaw, but that secrecy was matched by the lack of speculation in the press concerning tomorrow's speech.

In an order of the day issued to the army after his review of his triumphant troops in Warsaw, Hitler said his Polish campaign was finished and his soldiers "ready for anything."

Pays Tribute To Fallen

He said the day "brings to an end a battle carried on in the best tradition of German arms. With me the German people, full of pride, thank you.

"The nation once again, thanks to you, looks with unshakeable confidence to its military organization and its leadership."

The nation, he said, revered the memory of those who died, and today we stand together more closely and adjust the helmet more securely. I know your faith in Germany. You are ready for anything."

Defended "From Polish Attack"

Hitler declared the army on September 1 "arose at my command to defend our country from Polish attack. In exemplary comradeship of arms among the army, air force and navy, you have fulfilled the task assigned you."

A lull in the military operations on the Western front was interpreted as a period of waiting to see whether a peaceful way out of the conflict with the western powers should develop.

Foreign observers said they expected the Führer would attempt to fasten upon Great Britain responsibility for continuing the European war.

The general reaction to speeches by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Lord Halifax and French Premier Edouard Daladier was that the Allied nations had shown little readiness to avail themselves of a German-Russian peace offer.

Expected To Repeat Stand

Observers asserted they took it for granted, therefore, that Hitler would repeat Germany's determination to fight and win the war if the peace maneuvers definitely were spurned.

Political circles also expressed a belief the Führer would lash out against Britain's arming of commercial ships in the sea warfare.

Naval authorities said Germany's counter-measures would be decided upon in the very near future.

Hitler flew from Berlin to Warsaw for an inspection of the victorious Nazi forces and for a parade.

His Third Triumphal Trip.

It was the third such trip to a capital in slightly more than a year and a half. Before Warsaw there were Vienna and Prague, also the Free City of Danzig.

The usual secrecy surrounding his trip was explained by authoritative sources as necessary for reasons of security.

Up until late afternoon the only account of the visit was a concise dispatch carried from the Führer's field headquarters by DNB, German official news agency.

It said high military and civil dignitaries accompanied him and other leaders met him in the fallen Polish capital.

With Hitler In Warsaw

Those who accompanied him included:

Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of high command of the armed forces.

Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police organizations.

Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, close associate of the Führer and liaison officer between him and the wartime ministerial council.

Dr. Otto Dietrich, press officer.

Welcoming officers included the commander in chief of the German army, Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, and two men who achieved promotions this week for their part in the campaign against Warsaw, Col. Gen. Walther von Reichenau and Col. Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz.

Allies' Air Toll Put At 74

The high command's yesterday morning communique asserted mopping-up activities in Poland continued, while on the Western front "there was only minor artillery and fighting-plane activity."

A DNB communique reported forty-five French and twenty-seven British planes had been shot down on the Western front during September by German fighting planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

Latvia Gives Bases to Soviet

Russia's Widening of Baltic Rule Is Seen as Aimed at Reich as Much as Britain.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (A. P.)—Russia and Latvia signed today a mutual assistance pact which gave the Soviet vast concessions, including the right to establish several air fields and naval bases at the Latvian ports of Libau and Windau. Russia also received a base for shore artillery "to

protect Riga Bay."

The agreement reached after negotiations with William Munters, the Latvian Foreign Minister, which began last Monday—was announced officially in a Soviet broadcast at 10 P. M.

The treaty includes the granting to Russia the privilege to place a "limited" number of Soviet air, naval and land forces in Latvia.

It thus resembled closely the treaty concluded a week ago with another tiny Baltic neighbor, Estonia, which greatly strengthened Russia's military position in the Baltic.

Libau Is Close to Memel.

One of the ports in which the Soviet obtained naval rights is Libau, which is very close to Memel, German territory acquired only last March from Lithuania.

This emphasized the belief in diplomatic circles that the Soviet's strengthening of herself in the Baltic was aimed at Germany as much as Great Britain.

The pact contained six articles as follows:

1. Both parties are to extend military aid in case of aggression.
2. The Soviet is to furnish Latvia with munitions of war at low cost.
3. Three ports are opened to the Soviet as naval bases, to be garrisoned by a limited number of Soviet troops.
4. Neither party will conclude any treaty directed against the other.
5. Each will strictly observe the sovereignty and social system of the other; the new Soviet naval bases will remain Latvian territory.
6. The pact will extend for ten years and ratification will take place in Riga within six days.

Lithuania Comes Next.

Russia, capitalizing on her position following her new partnership with Germany, thus was seen laying the groundwork for formidable naval, air and military bases in the Baltic States.

Negotiations already are under way with another Baltic neighbor, Lithuania.

Tass, the official Russian news agency, said those taking part in the Latvia negotiation on the Russian side included Vyacheslaff Molotov, Premier and Foreign Commissar; Joseph Stalin; Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and M. Zotoff, the Russian Minister to Riga. [illegible] Kotzins, the Latvian Minister to Moscow, aided his Foreign Minister on the Latvian side.

Etonian Pact Ratified.

TALLINN, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Formal ratification of a mutual assistance pact with Estonia left Soviet Russia free today to quarter 25,000 troops at strategic points in Estonian territory.

The agreement permits Russian forces to occupy the north Baltic islands of Dagoe and Oesel and the mainland port of Baltiski, and to establish naval and air bases at these points. These bases will give Russia control of the Gulfs of Finland, Riga and Bothnia.

The pact also increases trade relations between the two countries, granting Russia the right to ship goods through Estonia and permitting Estonia to ship across Russia to the Black Sea and Murmansk.

An exchange of letters at the Foreign Office last night ratified the pact just one hour before the expiration of the six-day period fixed when the agreement was drafted in Moscow last Friday.

Delay in ratification was reported due to a hitch in delivery of the papers from Moscow. A mixed Russian-Estonian commission still is working out details of the new arrangement.

Lithuania and Wilno.

Meanwhile reports from Kaunas said that the Lithuanian Foreign Minister Jouzas Urbsys, who returned from Moscow by plane yesterday, would make another visit to the Soviet capital soon to resume conversations on subjects of interest to both nations.

At Helsinki, the newspaper Uusi Suomi said that there was a strong possibility that Russia would cede to Lithuania some territory in the vicinity of Wilno, the former capital of Lithuania, which was seized by Poland in 1920.

The paper declared that Mr. Urbsys had received a very friendly reception in Moscow, and that the press in both countries had spoken favorably of Russo-Lithuanian relations. Some observers, it was said, believed a pact might be signed on Saturday.

The Uusi Suomi also reported in a Moscow dispatch that an agreement had been reached on a Russo-Latvian pact which, it was said, would grant the Soviet special traffic privileges over the railway to Libau as well as air and naval bases in Latvian territory.

Turkish Minister to Stay.

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, having received instructions from Ankara, was expected to resume negotiations at the Kremlin, possibly today.

[A semi-official Turkish news agency in Ankara said that negotiations with Russia had "progressed favorably" and that Mr. Saracoglu was expected to remain in Moscow for several days more.]

The Turkish Foreign Minister was disclosed also to have seen Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, the Soviet Defense Commissar, and A. I. Mikoyan, the Foreign Trade Commissar, two days ago.

On the Baltic diplomatic front, events continued in rapid-fire order.

Foreign Minister Jouzas Urbsys of Lithuania, who came here on Tuesday and returned to Kaunas for instructions, yesterday was reported en route back to Moscow.

Foreign Minister William Munters of Latvia was expected to leave Moscow tonight and to be back at his home capital tomorrow when, it was thought, he might have something to say about the negotiations with Russia.

Unofficial reports circulated that Lithuania was seeking a plebiscite to decide whether Wilno should return to Lithuania.

Thousands of Jewish refugees from German Poland were understood to be jamming Wilno.

LATVIA YIELDS TO PRESSURE FROM MOSCOW

Signs Accord Granting Russia Air, Naval And Army Ba[illegible]

Lithuanian Pact Expected Next—Turkey On Diplomatic Tight Rope

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 5—Soviet Russia extended her influence over a second Western neighbor today and moved a step nearer domination of the Northern Baltic through sweeping concessions gained in a ten-year mutual assistance accord with Latvia.

The pact, resembling closely an agreement reached a week ago with another little Baltic state, Estonia, gave Russia, the right to establish several air fields, naval bases at the Latvian ports of Liepaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau), and a base for shore artillery to "protect Riga Bay."

Joseph Stalin joined Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff in driving home the bargain through which Latvia granted Russia the privilege to place a "limited" number of Soviet air, naval and land forces in Latvia.

Lithuania Believed Next

Under the Russian-Estonian agreement, the Soviet Union obtained the right to establish naval and air bases and garrisons for 25,000 soldiers on Estonian soil.

Diplomatic observers considered a similar arrangement to be certain to come from current negotiations with Lithuania, third of the tier of Baltic states on the west.

This would clear the way for Russia, capitalizing on her new found partnership with Germany, to establish firm control of the Northern Baltic.

Turkey Walking [illegible] Rope

Turkey, meanwhile, [illegible] a diplomatic mission in Moscow and a military [illegible] in London appeared to be walking the tight rope between Russian-German influence on the one hand and British-French on the other.

Just what her ultimate stand would be depended largely upon the exact nature of Soviet proposals which were understood to ask assurance of Turkey's complete neutrality in the European war.

A rumor-threaded veil of mystery surrounded the negotiations between Russia and Turkey who, like the Soviet Union, is a vital factor in Europe's remade political structure.

The Turkish delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, has been here two weeks, more or less, cooling its heels. New instructions arrived from Ankara yesterday, but the talks with Soviet leaders, interrupted by the Russian negotiations with Germany and the Baltic states, were not resumed today.

More Than Appears On Surface

Baffled diplomatic circles speculated on the status of the Turkish-Russian talks and all agreed there was more to them than the mere question of Soviet rights in the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.

Some reports had it that a hitch had developed over Russian demands that Turkey permit only Russian warships to enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles, the "back door" to Russia.

If Turkey agreed to such a proposition, it would effectively bar British-French naval help through the Black Sea to Rumania.

Liepaja, one of the Latvian ports in which Russia was given naval rights in today's accord, is close to German-owned Memel, which the Nazis acquired from Lithuania last March 22.

This fact emphasized the belief in diplomatic quarters that the strengthening of the Soviet position in the Baltic might be aimed at any possible further German moves there as well as at Britain.

The pact was signed in the Kremlin by Molotoff and Latvian Foreign Minister William Munters in the presence of Stalin.

Latvian Pact's Provisions

It contained six articles, which in effect provide:

1. Each party is to extend military aid to the other in case of aggression.
2. Russia is to furnish Latvia munitions at low prices.
3. The setting aside of [illegible] terms of [illegible] ports for [illegible] naval bases [illegible] sites for several airdromes; the provision for a "limited" number of Soviet troops in Latvia; granting to the Soviet of the right to a coast artillery base between Ventspils and Pitrage.
4. Neither party is to conclude any treaty directed against the other.
5. Each will observe strictly the sovereignty and social system of the other; the new Soviet naval bases will remain Latvian territory.
6. The pact is to extend for ten years, ratification to take place in Riga, Latvian capital, within six days.

"Mutual Trust" Stressed

In addition to the details of the pact, a separate communique stressed the "mutual trust and strict observances" of each other's sovereignty and government of internal affairs.

The coast artillery battery will be located near the northern tip of the peninsula that forms the gulf of Riga, Latvia's greatest harbor.

The mutual assistance pact provides against aggression against the sea frontiers of either party, or against any aggression from across the frontiers of Latvia's northern and southern neighbors, Estonia and Lithuania.

Should any power attack the Soviet's new bases in Latvia, Latvia is obliged by the treaty to aid in defending them.

New Russo-Reich Border Fixed

Russia and Germany, it was announced today, welded their new "frontier friendship agreement" by an additional protocol fixing a precise frontier between them in conquered and partitioned Poland.

The protocol, signed yesterday by Molotoff and German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von Der Schulenburg, provided that a mixed commission begin work October 9 placing frontier stones along the boundary of the Nazi and Communist "spheres of interest" in Poland.

The boundary was set previously in the treaty signed September 28 in Moscow, but was identified only by a map attached to the pact. There was no new announcement today of the demarcation line between the two zones.

Molotov gave a dinner tonight in honor of Munters, and Stalin and many Russian and Latvian officials attended.

"Molotov and Munters exchanged speeches and greetings, and the dinner was passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere," said Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

Munters and his retinue left tonight by train to return to Riga. The station was decorated with Latvian flags, and a guard of honor lined up to give a colorful sendoff.

Urbsys Tells Cabinet About His Moscow Trip

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Cabinet discussed today with Foreign Minister Jouzas Urbsys results of his recent Moscow conversations while public optimism was aroused by unconfirmed reports that Lithuania might regain from Russia her old capital of Wilno (Vilna).

That city, seized by the Poles from Lithuania in 1920, was occupied by the Russians in the recent partitioning of Poland.

The Cabinet was expected to send a delegation back to Moscow soon for further conferences, but official quarters maintained cautious silence on reports that Russia was demanding of the little country air and naval bases like those she already has obtained from neighboring Estonia.

Urbsys went to Moscow Tuesday and returned yesterday.

Rumania Says Russia Is Not Troubling Her

Asserts Turkish Official, at Moscow, Has Reported No Interest in Bessarabia

BUCHAREST, Oct. 5 (AP).—An authoritative Rumanian source asserted tonight that no demands had been made on Rumania by Soviet Russia in her moves to re-establish her once great influence in the Balkans.

This source reported that Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister now in Moscow, was keeping the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, fully informed of developments and had not yet reported any demands inimical to Rumania's interests.

It generally was taken for granted here that the Turkish Foreign Minister was representing Balkan interests in formulating a proposed pact designed to maintain the peace, neutrality and trade status quo in southeastern Europe. Saracoglu was expected to consult with Gafencu, probably at Constanza or Istanbul, when the conversations in Moscow were concluded.

Although Rumanian troops still patrolled the Dniester River marking the boundary between Russia and Rumania's Bessarabia province, Rumanians said they were confident the Soviet Union would not attempt to occupy that area. One report declared that Soviet Charge d'Affaires Kukuliev had given Gafencu assurances that Russia had no aggressive intention toward Bessarabia.

Since Hungary now [illegible] common [illegible] with [illegible] Russia, Rumanians believe the Hungarians now are more interested in maintaining the status quo than in making any attempt to recover Transylvania, Rumanian province which before the World War was incorporated in the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Rumanian sources also reported Bulgaria had shown no sign of aggravating the admittedly delicate situation by injecting claims for southern Dobrudja, another section of Rumania that has been passed back and forth as the result of many wars.

The Rumanian government continued, meantime, its strong internal measures by arresting a woman employed in the Army Technical Bureau and starting a new compaign against the pro-Nazi Iron Guard after the discovery of an Iron Guard manifesto attacking King Carol II and the Jews.

The woman arrested was Maria Clucer. Police said they found on her person the manifesto critical of the King and "Jewish and Freemason domination of the government."

In Cernauti, heavily populated by Austrians, a dozen young men and women were arrested and a druggist there, faced with arrest, committed suicide.

30.24-3859

30.24-3859

Text of Soviet-Latvian Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (AP).—The text of the mutual assistance pact between the Soviet Union and the Latvian Republic was issued tonight by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, as follows:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the U. S. S. R., on one side, and the President of the Latvian Republic, on the other side, for the purpose of the development of friendly relations established by the peace treaty of Aug. 11, 1920, and based on recognition of independent state existence and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the other party;

Recognizing that the peace treaty of Aug. 11, 1920, and the pact on non-aggression and the peaceful settlement of conflicts of Feb. 5, 1932, continue to form the basis of their mutual relations and undertakings;

Convinced that a definition of the exact conditions of insuring mutual security meets the interests of both contracting parties;

Found it necessary to conclude the following pact on mutual assistance, and appointed for this purpose as their authorities and representatives: The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.: Viacheslav M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs; the President of the Latvian Republic: William Munters, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

And these authorized representatives, on mutual presentation of their credentials, found in good form and due order, agreed on the following, as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The two contracting parties undertake to render each other every assistance, including military, in the event of direct aggression or the menace of aggression arising on the part of any great European power against the sea frontiers of the contracting parties in the Baltic Sea or their land frontiers across the territories of the Estonian or Lithuanian Republics, as well as against the bases indicated in Article 3.

ARTICLE 2

The Soviet Union undertakes to render the Latvian Army assistance in armaments and other military equipment on favorable terms.

ARTICLE 3

For the purpose of guaranteeing the security of the U. S. S. R. and consolidating her own independence, the Latvian Republic grants the Soviet Union the right to maintain naval bases at the towns of Liepaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau) and several aerodromes for aviation on lease terms at a reasonable price. The exact sites for the bases and aerodromes shall be allotted and their boundaries defined by mutual agreement. For the protection of the Irben Straits, the Soviet Union is granted the right to establish on the same conditions a coastal artillery base on the coast between Ventspils and Pitrage. For the protection of the naval bases, aerodromes and the coastal artillery base, the Soviet Union has the right to maintain at its own expense, on the sites allotted for bases and aerodromes, Soviet land and sea armed forces of strictly limited strength, their maximum numbers to be determined by special agreement.

ARTICLE 4

The two contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliance nor to participate in any coalitions directed against either of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 5

The realization of this pact should not affect in any way the sovereign right of the contracting parties, in particular their state organization, economic and social systems, and military measures.

The sites allotted for bases and aerodromes (Article 3) remain territory of the Latvian Republic.

ARTICLE 6

This pact comes into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification. The exchange of these instruments shall take place in Riga within six days from the day of this pact. The term of the validity of this pact is ten years, and unless one of the contracting parties finds it necessary to denounce this pact one year prior to the expiration of its term, the pact shall automatically continue valid for the next ten years.

In confirmation whereof the aforementioned authorized representatives signed this pact and affixed their seals thereto.

This pact is made in two originals in the Russian and Lettish languages in Moscow, Oct. 5, 1939.

VIACHESLAV MOLOTOV,
WILLIAM MUNTERS.

New Flag For Bohemia

Prague, Oct. 5 (AP)—A new flag for Bohemia and Moravia was authorized today by the Government of the protectorate which Germany carved out of the former Czecho-Slovak republic.

It will have three horizontal stripes of equal width, the top white, the middle red and the bottom blue. The colors are the same as those of the old Czecho-Slovak flag, which was red and white striped with a triangular blue field near the staff.

IRON GUARD ARRESTS RESUMED IN RUMANIA

Manifesto Assailing King Found on Worker in Army Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct 5 (AP)—The arrest of a woman employe in the army technical bureau and discovery of a manifesto by the pro-Nazi Iron Guard, attacking King Carol and the Jews, precipitated a new campaign against that outlawed organization today.

Arrests in [illegible] sections of the country followed questioning of the woman, Maria Clucer, on whose person police said they found the manifesto critical of the King, and Jewish and Freemason domination of the government."

A dozen young men and women were seized in Cernauti, a heavily Austrian-populated city in Bukovina. A druggist there committed suicide when faced with arrest.

While thirty-four Communists were reported arrested in Galatz, one of the chief cities of Bessarabia, in a general drive against all subversive elements, the Iron Guard was the principal object.

Stern measures of the late Premier Armand Calinescu and a drastic purge following his assassination by nine alleged members of the Iron Guard on Sept. 21 had supposedly almost wiped out the illegal movement.

Sweepstakes Held Undersea

Crew of Disabled British Submarine Bet on When Next Blast Would Come.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—An official "eyewitness" account of a British submarine lying at the bottom of the sea with her periscope blown off by German depth charges while her crew held a sweepstakes on when the next explosion would come was distributed to the British press today.

The submarine was said to have been rescued eventually by cruisers and an aircraft carrier just as enemy planes appeared. By that time the submarine had risen to the surface.

The account said finally when "all was ready for what they believed would be their last fight, they blew the tanks and rose to the surface."

The pressure inside the hull had been raised to a dangerous point and the captain guarded against being blown through the hatch when it was opened by having a 200-pound signalman hold him by his legs.

The crew emerged at night, with their wireless smashed, communication pipes crushed and engines disabled. Eventually they made sufficient repairs to sail slowly away and radio for help.

"An air attack by the enemy bombing planes crumbled under the anti-aircraft fire of the cruisers and the attacks of fighters sent up by the carrier," the report said.

The submarine was brought back to its base after the battle, said the official account, which withheld the vessel's name and the position and date of the adventure.

Churchill Will Be Asked If Dominicans Aid Nazis

Report Cutter Was Sunk While Refueling U-Boat Is Denied

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Rear Admiral Sir Murray Sueter, retired naval officer and a Conservative member of the House of Commons, gave notice today that he would ask Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Wednesday:

"If he will inquire whether mother ships are being used by the Dominican government to refuel German submarines operating in the Caribbean Sea, and what action is being taken to prevent the use of ex-rum-runners of the American coast, north Atlantic, to supply German submarines with oil, fuel and water."

Sinking of Cutter Denied

George Djamgaroff, of 630 Fifth Avenue, public relations counsel to the Dominican Republic, announced yesterday the receipt of a cable from the French Charge d'Affaires in Ciudad Trujillo, denying reports that a Dominican Coast Guard cutter had been sunk by a French destroyer while the cutter was refueling a German submarine.

It had been reported that Coast Guard Cutter No. 3, of the Dominican Navy, had been sunk by a French war vessel at Cape Engano, Santo Domingo.

The cable denied that any vessel pertaining to the Dominican Republic had been seen by [illegible] of the French Navy engaging in activities that "might compromise the neutrality" of Santo Domingo, and added: "It pleases the French Legation to acknowledge that the French government has had no opportunity to formulate any protest in relation with the neutrality of the Dominican government, whose sentiments of sympathy toward France are well known by the French people."

Turkish Army Mission Is Entertained in London

Visitors Meet Cabinet Leaders and M. P.s at Dinner

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—High British military officials devoted their attention tonight to a military delegation from Turkey whose Dardanelles forts control maritime back door to eastern Europe. The mission, headed by Gen. Kiazim Orbay, was entertained at lunch, with Lord Chatfield, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, presiding.

The Turkish officers saw R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a group of Parliament members and high army officers at a dinner tonight arranged by the government hospitality department. The dinner was held to enable the mission to meet members of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Viscount Maugham Gets Post

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The reshuffling of official posts as a result of war organization continued today. Lord McMillan, Minister of Information, resigned his office as Lord of Appeal, member of the Court of Appeal. It is the highest tribunal with the exception of the House of Lords. King George VI appointed Viscount Maugham, brother of the novelist, Somerset Maugham, to the vacancy.

CHAMBERLAIN TO GIVE REVIEW WEDNESDAY

Will Continue Weekly Statement —Economic Plans Pushed

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Britain went ahead with diplomatic and economic war preparations tonight. Prime Minister Chamberlain announced that he would give his sixth weekly war review next Wednesday.

Officials worked to perfect financial and economic machinery for prosecution of the war. Food Minister W. S. Morrison met with a Danish trade delegation in line with Britain's attempt to keep the flow of dairy and meat products into this island kingdom uninterrupted.

The House of Commons threshed out details of the huge emergency war budget with Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir John assured the House that he would guard against "lavish expenditures."

In a drive to prevent profiteering, the government listed maximum retail food prices.

The list included sugar at 4 pence halfpenny [about 8 cents] a pound; butter, 1 shilling 7 pence [about 34 cents] a pound, and imported lard, 6 pence [about 11 cents] a pound. The maximum price on home-produced large eggs was set at 2 shillings 6 pence [about 54 cents] a dozen and dried fruits ranging up to 1 shilling 3 pence [27 cents] a pound. Meats, tea, margarine and other staples are to be included in a subsequent price list.

Meanwhile, public services, especially transportation, were beginning to work back toward a wartime normal after the first sharp curtailment. Railway officials announced that dining car service would be restored on principal long-distance trains beginning Oct. 16.

The government announced that the 240,000 men in the 21 to 22 age group who are being called under the Conscription Act to swell the total of those conscripted to 500,000 would be required to register Oct. 21.

In addition to the war review by Mr. Chamberlain next Wednesday, the government announced that Air Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood would make a statement [illegible] and War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha a similar statement Thursday outlining the work of their departments.

HUNGARY SENDS ENVOY TO MOSCOW

Diplomatic Relations Are Re-established.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Hungary, whose Government has maintained a policy of watchful silence with European war at the border, has completed a re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

The relations were broken on February 24, last, when Hungary signed the anti-Comintern pact (joining Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain).

It was announced officially that Jozef Cristoffy, former counselor of the Hungarian legation in Warsaw, had been designated as Minister to Moscow.

German eagerness to increase the flow of war supplies from Hungary, meanwhile, was seen in diplomatic quarters in the appointment of a permanent German consul at Szeged, in the heart of a rich Hungarian agricultural section.

With southeastern Europe anxious to preserve its [illegible] role in the European war, a general truce among all Rumanian political parties was proposed in an attempt to "get our own house in order for any eventuality."

Two Rumanian minority groups made new demands, however. A representative of 800,000 Germans complained to Premier Constantin Argetoianu about their treatment and was assured immediate steps would be taken.

The Hungarian minority of 1,900,000 made a new protest that it could not send its children to schools of its own selection.

Military preparations continued, nevertheless, Hungary announced public instruction in the use of gas masks and Rumania planned her first blackout next Monday.

Submarine Sighted Off Chilean Coast

Unidentified Vessel Reported To Have Spent Night In Valparaiso Bay

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 5 (AP)—An unidentified submarine which apparently had spent part of the night in Valparaiso Bay was sighted heading out into the open sea at dawn Tuesday, it became known today.

The commander of the Chilean flet, Rear Admiral Julio Allard, said an officer aboard the Chilean cruiser Almirante Latorre sighted the submarine as she was leaving the bay about 5 A. M.

OCT 6 1939

60,000 REFUGEES WORRY BRITAIN

Question Rises in Commons About Their Future.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Concern was expressed in the House of Commons today over whether Great Britain might be forced to give more than temporary shelter to thousands of Jewish and other refugees admitted here pending permission to enter the United States and other neutral countries.

The Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, said that the outlook for re-emigration of refugees on a large scale had been changed by the war. His statement was in reply to a question whether steps were being taken to fulfill the Government's promise that refugees would be admitted only temporarily.

More than 60,000 refugees, hoping to reach another country, are now in London. The number in all of Great Britain was not given, but the Earl of Winterton stated on September 4 that about 150,000 had left Germany in one year and that of these 40,000 had already entered the United States.

"Before the outbreak of the war many of those admitted for temporary refuge emigrated," Sir John said. "There may still be individual cases in which it may be practicable and desirable to arrange for refugees to proceed overseas to countries which are willing to receive them.

"As regards many others whose ultimate destination cannot be settled at present, it is proposed in the meantime to utilize their services in ways advantageous to the national effort and not forgetting the interests of the British subjects."

Geoffrey L. Mander, Liberal, asked Sir John to keep in mind that "there are no people on this earth who are more anxious to oppose the Nazi regime than the unfortunate refugees."

OCT 6 1939

Bremen Crew Reported Home

German Paper Says 900 Seamen Returned After Docking Ship at Neutral Port.

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung reported today that the crew of the German liner Bremen—more than 900 men—returned to Bremerhaven last Friday after docking the ship in a neutral port.

The newspaper did not identify the neutral port but said the Bremen's company along with the crew of the steamship Iller reached Bremerhaven on the steamship Sierra Cordoba. The Iller and Sierra Cordoba are both German vessels.

The homecoming seamen received a cheering reception and the Bremen's captain, Adolf Ahrens, was promoted to commodore by order of Adolf Hitler.

Frankfurter Zeitung said the Bremen reached the neutral port safely. The newspaper added that numerous German ships on the high seas at the outbreak of the war tried either to reach their home ports or neutral harbors.

The latest report on the whereabouts of the 51,731-ton Bremen, $20,000,000 flagship of the German merchant fleet, was that carried to Oslo Tuesday by a sailor who said he saw her in Murmansk, Russian arctic port, along with the 22,337-ton New York, three smaller German liners and fifteen German freighters.

The sailor said 800 members of the Bremen's crew and 400 of the New York's had gone to Germany by way of Russia.

The Bremen sailed from New York on August 30, only 36 hours before war started in Poland and four days before Britain declared war on Germany. The New York sailed from New York on August 28.

OCT 6 1939

Canadian Destroyers Make Record Voyage

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (Canadian Press).—The Department of National Defense announced today the arrival of two Canadian destroyers in eastern Canadian waters from Esquimalt, British Columbia, after a fourteen-day passage, which probably was a record for the 7,000-mile distance.

OCT 6 1939

Soviet Holds 17 Ships, Bound For England, At Murmansk, DNB Says

Berlin, Oct. 5 (AP)—The German official news agency, DNB, reported from Moscow today that twelve British and five Swedish freighters loaded with cellulose and ore for England are being held at Murmansk, Soviet Arctic port, on order of Russian authorities.

The Russians explained, the report said, that the measure was based on a decree issued September 9 authorizing the Commissar for Foreign Trade to prevent shipment of Soviet goods to countries where export restrictions created conditions harmful to Soviet trade.

The report recalled that the Moscow press recently announced that the Soviet had protested to England against the stopping of shipments to Russia and preventing Soviet ships from leaving English ports.

OCT 6 1939

British Query Hull on Sea Zone

Lothian Asks Clarification of Safety Area Created at Panama.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, asked Secretary Hull today for a clarification of the neutrality zone created around most of the New World by the Inter-American Conference at Panama.

OCT 6 1939

London Skeptical.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—In British naval quarters it was said today that the smaller American republics might find it impossible to establish effectively the safety zone project agreed upon in Panama. Only the United States, with a large and powerful navy, might be able to enforce the plan around its own coasts, a spokesman said.

Great Britain, he declared, would do everything in her power to aid the American republics' "ideas" but would not limit or abandon belligerent rights or access to the West Indies or [illegible] colonies.

The spokesman said that he could not make a definite statement on the legality of the safety zone, but that obviously it would have to be accepted by the belligerent Powers and enforced by the American "participating Powers" to have any effect.

To a question whether the zone idea might give Germany any advantage over the Allied Powers, the spokesman only reiterated that if the project were carried forward, it would have to be enforced.

Turning to the sinking on Saturday of the British freighter Clement by an "armed raider" off the coast of Brazil, the spokesman said that all three of Germany's pocket battleships "most certainly were in Germany at the outbreak of the war." Survivors have identified the raider as the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.

If any one of the three ships of this type was responsible for the attack on the Clement, the spokesman said, she must have succeeded in slipping through the British blockade of the North Sea.

Rear Admiral Sir Murray Sueter, a retired naval officer and Conservative member of the House of Commons, gave notice today that on Wednesday he would ask Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty: "If he will inquire whether mother ships are being used by the Dominican Government to refuel German submarines operating in the Caribbean Sea, and what action is being taken to prevent the use of ex-rum runners of the American coast, North Atlantic, to supply German submarines with oil, fuel and water."

OCT 6 1939

NAZI SPOKESMAN WARNS BELGIUM

But Says Neutrality Will Be Respected for Present.

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—A Nazi spokesman today said that Belgium "certainly has no reason to be concerned over the possibility Germany would cease to respect her neutrality.

"Belgium has used her planes to chase English flyers out of the country," the spokesman asserted. "That is evidence of her sincere effort to meet the obligations of her neutrality, which Germany respects."

If Belgium permitted aviators of Germany's enemies to fly over her territory she would cease to be neutral, he added, and observed the presumption would be that in such an event Germany would reserve the right to change her attitude.

"But it is a hypothetical question and there certainly is no present need to be concerned," the spokesman declared.

This comment was in reply to reports abroad that under certain circumstances Germany would cease to respect Belgium's neutrality.

OCT 6 1939

Over-age U. S. Flyers Accepted by France

TORONTO, Oct. 5 (Canadian Press)—France accepted today six American citizens and nine other pilots who fought with the Royal Air Force in the world war for active duty as bombing plane aviators. They had been turned down by Great Britain and Canada as too old for active duty.

The men were just over the forty-year mark and each has had at least 500 hours in the air.

Among them were King White and Daniel C. Mangan of Cleveland, L. R. Sherman of Milford, Mass., J. B. Remington of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and J. B. O'Hara and W. N. Purvis of Detroit.

NEW PEACE APPEAL PLANNED BY POPE

First Encyclical Expected October 29.

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Vatican prelates said today that they expected that Pope Pius would issue the first encyclical of his reign for October 29, the festival of Christ the King, and that it would contain an appeal for peace.

It was said that the pontiff had been working on such a document since he went to Castel Gandolfo on July 24. Originally, prelates said, it was drafted for delivery in August, but its issuance was postponed because of international developments.

Some passages are understood to have been revised to meet the new situation created by the war.

OCT 6 1939

SWISS DETAIN FASCIST

Counter-espionage Police Pick Up Leader.

BELLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The Swiss counter-espionage police today detained Enrico Meriani, leader of Italian Fascists living in the Italian-speaking section of Switzerland.

The charge against Meriani, whose occupation was given as show window decorator, was not disclosed.

The head of a local organization of Italian war veterans was arrested on a charge of espionage.

OCT 6 1939

LEAGUE HOME READY FOR RAID

White Palace of Peace in Geneva Prepares.

BUILDING WELL PROTECTED

Military Men Say Basement of Structure Is Bombproof.

Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The League of Nations' white Palace of Peace, which stands out like a target even on the darkest night, is ready for any possible air attack.

Permanent officials of the league have been told what to do in an air raid.

Sandbags have been piled along the long passageways under the palace and dark blue curtains already are hanging at its exits.

Military men who inspected the basement recently called it bombproof even though few members of the assembly dreamed of providing safe refuges against air warfare when they decided in 1934 to erect the building.

League Meets in December.

Now it is possible that the league assembly will meet in the shadow of war. After a postponement due to the conflict, informed sources said last night, a meeting will be called in December to consider the creation of a central committee for co-ordinating [illegible] social and economic activities.

Political questions would be barred, however, to avoid embarrassing neutral Switzerland, which permitted the league to remain at its Geneva palace on the understanding there would be no wartime political discussions.

The league's precautions are not mere formality. Belligerent France lies at the southern end of the Swiss Mittelland Valley, which some observers believe might be a logical path for invaders either from France or Germany trying to get around the Maginot or Siegfried lines.

Opens Park to Sheep.

The league and the Swiss Government yesterday opened the magnificent park of the palace to a herd of hungry sheep. Swiss authorities, pressing a nationwide campaign for co-operation in economy, urged all with available grazing lands to turn them over to herds whose usual pastures have been plowed.

Officials whose job it is to figure out where the money is coming from to keep the league going studied another problem resulting from the war.

Non-member Germany, which trimmed the league's budget before by absorbing Czecho-Slovakia and Austria—two paying members—now has cut into it again by teaming up with Soviet Russia to divide Poland.

What hurts the league's budgeters especially is the knowledge that Poland still owes more than $100,000 for her 1939 contribution.

30.24-3861

30.24-386

SWEDEN ... FTS SHIPS

Two Will Be Used Now for American Cruises.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—A Stockholm dispatch today said that the Swedish American Line was transferring the liners Gripsholm and Kungsholm from trans-Atlantic service to coastwise and tourist service in American waters. The Drottningholm will continue to ply between New York and Gothenburg.

OCT 6 1939

COLD TO SOVIET SHIP REQUEST

Danes 'Not Interested' in Chartering Vessels.

RAISE ISSUE OF TORPEDOING

Doubt Germany Will Respect Russian Cargoes.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Danish shipowners turned a cold shoulder today to Russia's inquiry as to whether they would charter ships to transport timber from the White Sea to England and France.

Norway has replied that the Soviet can have as many ships as she wants, while Swedish and Finnish owners showed interest in the proposition, though they reserved a final decision.

Russia's gesture aroused speculation as to her position, inasmuch as Germany has notified neutral countries that she considers woodpulp contraband. Five Swedish ships, two loaded with woodpulp, were seized by the Germans yesterday.

Nazis See No Unfriendliness.

In Berlin authoritative circles said that Russia's reported inquiries of Scandinavian ship owners would not be considered an unfriendly act by Germany. Russia, as a neutral, has a right to sell to whom she wishes, it was said.

However, should wood products which fall within Germany's definition of contraband be shipped, then the shippers must run the risk of the cargo being sunk or captured by the German navy.

Neutral ships sunk since hostilities began include four Swedish, three Finnish and one Danish vessel, chiefly in Baltic waters.

The newspaper Berlingske Tidende, considered authoritative on shipping matters, quoted Danish shipowners as saying they "did not believe they were interested."

The newspaper said that shippers were unwilling to take the risks and added: "There is no reason to think there is any secret understanding between Russia and Germany to spare ships carrying Russian goods."

The Russians are trading on a "cash-and-carry" basis and receiving the money before the ship leaves port, the newspaper said, adding: "Naturally they will look upon the fate of neutral ships with English and French cargoes as irrelevant."

Danes expressed the belief that Norway and Sweden attached too much importance to Russia's inquiries. Similar requests for ships, they said, are made annually at this season before the White Sea becomes ice-blocked.

The newspaper Politiken quoted one shipowner as expressing the belief that Russia was afraid her own ships would be torpedoed.

Danish informants pointed out that timber was an important item in the Russo-German trade agreement in which the Soviet agreed to barter raw materials for the Reich's machinery and finished products.

Norwegian Ship Seized.

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The captain of the Norwegian steamship Kvernaas, in a message received here today, said that his ship had been seized by the Germans on Sunday and taken to Kiel. The ship was laden with wood en route from Sweden to Holland.

London Checks Up Gas Mask Slackers

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—The British Government and the press warned civilians today against failure to carry gas masks.

While transportation companies joined air raid precautions officials in checking up on gas mask slackers, the Daily Express reminded the public that "bombs or no bombs this war is on, full blast."

"Some folks need a bomb to tell them this war is being fought," the Express commented. "They expected ferocious and continued bombing—now they're puzzled. Don't worry, friends, the war is on, all right!"

IN OSLO THE DIRECTOR OF THE NORWEGIAN GRAIN MONOPOLY SAID THAT [redacted] NORWAY AND SWEDEN HAD PROTESTED TO GERMANY AGAINST THE SEIZURE BY THE GERMAN NAVY OF THE SWEDISH STEAMER THETIS, WHICH WAS CARRYING RUSSIAN GRAIN TO NORWAY. OCT 6 1939

—DASH—

OCT 6 1939

LLOYDS REGISTER LISTS THE KVERNAAS' HOME PORT AS ARENDAL, NORWAY. BUILT IN 1918, SHE IS OF 1919 GROSS TONS.

--020100ET COPENHAGEN ..PKL240PED---

72 ALLIED PLANES DOWNED, SAY NAZIS

D. N. B. Asserts 45 Were French and 27 British

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (AP).—D. N. B., official German news agency, said in a commnique today that during September German fighting planes and anti-aircraft batteries shot down forty-five French and twenty-seven British planes on the Western front.

D. N. B. said that German pursuit planes accounted for twenty-three enemy planes September 30, which was marked by air fighting throughout the day. German losses that day were said to have been five planes.

The agency said that of one group of thirty-seven French-British planes which flew over the Westwall, eight were destroyed and the rest were forced to turn back.

SCHMELING IN BERLIN

Fighter Says He Has Not Been Called for Service.

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Max Schmeling, former heavyweight boxing champion, arriving in Berlin today, disclosed that he had been "living the life of a country squire" since the war began and had not been called for military service.

"All this time I've been sending to my country place near Pomerania," Schmeling said. "I've neither been drafted nor even given notice of impending service."

He said he expected his bout with Walter Neusel, which was "put off on account of the war," would be staged next May "if peace comes soon."

"I'll remain in Berlin for a while," Schmeling added, "my wife will join me shortly to do another movie."

French War Commission To Explore U. S. Market

Embassy Spokesman Announces Arrival Of Supply Buyers In New York

New York, Oct. 5 (AP)—A spokesman for the commercial counselor of the French Embassy said today that members of a French war supplies commission had arrived in the United States but were merely "exploring the possibilities of the American market" and had not been yet given orders to make any purchases. He declined further information concerning the commission.

At the British consulate general here it was said that no members or employes of a British purchasing commission are in New York. However, offices of a British war supplies commission have been opened in Ottawa. Usually reliable financial sources here said that they had heard unconfirmed rumors that advance agents of a British commission were in New York last week making preliminary arrangements.

The same sources said there has been as yet no indication of general buying of legally permissible war supplies by France and England, although inquiries have been numerous in volume.

NYE DEMANDS A DIVISION OF NEUTRAL BILL

Insists Cash-and-carry Plan Be Divorced From Embargo Repeal.

TOBEY ASKS FOR SEVERANCE

George Predicts Legislation's Authors Will Soon Consider Revising Ship Curbs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (A. P.).—Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, demanded today that the administration agree to divorce proposed repeal of the arms embargo from its "cash-and-carry" program of neutrality legislation.

Proponents of the administration legislation, he charged, are taking the position that repeal of the embargo must be effected before other provisions of the pending neutrality bill, which would restrict the nation's foreign trade, could be enacted.

That, he asserted, "misleads the people and jeopardizes the peace of the United States."

"There is no good reason," he told his colleagues, "why we should not have both the arms embargo and the cash-and-carry provision."

One of the leaders of the opposition to the bill in its present form, Senator Nye declared:

"There can be quick passage, through the Senate and through the House, of legislation to provide a cash-and-carry provision to cover all commerce which is not covered by the existing embargo law.

"I want that kind of law, have wanted it for a long time, have proposed and stood with others here in urging its enactment into law. I now stand ready to do anything possible to bring about the passage of that kind of legislation, but not if the repeal of the arms embargo is the price to be paid for it."

Tobey Presses for Severance.

Mr. Nye took the floor after Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, had spoken in support of his proposal, first advanced yesterday, to split the present bill in

agreed there would be little, if any, American trans-Atlantic shipping under terms of the bill as it now stands.

"We ought to be able to work out something, but I don't know yet what it will be," he said.

Denies Filibustering.

Senator Tobey told his colleagues that some members had suggested that his proposal to read newspaper excerpts in support of his demand to split the bill was filibustering.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he asserted.

He argued that unless the procedure he suggested was adopted "there is extreme likelihood that our ships will be in danger of being sunk in the war zones at any time, and thus endanger the determination of this country to be kept out of the European war."

Under a Senate agreement, Mr. Tobey's motion will be voted upon Monday.

"I challenge any member of the Senate to point out an objection to the procedure that is set forth in my motion," he said. "Time is of the essence.

"I make this special plea—that we have a responsibility to the people to uphold Secretary Hull in his desire to get ships out of the war zones immediately.

Sees Hull's Hands Tied.

"His hands are now tied. He has gone as far as he can under the law, for there is no law which forbids our vessels from traveling in the war zones. He needs the legal power now to forbid these vessels to travel in the war zones."

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, and Senator Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that Mr. Tobey's motion would be defeated when it is argued on Monday.

The tall, scholarly New Hampshire Senator advanced his suggestion late yesterday after Senators Connally, Democrat, of Texas, and Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, had spoken for and against the administration measure which

would repeal the arms embargo and substitute a title-and-carry system of sales to warring nations.

Wants Early Enactment.

Mr. Tobey argued that the title-and-carry provisions should be enacted immediately to avoid American ships being sunk, as they were before United States entry into the world war.

"Should the Senate refuse to adopt this motion," he said yesterday, "and during the next few weeks of debate on the arms embargo repeal clause there should be a repetition of our experiences in the war zones of 1917, I say that those members of this body who refused to put first things first will have a serious and tremendous responsibility."

Mr. Pittman said it was absurd to divide the bill and declared that even many opponents of repealing the embargo would not go along with Senator Tobey on the proposal.

Mr. Barkley, who left last night for Kentucky for the funeral of his colleague, Senator Logan, looked for a final vote on the bill in the third week of debate.

Vote Could Come Earlier.

He said there was a chance of its coming earlier, however, because most of the longer speeches were out of the way. Voting on amendments may be reached the middle of next week, he said.

In this connection, Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, who advocates lifting the embargo, said he would offer an amendment to eliminate the section forbidding American ships to visit warring nations or their possessions. Instead he would have Congress declare a war zone around Europe.

"I don't see why we should let ships go to Holland and Belgium and at the same time forbid them to go to Jamaica," Mr. Taft said. "And we would be getting away from presidential discretion." The administration bill gives the President power to name combat zones.

Senator Pittman said Senator Taft's amendment might work hardships, as there might be some safe zones in Europe where American vessels could go without danger.

Criticize Johnson Plan.

As radio speeches continued last night to augment the Senate floor debate, Senators on both sides of the embargo controversy criticized the resolution offered yesterday by Senator Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, asking the President to take the initiative in urging other neutrals to work for an armistice in the European war.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Ohio, said that some might regard the proposal as pro-German "since Hitler is on top now and he would want an armistice now."

Senator Taft said that such moves were up to the President rather than to Congress, and added that "sometimes an appeal for peace is an unneutral act."

Favors Administration Bill.

Senator Johnson, in a radio talk last night, said that he favored the administration bill with two exceptions. It should be made a genuine cash-and-carry bill, he said, by eliminating the ninety-day credits allowed for belligerents' purchases in this country and by removing presidential authority to name combat zones.

Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, an opponent of repeal, told a radio audience:

"Once we have taken sides through action by our government in order to make [illegible] available to England and France, the pressure will be terrific to get us into the war."

Administration leaders said that the loss of one vote for repeal through Senator Logan's death had been made up by a decision of Senator Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, to support the bill.

STIMSON URGES REPEAL TO AID ALLIES WIN WAR

Asserts That If They Lose, The Conflict Will "Become Our Own Battle"

Ex-Secretary Of State Denies Action Would "Drag" U. S. In

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 5—Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, tonight urged repeal of the arms embargo in order to help France and Britain, lest the war "in case they are beaten . . . become our own battle."

He suggested that the embargo was somewhat unfair to the Allies because, after they had reduced their navies in cooperation with the United States in the cause of disarmament, the law "forbids them to resort to our markets in order to repair their consequent weakness."

In a national broadcast the former Hoover Cabinet officer discounted the theory that repeal would "drag us into war."

Cannot Be Dragged In

"So long as Great Britain and France are fighting and their forces command the seas, the people of the United States cannot be dragged into war except by their own deliberate volition," he said.

"The real time of danger will only come in case France and Britain are beaten down. . . . They are now fighting a battle which, in case they are beaten, will, whether we wish it or not, become our own battle; and in the interest of our own safety we should repeal this foolish and dangerous embargo"—which he described as a "dangerous and unwise" departure from a national policy "almost unbroken for 150 years."

Repeal, he said, "would not only materially assist and encourage the nations who are fighting for freedom, but it would aid in keeping those nations which are now wavering from joining the side of the dictators."

"Encourages" Invasion

Stimson said he thought the embargo had given foreign nations for four years the idea that we took no concern over events abroad and had "encouraged the present breach of the peace by Germany when she invaded Poland."

Those who oppose repeal on the contention that it amounts to changing national policy in the middle of a war, Stimson said, "do not hesitate to favor other changes in the law such as the new proposed restrictons on American shipping which may well have results adverse to France and Britain. But they would have us stand by our error of four years ago as to the embargo even if it endangered our own safety to do so, lest otherwise we might have mislead and done a wrong to Chancellor Hitler!"

"Such language seems like a voice from Mars. In the face of the present situation it is fantastic.

"These objectors base their objection upon precedents which have never applied to such a situation as faces the world today—a situation where the old rules of international law have been reduced to chaos by the action of Germany itself. . . .

"Just consider the absurdity of the situation which would be presented if Chancellor Hitler appeared before an international tribunal with a claim against the United States based upon our repeal of the embargo provision. He would have to say in substance:

To "Emphasize Absurdity"

"'The United States has wronged me by changing this law. I invaded Poland and destroyed her cities in the confident belief that America would not make this change and that I could carry out my aggression with impunity. Now she has changed and I have been visited with punishment by Poland's guarantors. I demand damages.'

"How far would he get?

"I put forward such details only to emphasize the absurdity that a grave measure of legislation for the purpose of promoting our national safety should be delayed by arguments like these."

Stimson termed the war "organized national aggression" running counter to a 400-year struggle by most nations for better international organization for peace.

Fuehrer's Speech Today Sixth in Historic Series

Austrian Crisis in February, '38, Marked Beginning of Epoch

Adolf Hitler is to deliver today his sixth address to the German Reichstag since Feb. 20, 1938. Each time he has described—and sometimes foretold—the emerging [illegible] of European history.

On Feb. 20, 1938, he defied foes of the "new Germany"—especially the British and the "blood-spattered" Russians—and made clear his intent to annex Austria.

On Sept. 26, 1938, Austria having been annexed and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain having made two trips to Germany to try to reach an agreement with Der Fuehrer on the Czecho-Slovak issue, Hitler presented an ultimatum to President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia. He announced he had "selected a frontier that is fair to Czecho-Slovakia."

On Jan. 30, 1939, after the pact of Munich had been signed and the Czechs had capitulated under Anglo-French pressure, Hitler made his memorable announcement that the Sudetenland was his "last territorial claim" in Europe.

On April 28, 1939, Czecho-Slovakia having been broken up, Hitler revealed his designs on Poland, declaring: "Danzig is a German city and wishes to belong to Germany."

On Sept. 1, 1939, the Poles having rejected his demands for Danzig and the Polish Corridor, Der Fuehrer announced that the invasion of Poland had begun and praised the newly concluded Soviet-German pact.

TELLS EFFECT OF CENSORSHIP

A. P. Says Main Result Is Merely to Delay News.

ONLY BRITAIN INTERPOSES BAR

American Reporters in Germany Are Practically Uncensored.

By Associated Press.

Europe's censors hinder, but fail to halt, the essentially truthful telling of the war news. The censors delay dispatches, delete phrases and suppress some dispatches altogether, but much of the important news originates where there is no real censorship. The American reporter usually gets his story and sends it.

On Friday, September 1, when Adolf Hitler went into Poland, the British censor marched into the cable, wireless, telegraph and telephone offices and created such confusion, however, that Prime Minister Chamberlain changed the mechanism last Monday. He replaced one set of censors with two, and the British newspapers voiced their unhappiness at the change.

The General Situation.

Relatively, the censorship situation is what it was on September 1. There remain these three forms in various countries: 1. Official censoring of local newspapers to control what the public shall know; 2. British official censorship of dispatches to the United States and other countries. (Elsewhere the American newspaper man in particular is trusted to use discretion on military information), and 3. A censorship of fear or patriotism among officials who wish to make news favorable to their countries or who are afraid of criticism.

London is the only important capital where American reporters submit all their copy to official censors, who suppress or delete what they do not approve. Under new regulations each Government office will have censors to approve what is issued to the public, but that censored matter must then go through other general censors.

Germany alone of the belligerents gives the American reporter practically normal peace-time facilities. The Associated Press men, like other well-known and established correspondents, file their news without censorship.

Responsible Afterward.

As formerly, they are held responsible afterward for what they send. The ordinary person's messages, however, and doubtless those of less well-known correspondents, pass through censorship in the telegraph and cable offices. It is said to be lenient.

In Paris, Rome and Moscow, the American reporter telephones his uncensored news abroad, but written dispatches theoretically pass through a censorship which seems to do little more than delay them while they are being read.

Budapest, central point for transmitting news from Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, is without censorship except for the Hungarian press. The four countries, like many others, have strict control of local newspapers but give full freedom to foreign correspondents.

Occasionally, all communications are temporarily cut in some countries. This happened in Rumania on September 21 when Premier Calinescu was assassinated, but not in time to prevent the news from going out promptly.

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WARSAW-OCT-2

"TRAGIC" WAS THE PHRASE USED OFTEN BY GERMAN OFFICERS WHO DIRECTED THE INSPECTION TOUR.

"BUT THE POLES BY SNIPING AND RESISTANCE MADE IT A FORTIFIED CITY AND THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO SUBJECT IT TO BOMBARDMENT," THE OFFICERS SAID.

"IN PARTS OF THE CITY GERMANS HAD TO STORM EACH BUILDING SEPARATELY. POLISH MILITARY LEADERS SHOWED A CRIMINAL LACK OF CONSIDERATION FOR THE CIVIL POPULATION."

THE OFFICERS SAID THE PLIGHT OF THE CIVILIANS DURING THE TWO DAYS OF INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENT WAS DEPLORABLE.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY SOON WERE CUT OFF. WOMEN AND CHILDREN COWERED IN BASEMENTS WHILE AN INCESSANT RAIN OF STEEL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES CONTINUED NIGHT AND DAY.

THE GLOW OF BURNING BUILDINGS LIGHTED THE SCENE OF HORROR AT NIGHT.

THE POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE BUILDING'S ROOF WAS SMASHED IN BY NAZI SHELLS. THE NATIONAL MUSEUM WAS A WRECK. BUT PILSUDSKI SQUARE AND THE HOTELS KNOWN TO FOREIGNERS, WHICH ARE CLUSTERED ABOUT IT, LARGELY ESCAPED HEAVY DAMAGE.

HOW MANY LIVES WERE LOST IN THE CITY NO ONE YET DARED ESTIMATE.

IT WAS CERTAIN, HOWEVER, THAT MANY CIVILIANS INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE AMONG THE VICTIMS.

SOME OF THOSE WHO SURVIVED GOT TO PLACES OF COMPARATIVE SECURITY IN THE SUBURBS OR IN VERY DEEP CELLARS. SOME JUST NOW WERE DARING TO VENTURE OUT AND WERE GOING TO THEIR HOMES TO SEE WHAT WAS LEFT.

OFTEN ENOUGH WHAT WAS LEFT WAS A PITIFUL LITTLE.

THE GERMANS QUICKLY ESTABLISHED RELIEF SERVICES AND ONE OF THE PATHETIC SIGHTS TODAY WAS LONG QUEUES OF WOMEN WITH ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UTENSILS IN THEIR HANDS LINED UP TO GET SOUP AND BREAD FROM NAZI WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS.

ONE STRANGE SIGHT IN ALL THE CONFUSION WAS THAT OF SOME SMARTLY DRESSED WOMEN, SOME WEARING FUR COATS, STANDING IN LINE WITH PAILS TO GET WATER FROM A SOURCE PRONOUNCED SAFE.

MANY MAINS WERE BROKEN AND SOME SOURCES OF WATER BADLY CONTAMINATED.

LOOTING ADDED TO THE HORRORS OF THE HOURS BEFORE THE CITY'S SURRENDER, THE GERMANS SAID.

ONE GERMAN OFFICER SAID THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES ASKED THE NAZIS TO SPEED UP THEIR OCCUPATION SO AS TO PUT AN END TO LAWLESSNESS AND DESTRUCTION.

SIGNS OF THE POLISH EFFORT TO DEFEND THE CAPITAL COULD BE SEEN ON EVERY SIDE. NUMEROUS TRENCHES HAD BEEN DUG DOWNTOWN AND IN THE SUBURBS.

STREET CARS WERE OVERTURNED, BLOCKING MANY STREETS IN A VAIN EFFORT TO HALT THE RELENTLESS FORCE OF THE GERMAN INVASION. STREET CAR TRACKS WERE TORN UP AND TWISTED BY GERMAN SHELLS.

GREAT EXCAVATIONS WERE DUG BY AIR BOMBS.

MODERATE-SIZED BUILDINGS STRUCK BY 500 TO 1,000 POUND BOMBS HAD SIMPLY BLOWN TO PIECES.

AMONG THE BUILDINGS WRECKED AND LOOTED WAS THE ITALIAN EMBASSY. THE CORRESPONDENTS DIDN'T SEE THE GERMAN EMBASSY OR ASCERTAIN HOW IT FARED.

BEFORE RETURNING TO BERLIN HITLER VISITED BELVEDERE, MODEST RESIDENCE, WHERE THE LATE MARSHAL JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, POLAND'S HERO WHO WAS FRIENDLY TO GERMANY, LIVED AND DIED.

A GERMAN GUARD OF HONOR STANDS AT THE DOOR OF THE HOME OF THIS POLISH MARSHAL WHO IN HIS PRIME SIGNED A NONAGGRESSION TREATY WITH GERMANY.

KA1122PES

OCT 6 1939

BERLIN, OCT. 5-(12:35 P.M., 6:35 A.M., EST)-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH ARMY COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

"IN THE EAST, THE CLEANSING WHICH BEGAN YESTERDAY IN THE REGION OF THE VISTULA OF SHATTERED REMNANTS OF POLISH TROOPS WAS CONTINUED.

"IN THE WEST, THERE WAS ONLY MINOR ARTILLERY AND SCOUTING PLANE ACTIVITY."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

OCT 6 1939

JHGSTAFF

BERLIN, OCT 5-(AP)-GERMAN CITIZENS SEEM TO BE OF ONE MIND AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES A USEFUL GIFT FOR A SOLDIER AT THE FRONT. A BERLIN RADIO STATION WHICH OFFERED TO FORWARD SUCH DONATIONS REPORTED TODAY THAT 10,000 MOUTH ORGANS WERE RECEIVED THE FIRST DAY.

P545PES

OCT 6 1939

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 5--(AP)--FOREIGN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY ARGENTINA WAS CONTINUING TO RECOGNIZE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE POLISH MINISTER IN BUENOS AIRES.

THEY ADDED THAT THEY DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE CONQUEST OF POLAND BECAUSE OF THE USE OF FORCE.

PM BAIRES 1545 GMT 40MP

GENEVA, OCT. 5-(AP)-ALTHOUGH SOVIET RUSSIA HAS JOINED IN A FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH GERMANY, A NON-LEAGUE MEMBER, SHE INTENDS TO REMAIN IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOR THE PRESENT, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HERE SAID TODAY.

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HOWEVER, SHOULD MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE PROVE TOO CRITICAL OF THE SOVIET'S COURSE SHE MIGHT BE TEMPTED LATER ON TO WITHDRAW AND FORM A SEPARATE LEAGUE, SOME SOURCES SAID.

THE SOVIET WILL SEND DELEGATES TO THE DELAYED LEAGUE ASSEMBLY LATE IN NOVEMBER OR EARLY IN DECEMBER, WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID, WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO ADOPT A PASSIVE POLICY.

THE LEAGUE IS MAKING PREPARATIONS TO CARRY ON IN SWITZERLAND WITH THE UNDERSTANDING IT WILL AVOID POLITICAL ISSUES WHICH MIGHT EMBARRASS SWISS NEUTRALITY.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SPOKESMEN INDICATED THEIR GOVERNMENTS WERE ANXIOUS TO KEEP RUSSIA WITHIN THE LEAGUE.

SHOULD TOO MANY OF THE 50-ODD NATIONS TALK POLITICS OR DISCUSS HER PART IN THE PARTITION OF POLAND, SOME SOURCES SAID RUSSIA MIGHT QUIT THE LEAGUE AND FORM HER OWN ORGANIZATION WITH GERMANY, SOME OF THE BALTIC STATES AND POSSIBLY A POLISH BUFFER STATE AS MEMBERS.

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OSLO,NORWAY,OCT 5-(AP)-GERMANS ARE HOLDING THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER BROTT, WHICH LEFT TALLIN, ESTONIA, SEPT. 30 FOR THE UNITED STATES, THE NORSK TELEGRAMBUREAU (NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE BROTT, CARRYING AN UNDISCLOSED CARGO, WAS ONE OF EIGHT SHIPS SEIZED BY THE GERMANS, THE AGENCY SAID, ADDING THAT A PROTEST WAS BEING MADE.

EARLIER, A MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED HERE FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE NORWEGIAN STEAMER KVERNAAS THAT GERMANS HAD CAPTURED HIS SHIP AND TAKEN IT TO KIEL SUNDAY. IT WAS EN ROUTE FROM SWEDEN TO HOLLAND WITH A CARGO OF WOOD.

OCT 6 1939

--DASH--

THE BROTT IS LISTED IN LLOYDS REGISTER AS A SHIP OF 1,583 GROSS TONS, BUILT IN 1937, WHILE THE KVERNAAS, OF 1,819 TONS, WAS BUILT IN 1918.

KA1022PES

LONDON, OCT. 5-(AP)-THE CHANCES OF ANY GERMAN WARSHIP IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC ESCAPING [redacted] ARE MUCH SLIMMER NOW THAN IN THE WORLD WAR, NAVAL EXPERTS [redacted] TONIGHT, CITING [redacted] THE VAST IMPROVEMENTS IN RADIO AND AIRCRAFT [redacted] IN THE PAST QUARTER-CENTURY.

OCT 6 1939

SINKING OF THE BRITISH MERCHANT STEAMER [redacted] CLEMENT BY A SURFACE RAIDER IN SOUTH ATLANTIC WATERS THIS WEEK RAISED THE POSSIBILITY THAT ONE OF GERMANY'S THREE "POCKET" BATTLESHIPS, THE ADMIRAL SCHEER, DEUTSCHLAND OR ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, HAD SET OUT ON A LONE CAMPAIGN OF DESTRUCTION.

"IF GERMANY HAS SUCH A SHIP IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, IT JUST SHOWS HOW DESPERATE SHE IS," ONE BRITISH OFFICIAL OBSERVED.

IN THE OLD DAYS, MANY MERCHANT SHIPS WERE WITHOUT RADIO, BUT NOW, THE BRITISH POINTED OUT, THEY CAN FLASH THE WORD OF A RAIDER'S PRESENCE INSTANTLY.

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THEN THE HUNTING CRAFT, USING THE FAR-SEEING EYES OF MODERN NAVAL AVIATION, CAN CLOSE IN ON THE UNSUPPORTED ENEMY.

--YARBROUGH820PMREQUESTED-- --PKL-506PES---

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 5-(AP)-FOREIGN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY ARGENTINA WAS CONTINUING TO RECOGNIZE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE POLISH MINISTER IN BUENOS AIRES.

THEY ADDED THAT THEY DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE CONQUEST OF POLAND BECAUSE OF THE USE OF FORCE.

OCT 6 1939

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BERNE, SWITZERLAND, OCT 5-(AP)-RUMORS OF ESPIONAGE HAVE REACHED SUCH PROPORTIONS THROUGHOUT SWITZERLAND THAT THE HIGH COMMAND TODAY ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE WARNING THAT "THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES WILL ACT WITH ALL THE SEVERITY OF THE LAW AGAINST TRANSMISSION OF RUMORS WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

THE COMMUNIQUE CITED SPECIFICALLY THE RUMOR OF THE ARREST OF A HIGH SWISS OFFICER ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE, WHICH IT SAID WAS ENTIRELY FALSE.

"RECENTLY ILL-DISPOSED STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN SPREAD TO SUCH PROPORTIONS THAT AUTHORITIES WERE OBLIGED TO INTERVENE," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

OCT 6

KRIEGSMAN

AP

THE WAR TODAY

BY BENITT MACKENZIE

BY THIS TIME TOMORROW WE SHOULD HAVE HERR HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS AND KNOW WHETHER HE IS PREPARED TO MAKE THE FAR-REACHING CONCESSIONS NECESSARY TO INTEREST THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES IN ENDING THE WAR.

ALL GERMANY WAS A-HUSH TODAY IN ANTICIPATION OF THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN'S REICHSTAG SPEECH FRIDAY ON WHICH MAY TURN THE ENTIRE EUROPEAN UPHEAVAL.

WHAT DER FUEHRER MIGHT SAY WAS GUARDED AS A DEEP SECRET. OFFICIALDOM SAID POINTEDLY THAT SPECULATION WAS "HAZARDOUS AND A DISSERVICE TO EVERYONE." NEWSPAPERS ANNOUNCED THE MOMENTOUS SPEECH IN BLACK HEADLINES, BUT RAN FOR COVER WHEN IT CAME TO HAZARDING A GUESS ON ITS CONTENTS.

FROM THE UNDERCURRENT, HOWEVER, IT WAS CLEAR THAT GERMAN HOPES OF PEACE WERE CONFINED TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT HITLER MIGHT OUTLINE A BASIS ON WHICH HOSTILITIES COULD BE ENDED. THAT IS, IT WAS THOUGHT POSSIBLE HE MIGHT PRONOUNCE SOME NEW MAGE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ALLIES.

IN APPROACHING THE QUESTION OF PEACE IT IS NECESSARY NOT TO GET LOST IN A FOREST OF HIGH-SOUNDING PHRASES AND LOSE SIGHT OF WHAT THIS WAR REALLY IS ABOUT. THE MAKING OF PEACE ISN'T AS EASY AS IT MIGHT SEEM.

FUNDAMENTALLY THIS IS A CONFLICT TO DETERMINE WHO IS BOSS OF EUROPE.

AND IF THAT SOUNDS LIKE A CRUDE WAY OF PUTTING IT WE MIGHT SAY THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES CLAIM HITLER IS OUT FOR EUROPEAN DOMINATION BY AGGRESSION, WHILE DER FUEHRER MAINTAINS THAT ENGLAND--THE "POLICEMAN OF EUROPE"--IS TRYING TO ENCIRCLE GERMANY AND GARROTE IT PHYSICALLY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER YESTERDAY PUT HIS FINGER ON ONE OF THE GREATEST OBSTACLES TO PEACE WHEN HE SAID IN A SPEECH THAT "FRANCE DOES NOT WANT A TRUCE BETWEEN TWO AGGRESSIONS."

THAT WAS JUST ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES BELIEVE IF THEY DON'T "CRUSH HITLERISM" NOW THEY WILL HAVE TO DO IT LATER. THEY CLAIM TO THINK NOW IS THE APPOINTED TIME.

IN THIS CONNECTION, WHEN I WAS IN WARSAW JUST AFTER THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS LAST FALL, I HAD IT EMPHASIZED TO ME THAT IN 1933--THE YEAR HITLER CAME TO POWER--THE LATE MARSHAL PILSUDSKI ADDED TO HIS QUALIFICATIONS AS A MAJOR PROPHET. THE POLES CLAIM BY THE WAY, THAT THEIR HERO WAS PSYCHIC.

PILSUDSKI IS SAID TO HAVE URGED FRANCE AT THAT TIME TO WAGE A "PREVENTIVE" WAR AGAINST GERMANY, SAYING THAT THE FIGHT WOULD HAVE TO COME SOMETIME ANYWAY. THE POLISH LEADER INDICATE THAT PARIS

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REFUSED.

HITLER HAS MADE IT AMPLY CLEAR THAT HE DOESN'T WANT WAR WITH THE ALLIES. THE QUESTION NOW ARISES AS TO HOW FAR DOWN HE IS PREPARED TO CLIMB TO SECURE PEACE.

WHILE WE WAIT FOR THE VOICE FROM BERLIN, THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT IS PRODUCING HUMAN INTEREST IF NO MAJOR OFFENSIVES.

THE DEPTH OF THE ATTACHMENT OF THE EUROPEAN PEASANT FOR HIS LITTLE HOMESTEAD, AND THE LAND WHICH HE AND HIS FAMILY HAVE TILLED WITH LOVING CARE, IS WELL ILLUSTRATED IN A DESPATCH FROM HENRY C.CASSIDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS JUST VISITED THE FRENCH FRONT.

"A CASUAL GLANCE AT THE FRONT ITSELF GIVES THE IMPRESSION OF DESERTION," CASSIDY REPORTS. "ON CLOSE INSPECTION, HOWEVER, YOU SEE THAT BORDER VILLAGE HOUSES ARE FILLED WITH MEN AND THE BARNS WITH VEHICLES AND HORSES."

WE USED TO SEE A LOT OF THAT SORT OF THING IN FRANCE DURING THE WORLD WAR. MANY A TIME UP IN FLANDERS, "THE COCKPIT OF EUROPE," I HAVE SEEN PEASANTS--MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN--WORKING IN THEIR FIELDS ALMOST UP AGAINST THE ALLIED FIRING LINE, WHILE GREAT SHELLS EXPLODED NEAR THEM.

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THESE SIMPLE FOLK HAD BUT ONE THOUGHT--TO CLING TO THE ONLY HOME THEY KNEW, AND SHIELD IT AS WELL AS THEY COULD. OFTEN THEY GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR IT.

THE MILITARY USED TO TRY TO PERSUADE THEM TO GO AWAY TO SAFETY, BUT THEY MERELY SHOOK THEIR HEADS. ONLY WHEN THE AUTHORITIES COMPELLED THEM TO MOVE, OR AN ATTACK ACTUALLY SWEPT ACROSS THEIR TINY FARMS, WOULD THEY TRUDGE AWAY SAD-EYED FROM ALL THEY HELD DE-

INTO A STRANGE WORLD.

TODAY'S TAG-LINE:-THE GREAT MARBLE PEACE-PALACE WHICH HOUSES THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON THE TRANQUIL SHORE OF LAKE GENEVA IS BEING FORTIFIED AGAINST POSSIBLE AIR-RAIDS.-

EXPRESS

Allies Indicate They Will Turn Down Hitler's Peace; He Offers Truce and Conference—or War to the End; Might Consider Armistice if Proposed by Roosevelt

OCT 7 1939

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HITLER'S PROPOSALS

Berlin, Oct. 6 (A.P. Via Radio)—Adolf Hitler today told the Third Reich that it was clear to him a "certain Jewish capitalism and journalism is trying to bring about war."

"It is senseless that millions of lives should be sacrificed," Hitler said, "but if millions of lives are to be sacrificed to establish a new regime and destroy the present one, then millions of lives will be sacrificed.

"What are now the aims of the German Government? They are the creation of a boundary which will correspond to geographical and ethnological conditions and solution of the Jewish problem. These problems never can be solved over the conference table, and the nations of the world should be grateful that Germany and Russia have taken over their solution."

OCT 7 1939

By Louis P. Lochner
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

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His proposed conference, he said, must not, however, be held under a threat of force.

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In his long address there were some conciliatory touches, such as a statement that the greatest boon for Europe would be a British-German understanding, and he endeavored at great length to justify Germany's action in Poland.

He specifically assured the world that he had no designs on Rumania, the Ukraine, the Urals or Denmark, and said that in Eastern Europe generally, as well as in Scandinavia, his interests were wholly economic.

As to Germany's now close relations with Russia, he acknowledged that in the past he had declared that the U. S. S. R. was "organized on principles which differ from those held in Germany."

"If Stalin Can Be Friendly, So Can Reich"

But, he added: "Since it became clear that Stalin saw nothing in these Russian-Soviet principles which should prevent him from cultivating friendly relations with states of different political creeds, National Socialist Germany sees no reason why it should adopt another criterion."

The new German-Russian pact, he said, was not only one of peace, but also of constant, satisfactory cooperation for both states."

He put great stress on what he declared had been his efforts to "rid our relations with France of all trace of ill-will and to render them tolerable for both nations."

Balks At Peace "In Name Of Jewish Agitators"

Saying that peace could be had in the name of the world's peoples, but not in the name of "Jewish agitators," Hitler posed the question: "Why is there war in the West?"

In an address lasting an hour and twenty minutes, which some Nazis called the greatest speech for peace since the World War, Hitler coupled his suggestion for a general attempt to solve Europe's problems with a declaration that it could not be done "while cannons are thundering or mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it."

"If . . . these problems must be solved soon or late," he said, "then it would be more sensible to ackle their solution before millions of men are first uselessly sent to death and billions in riches are destroyed.

"A continuation of the present state of affairs in the West is unthinkable. Each day will soon demand increasing sacfices . . ."

Holds Arms Cut Essential To Security

Hitler introduced the subject of a peace conference by saying that the "most important condition" for a "real revival of economic life in and outside of Europe is the establishment of unconditionally guaranteed peace and of a sense of security on the part of individual nations."

"This security," he added, "will not only be rendered possible by a final sanctioning of the European status, but above all by a reduction of armaments to a reasonable and economically tolerable level.

"The essential part of this necessary sense of security, however, is a clear definition of the legitimate use and application of certain modern armaments which can at any given moment have such devastating effect on the pulsating life of every nation and hence create a permanent sense of insecurity. . . .

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Wants Clear And Binding International Pacts

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[Continued On Page 42, Column 1]

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"To achieve this great end the leading nations of this continent will one day have to come together in order to draw up, accept and guarantee a statute on a comprehensive basis which will insure for them all a sense of security, of calm. In short of peace.

Draws Picture Of War's Spread

"Such conferences could not possibly be held without the most thorough preparation—that is, without exact elucidation of every point at issue. It is equally impossible that such a conference, which is to determine the fate of this continent for many years to come, could carry on its deliberations while cannons are thundering or mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it.

Referring, then, to the "unthinkable" state of affairs in the West, he added:

"From both sides (eventually) destruction will strike deeper, deeper, and, whatever cannot be reached by long-distance guns, will be destroyed from the air. . . . This battle of destruction won't be confined to the land. No, it will reach far out over the sea.

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"One day, however, there will again be a frontier between Germany and France, but instead of flourishing towns there will be ruins and endless graveyards.

"Mr. Churchill (Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty) and his companions may interpret these opinions of mine as weaknesses or cowardice if they like. I need not occupy myself with what they think; I make these statements simply because it goes without saying that I wish to spare my own people this suffering.

Last Peace Bid, He Says

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"Mr. Churchill may be convinced that Great Britain will win. I do not doubt for a single moment that Germany will be victorious. Destiny will decide who is right. One thing only is certain. In the course of world history there have never been two victors, but very often only losers. This seems to me to have been the case in the last war. May those peoples and their leaders who are of the same mind now make their reply. And let those who consider war to be a better solution reject by outstretched hand."

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Hitler outlined five "aims and tasks" resulting from the collapse of Poland "in so far as the German sphere of interest is concerned." These were:

1. Demarcation of a German border which "will do justice to the historical, ethnological and economic facts."
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Expands On Fifth Point

Developing the fifth point, he declared this was not a problem restricted only "to this particular sphere, but a task with far wider implications, for the east and south of Europe is to a large extent filled with splinters of German nationality, whose existence cannot be main-

HITLER'S PROPOSALS

Berlin, Oct. 6 (A.P. Via Radio)—Adolf Hitler today told the Third Reich that it was clear to him a "certain Jewish capitalism and journalism is trying to bring about war."

"It is senseless that millions of lives should be sacrificed," Hitler said, "but if millions of lives are to be sacrificed to establish a new regime and destroy the present one, then millions of lives will be sacrificed.

"What are now the aims of the German Government? They are the creation of a boundary which will correspond to geographical and ethnological conditions and solution of the Jewish problem. These problems never can be solved over the conference table, and the nations of the world should be grateful that Germany and Russia have taken over their solution."

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In the very existence of such splinters, he said, "lies the reason and cause for continual international disturbances . . . it is, therefore, essential for a far-sighted ordering of the life of Europe that resettlement should be undertaken here so as to remove at least part of the material for European conflicts."

Pictures Army's Deeds

DNB, the official news agency, sent out an "unofficial version" of the speech, from which the following is taken:

"We have again summoned you here to give you an insight into the present and, as far as possible, the future. This ringing of bells signifies that Germany is celebrating a great and historically unique victory." (Demonstrations were being held throughout the Reich as he spoke.)

"An army of about fifty infantry and cavalry divisions (in Poland) entered the lists against us. . . . Destruction of our German Reich was regarded as self-evident.

"Eight days after the outbreak of this fight the die had been cast."

Hitler then gave a glowing picture of deeds performed by the German army in Poland.

On Army's Achievements

Of the Polish operations he said, "German armies . . . covered distances and spaces for the achievement of which more than fourteen months would have been necessary twenty-five years ago."

During the first twenty minutes of his speech he described Germany's military successes in the war against Poland.

For the next twenty minutes he dwelt on the political side of that war, bringing out Gemany's friendship for Russia and asserting that Germany was not striving for world hegemony.

"All Humanity Benefitted"

During the next fifteen minutes, he discussed what he called his practical revision of the Versailles Treaty, declaring that what he had done was a happy event for all humanity.

He had revised the treaty bloodlessly, he said, except for the last phase—a reference to the Polish war.

"Our Cool Wisdom"

"That the last remnant of the Polish army was able to hold out in Warsaw, Modlin and Hela until October is attributable solely to our cool wisdom and feeling of responsibility," Hitler said.

"I had forbidden the sacrifice of more men than absolutely necessary. . . . Whatever it was absolutely essential to do was done without regard for sacrifice. What, however, could be avoided was left undone. . . .

"An attempt to persuade responsible Polish army leadership—in so far as there was any—concerning the purposelessness, yes, the madness of resistance especially in a city of a million inhabitants, proved vain.

"Pity For Women And Children"

"The generalissimo who himself fled in an inglorious manner compelled his country to a resistance which at best had to lead to its destruction. (Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz was the Polish commander.)

"The city (Warsaw) was converted into a fortress. . . . The entire population was called upon to participate in the fight.

"Out of pity for women and children I offered those in charge at Warsaw at least to permit the civil population to depart. I offered a truce. . . . The proud Polish city commandant did not even deign to reply. . . .

Tells of Surrender Demands

"Bombers and heavy artillery were directed to attack only objects which were military beyond peradventure of a doubt."

Hitler then related the history of the various additional attempts to persuade Warsaw to surrender and his efforts to get foreigners out of the city.

"I finally ordered the attack to begin September 25," he said. "The same defense (command) which first considered it beneath its dignity even entertained more humane proposals then and very quickly changed its attitude.

"May those peoples and their leaders who are of the same mind (as himself) now make their reply," he said in his hour and twenty-minute speech to the Reichstag and the world. "And let those who consider war to be the better solution reject my outstretched hand."

He said that his aim in making this statement was to spare his own people suffering.

Says Germany Will Win.

"Neither force of arms nor lapse of time will conquer Germany," he declared. "It is infantile to hope for the disintegration of our people."

These were among the other most material phases of his speech:

1. A renunciation of further territorial claims, save for his old colonial demands.

2. A declaration that Germany and Soviet Russia together would "relieve one of the acutest danger spots of Europe" by working for a peace zone in eastern Europe.

3. A specific assurance to the world that he had no designs on Rumania, the Ukraine, the Urals or Denmark, and an expression that in eastern Europe generally, and Scandinavia as well, his interests were wholly economic.

4. A declaration that one of Germany's tasks in dealing with fallen Poland was the establishment of a "new order of ethnographic conditions, that is to say resettlement of nationalities"—and a further declaration that it was a problem not restricted "to this particular sphere, but a task with far wider implications, for the east and south of Europe is to a large extent filled with splinters of German nationality, whose existence cannot be maintained."

Now Awaits Reply of Allies.

Collaborators said Hitler regarded his proposals as "formal" and that he would now wait for Great Britain and France to act on them.

Saying that if the present war was allowed to go on the "vigor of every nation will be sapped on the battlefields," Hitler added it would be a struggle in which "there are no longer any islands"—an obvious reference to Britain's vulnerability to air attack.

Such a war carried to the end, he added, would leave a frontier of "ruins and endless graves" between Germany and France.

Der Fuehrer began speaking at 12:06 P. M.—6:06 A. M. New York time.

During the speech he made conciliatory references to both Britain and France.

No Demand to Make.

Germany, he said, had no demand to make on England or France, and thus there was no reason for carrying on the struggle.

These were the prerequisities he listed as essential to European security:

Clarification of the foreign policies and aims of European States; reorganization of the internal economic system of individual States—along with organization of markets and currency regulation—to revive international trade; establishment of an "unconditionally guaranteed peace" and a sense of security on the part of individual nations by sanctioning Europe as remade and by reducing armaments.

"Why should this war in the West be fought?" he asked. "For the restoration of Poland? The Poland of the Versailles treaty will never rise again. This is guaranteed by two of the largest States in the world."

He ended his speech as follows:

"As Fuehrer of the German people and chancellor of the Reich I can only plead God at this moment that He has so wonderfully blessed us in our hard struggle for what is our right, and beg Him that we and all other nations may find the right way, so that not only the German people but all Europe may once more be granted the blessing of peace."

Reich's Relations to Russia.

As to Germany's currently close relations with Russia, he acknowledged that in the past he had declared that the U. S. S. R. was "organized on principles which differ from those held in Germany. But, he added:

"Since it became clear that (Joseph) Stalin saw nothing in these Russian-Soviet principles which should prevent him from initiating friendly relations with States of different political creeds, National Socialist Germany sees no reason why it should adopt another criterion."

The new German-Russian pact, he said, was not only one "of peace, but also of constant, satisfactory cooperation for both states."

In his address which some Nazis called the greatest speech for peace since the world war, Hitler coupled his suggestion for a general attempt to solve Europe's problems with a declaration that it could not be done "while cannons are thundering or mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it."

Urges Solution Now.

"If . . . these problems must be solved sooner or later," he said, "then it would be more sensible to tackle their solution before millions of men are first uselessly sent to death and billions in riches are destroyed.

"A continuation of the present state of affairs in the West is unthinkable. Each day will soon demand increasing sacrifices. . . ."

He introduced the subject of a peace conference by saying that the "most important condition" for a "real revival of economic life in and outside of Europe is the establishment of unconditionally guaranteed peace and of a sense of security on the part of individual nations."

"This security," he added, "will not only be rendered possible by a final sanctioning of the European status, but above all by a reduction of armaments to a reasonable and economically tolerable level.

Wants Arms Use Defined.

"The essential part of this necessary sense of security, however, is a clear definition of the legitimate use and application of certain modern armaments which can at any given moment have such devastating effect on the pulsating life of every nation and hence create a permanent sense of insecurity. . .

"I believe, however, that a sense of national security will not return to Europe until clear and binding international agreements have provided a comprehensive definition of the legitimate and illegitimate use of armaments.

. . . It must surely be possible to emulate the Red Cross and draw up some universally valid international regulation. It is only when this is achieved that peace can reign particularly in our densely populated continent—peace which, uncontaminated by suspicion or fear, will provide the only possible condition for real economic prosperity.

"To achieve this great end the leading nations of this Continent will one day have to come together in order to draw up, accept and guarantee a statute on a comprehensive basis which will insure for them all a sense of security, of calm, in short of peace.

Makes Plea for Armistice.

"Such a conference could not possibly be held without the most thorough preparation, that is, without exact elucidation of every point at issue. It is equally impossible that such a conference which is to determine the fate of this Continent for many years to come could carry on its deliberations while cannons are thundering or mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it.

Referring then to the "unthinkable" state of affairs in the West, he added:

"From both sides (eventually) destruction will strike deeper, and whatever cannot be reached by long distance guns will be destroyed from the air. . . . This battle of destruction won't be confined to the land. No, it will reach far out over the sea.

"Today there are no longer any islands. And the national wealth of Europe will be scattered in form of shells, and the vigor of every nation will be sapped on the battlefields."

Of the Polish operations he said, "German armies covered distances and spaces for the achievement of which more than fourteen months would have been necessary twenty-five years ago."

Der Fuehrer made more or less specific proposals for the erection of a Polish state provided that it "not be a center of intrigue" against Germany and Russia, and settlement of eastern Europe's minority trouble, including some regime for Jews.

During the first twenty minutes of his speech he described Germany's military successes in the war against Poland.

For the next twenty minutes he dwelt on the political side of the war in the East, bringing out Germany's friendship for Russia and asserting that Germany was not striving for world hegemony.

During the next fifteen minutes he discussed what he called his practical revision of the Versailles Treaty, declaring that what he had done was a happy event for all humanity.

He had revised the treaty bloodlessly, he said, with the exception of the last phase—a reference to the Polish war.

"That the last remnant of the Polish Army was able to hold out in Warsaw, Modlin and Hela until October is attributable solely to our cool wisdom and feeling of responsibility," Hitler said.

Says He Sought to Save Lives.

"I had forbidden the sacrifice of more men than absolutely necessary . . . whatever it was absolutely essential to do was done without regard for sacrifices. What, however, could be avoided was left undone. . . .

"An attempt to persuade responsible Polish Army leadership—in so far as there was any— concerning the purposelessness, yes, the madness of resistance especially in a city of a million inhabitants, proved vain.

"The generalissimo who himself fled in an inglorious manner compelled his country to a resistance which at best had to lead to its destruction.

[Marshal Edward Smigly Rydz was Polish commander.]

"The city was converted into a fortress . . . the entire population was called upon to participate in the fight.

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NAZI CITES HORRORS IF OFFER IS REFUSED

Der Fuehrer Bars Any Attempt to Restore Poland—Renews Colonial Demands —Urges Arms Conference

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler today proposed a European peace settlement "on a comprehensive basis," but added that if the allies rejected his "outstretched hand," "this statement will have been my last."

"Then we shall fight," he went on, and pictured the new war as one sure to bring unprecedented horror to the world.

at Warsaw at least to permit the civil population to depart. I offered a truce . . . the proud Polish city commandant did not even deign to reply . . .

"Bombers and heavy artillery were directed to attack only objects which were military beyond preadventure of a doubt."

Hitler then related the history of the various additional attempts to persuade Warsaw to surrender and his efforts to get foreigners out of the city.

Scores Polish Leadership.

"I finally ordered the attack to begin September 25," he said. "The same defense [command] which first considered it beneath its dignity even entertained more humane proposals then and very quickly changed its attitude.

"The German attack began September 25-27. It [the city] capitulated. With 120,000 men, it did not dare to make a bold sally but preferred to down its arms. No comparison with the Alcazar [the siege of Nationalists in a military citadel in the Spanish civil war] is in place here.

"The Polish soldier as an individual fought bravely in various places, but his leadership, beginning from the top, can only be characterized as irresponsible, conscienceless and incompetent.

"I make these assertions to anticipate the formulation of historic legends."

He narrated the plan of the Polish campaign, much along the lines of the German Army High Command's closing survey September 23.

Rise to Hear Death List.

"Now that I am about to give you the number of our dead and wounded," he continued, "I ask you to rise.

"Even if this number hardly totals a twentieth part of what we believed at the beginning of the campaign we might have to fear, yet let us not forget that every one who here gave his life made the greatest sacrifice that any man can make for his people.

"According to the casualty list of September 30, which will not change materially, total losses for the army, navy and air force, including officers, was the following: 10,572 killed, 30,322 wounded and 3,404 missing."

Hitler turned to Germany's new relations with Russia which, he said, grew out of the collapse of Poland.

Relations With Russia.

"If this step on Germany's part (steps to liquidate Poland) has resulted in a community of interests with Russia," Hitler declared, "that is due not only to a similarity of problems affecting the two States, but also to that conclusion which both States have arrived at with regard to their future relationships.

"In my speech at Danzig I already declared that Russia was organized on principles which differ from those held in Germany.

"However, since it became clear that Stalin saw nothing in these Russian-Soviet principles which should prevent him from cultivating friendly relations with States of different political creed, National Socialist Germany sees no reason why it should adopt another criterion.

"The Soviet Union is the Soviet Union, Nationalist Germany is Nationalist Germany. But one thing is certain: From the moment when the two States agreed to respect each other's distinctive regime and principles, every reason for a mutually hostile attitude has disappeared."

Tracing then the past relations between Russia and Germany, Hitler added:

"It is easy to understand that capitalist States of the west are interested today in playing of these two States and their principles against one another. For this purpose, and until it is realized, they would certainly regard the Soviet Union as a sufficiently respectable partner for conclusion of useful military pacts."

Hitler said the Western States regard it as a "peace" because their approaches to Russia were rejected and, instead, a rapprochement between Germany and Russia resulted.

He said the German-Russian agreement was the best refutation of assertions by "insolent journalists" that "Germany is aspiring to world domination."

Outlines Five Aims.

He then outlined five "aims and tasks" resulting from the collapse of Poland "in so far as the German sphere of interests is concerned."

These, he said, were:

1. Demarcation of a German border which "will do justice to the historical, ethnological and economic facts."

2. Pacification of the entire conquered territory "by restoring tolerable measures of peace and order."

3. A guaranty of security for Germany and its entire sphere of interest.

4. Re-establishment and re-organization of life, trade and transport.

5. Establishment of a "new order of ethnographic conditions, that is to say, resettlement of nationalities."

Developing the fifth point, Der Fuehrer declared that this was not a problem restricted only "to this particular sphere but a task with far wider implications, for the east and south of Europe is to a large extent filled with splinters of German nationality, whose existence cannot be maintained."

In the very existence of such splinters, he said, "lies the reason and cause for continual international disturbances. . . . It is, therefore, essential for a far-sighted ordering of the life of Europe that resettlement should be undertaken here so as to remove at least part of the material for European conflicts."

Analyzes Versailles.

Germany and Soviet Russia will support each other in attaining this end, Hitler said, and "never will allow a residual Polish State of the future to become a disturbing factor" for Germany or for good relations between Berlin and Moscow.

Der Fuehrer then launched into an analysis of the "methods of Versailles" and why they "proved an utter failure."

"Since the resurrection of the German people" through National Socialism (Nazism), he declared, relations existing between Germany and surrounding nations had been cleared up to a great extent.

"The uncertainty that today is weighing down the common life of nations is not due to German demands," Hitler asserted, "but to malignant insinuations published in the so-called democracies.

"German demands themselves were formulated in a very clear and precise way.

"They have, it is true, found their fulfillment not thanks to the insight of the League of Nations but thanks to the dynamics of natural development.

"The aim of German foreign policy as pursued by me has never been other than to guarantee the existence, that is to say, the life of the German people, to remove the injustice and nonsense contained in the treaty which not only destroyed Germany economically but has drawn victor nations into disaster as well."

Then Hitler expressed his conviction that it was "fortunate for humanity" that he had succeeded in removing the "craziest, most impossible" Versailles clauses without bloodshed in all cases but Poland and "without compromising foreign statesmen in the internal politics of their countries."

Summarizes His Efforts.

Hitler summarized under ten lations between ourselves and our points his efforts to "clear up reneighbors."

He mentioned non-aggression pacts with the Baltic States and Germany's endeavors to establish and continue friendly relations with countries such as The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Italy.

He laid special stress on his efforts "to rid our relations with France of all trace of ill will and to render them tolerable for both nations . . . the return of the Saar territory was one demand which I regarded as an indispensable precondition of a French-German understanding. After France herself had found a just solution to this problem, Germany had no further claims against France.

"No such claim exists any longer and no such claim shall ever be put forward."

Cites Alsace-Lorraine.

Alsace-Lorraine, Hitler said, "does not constitute a problem which could even interfere with French-German relations" because, he said, it was of "slight" importance to Germany.

"It is impossible for a French statesman to get up and declare that I have ever made any demands on France, the fulfillment of which would have been incompatible with French honor or French interests," he maintained.

The Reichstag thundered with cheers when he added, "it is, however, true that instead of demands I have always expressed to France my desire to bury forever our ancient enmity."

Turning to Germany's other enemy in the west, Hitler declared he had devoted "no less effort" to achieve British-German friendship.

Wants British Friendship.

He [illegible] ever having acted contrary to British interests.

"Animosity on the part of certain British statesmen and journalists," he charged, had caused the failure of those endeavors.

Asserting that the aim of these men was "to seize the first opportunity in order to resume the fight with Germany," Hitler expressed belief that "there can only be real peace in Europe and throughout the world if Germany and England come to an understanding."

"Because of this conviction," he continued, "I have often shown the way to an understanding. If in the end there was not the desired result, it was not really my fault."

This source also said Hitler would accept it if proposed by the head of some other important neutral state.

The statements were given in an interpretation of the salient points of Hitler's speech today before the Reichstag.

Neutrals Cautioned

Hitler's address, this source said, essentially was an "appeal to neutrals to consider the present European situation as one of peaceful war in which their own vital interests would be seriously affected if the war continued, rather than one of conflict to be settled between two warring groups."

In other words, he said, Hitler would look favorably upon intervention by a neutral or neutrals to bring the war to an end.

Reaction "Optimistic"

The reaction of neutrals and Germany's friends such as Italy and Soviet Russia to Hitler's "[illegible] speech" was considered more important than the reaction of Britain and France, although the first reports as to how the British Government took the speech were regarded as "optimistic."

[Editor's Note: Britain promised a careful but wary examination of the speech. Premier Daladier of France said the war would continue until "the victory which alone will permit assurance of a regime of real justice and lasting peace in Europe."]

Peace Parley Possible

There was even a hint that the German Government might consent to the holding of a peace conference in Washington or somewhere else in the Americas far from the scene of the European strife.

problem likewise was considered a bid for the favor of Americans.

Failing a reply through neutrals or directly from Britain and France, the sinking of a submarine or a ship or the shelling of a city would be taken as a negative answer and the "expectable German reply would follow," the authorized source said.

Reich Ready For Either

If, however, he went on, it becomes clear that Hitler's "peace efforts" are taken as a sign of weakness his "reply" will come swift and fast. This source added that "our readiness for peace is just as great as our readiness for war."

Germany's present plan as stated by Hitler, it was said, includes proposals which [illegible] countries had been making for years but which Germany then felt she could not accept.

She rejected such proposals as collective security, freer trade, solution of minority problems and other ideals associated with the League of Nations' activities because, it was asserted, "the fundamental conditions which would permit Germany to have accepted them were not present."

Reversal Possible

Now, however, with revision of the Versailles treaty considered virtually accomplished, Germany was represented to be in a position to accept many of the things which Britain and France themselves formerly advocated.

It was stated flatly that Hitler did not intend to create a Polish protectorate, but beyond that it was asserted the Führer has not made up his mind as to the exact form the new Polish state would have.

The degree of independence the state would have, this source said, would depend largely on the attitude of the Polish people toward Germany.

Although Hitler said Germany and Russia alone would decide Poland's fate, this, however, does not eliminate the possibility of discussing the Polish [illegible]

REPORTED OPEN TO TRUCE IF ROOSEVELT, OR OTHER NEUTRAL, PROPOSES ONE

Führer Said To Regard Reaction Of Non-Belligerents To His Speech As More Important Than That Of Britain And France

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 6—An authorized source said tonight that Adolf Hitler would accept an armistice if proposed by President Roosevelt with the view to a general European settlement.

Hitler was represented as willing to wait from eight to ten days—longer than originally expected—for world opinion on his peace plan to consolidate.

There has been a marked tendency since the beginning of the war to forget all the [illegible]story things said in Germany about Mr. Roosevelt. This ostensibly resulted from a desire to win his and the American people's sympathy by "correct" conduct of the war and scrupulous observance of prize laws on the part of submarine and other naval commanders.

Warning Also Evidence

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's warning to the American naval attache here that conspirators had plotted the sinking of the United States liner Iroquois, now en route to New York with American refugees, was taken as further evidence of a desire to appease American public opinion.

Hitler's offer in his speech today to attempt to find a solution to the Jewish

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Hitler Oers Europe Peace Or Nazi 'Victory'

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 6—"Adolph Hitler today offered peace in Europe or a fight in which "I do not doubt for a single moment that Germany will be victorious."

"Let those who consider war to be the better solution reject my outstretched hand," he said, and authoritative sources indicated he expected an answer in less than a week.

Outlining his stand in an address of one hour and twenty minutes before the Reichstag, the Reichsführer envisaged a conference of European nations to insure peace in the future.

"Why should this war in the west be fought?" he asked.

"For restoration of Poland? Poland of the Versailles treaty will never rise again."

Should it be fought to give Germany a new regime? Hitler further asked.

"Then millions of human lives will be sacrificed in vain," he said, "for neither will the German Reich go to pieces nor will a second Treaty of Versailles be made."

Warns Of Future

Continuing, he warned:

"And even should this come to pass after three, four or even eight years of war, then this second Versailles would once more become the source of French conflict in the future."

"The most important task," Hitler told the Reichstag, "is the creation of not only a belief in but also a sense of European security."

Aims in the foreign policy of European nations therefore "should be made perfectly clear," he said, and he sketched as cardinal points in Germany's policy:

1. The Treaty of Versailles is "obsolete" and without need of further revision "apart from demand for adequate colonial possessions justly due the Reich. . . . This is not a demand "backed by force" but a demand based on political justice and sane economic principles."
2. Reorganization of production in the various states, organization of markets and "a final currency regulation" for gradual removal of obstacles in the way or unrestricted trade.
3. "Establishment of an unconditionally guaranteed peace and of a sense of security on the part of the individual nations."

Would Reduce Armaments

For this security, he said, there must be "the final sanctioning of the European status," reduction of armaments "to a reasonable and economically tolerable level" and humanization of the use of war weapons.

To achieve prosperity, Hitler went on, "the leading nations of this continent will one day have to come together in order to draw up, accept and guarantee a statute on a comprehensive basis which will insure for them all a sense of security, of calm, in short, of peace."

But such a conference, he warned, could not be held without "thorough preparation and it could not 'carry on its deliberations while cannon are thundering' as mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it."

Paints Picture Of Death

Then, in contrasting this goal for the future with the possibilities of continued war on the Western front, he painted a picture of death and destruction by airplanes and artillery.

"And this battle of destruction will not be confined to the land," he said. "No, it will reach far out over the sea.

"Today there are no longer any islands. And the national wealth of Europe will be scattered in the form of shells and the vigor of every nation will be sapped on the battlefields."

"I make these statements," he declared, "simply because it goes without saying that I wish to spare my own people this suffering.

"If, however, the opinions of Messrs. Churchill (Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty) and followers should prevail, this statement will have been my last.

"Then we shall fight. Neither force of arms nor lapse of time will conquer Germany. There never will be another November, 1918, in German history. . . .

"Mr. Churchill may be convinced that Great Britain will win. I do not doubt for a single moment that Germany will be victorious.

"Destiny will decide who is right.

"One thing only is certain. In the course of world history, there have never been two victors, but very often only losers. This seems to me to have been the case in the last war.

"May those people and their leaders who are of the same mind now make their reply. And let those who consider war to be the better solution reject my outstretched hand."

Relations With Others

Points of the Führer's address devoted to Germany's relations with other states included:

SOVIET RUSSIA—The new pact of friendship and mutual interest . . . signed between Germany and the Soviet Union will insure not only peace but a constant satisfactory cooperation for both states.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE—Germany does not aim at domination of the Urals, the Ukraine, Rumania and other territories; frontiers with Yugoslavia and Hungary "are unalterable."

NORTHERN EUROPE—Germany's interests in the Baltic states are "exclusively economic"; with other northern states there is no conflict; friendship has been the goal in dealings with the Netherlands and Belgium as well as with Switzerland.

ITALY—Any possibility of a conflict of interests of a territorial nature has been removed. One-time enemies during the World War, they (Germany and Italy) have become sincere friends.

FRANCE—After the return of the Saar, "Germany had no further claims against France. . . . I have always expressed to France my desire to bury forever our ancient enmity and bring together these two nations, both of which have such glorious pasts."

GREAT BRITAIN—"I have devoted no less effort to the achievement of an Anglo-German understanding, nay, more than that, of an Anglo-German friendship. At no time have I ever acted contrary to British interests. . . . I actually considered it as one of my life aims to reconcile these two peoples . . ."

Only One Real Peace

"But I believe even today," Hitler said, "that there can only be real peace in Europe and throughout the world if Germany and England come to an understanding."

He asked the deputies to rise as he announced Germany's casualties:

"According to the casualty list of up to the thirtieth of September, 1939, which won't change materially, the total losses for the army, navy and air force, including officers, are as follows: 10,572 killed; 30,322 wounded; 3,404 missing". He announced the number of prisoners taken by the Germans as 694,000.

Assails Rise Of Poland

In explaining the "historically unprecedented collapse of a structure purported to be a state," he said Poland had been created at Versailles "in utter disregard of almost 500 years of experience, without consideration for the lesson of historical development during many centuries, without appreciation for ethnographic conditions and with no regard for all economic expediencies."

Hitler said Germany nevertheless attempted to negotiate with Poland but met only with refusals. These, he said, could be traced to boasts of the Polish army's power by its generals and to the guarantees of aid by France and Britain.

His scorn for the League of Nations remained unchanged, however, for he said: "The League of Nations isn't a living but an already dead thing," and "none of the revisions recognized (in the Versailles treaty) as necessary from the outset ever have been effected by the League of Nations."

Envisages Migrations

Hitler made it evident that an international conference, if called, cannot concern itself with the Polish conquest nor events in eastern Europe, but must accept as accomplished such rearrangements as the Nazi regime has achieved hitherto and Germany and Russia propose in the future to agree upon.

He did, however, envisage possible new migrations of Europe's multifarious peoples and races when he said in speaking of southeastern Europe:

"It is essential for farsighted ordering of the life of Europe that resettlement should be undertaken here so as to remove at least a part of the material for European conflicts."

He reiterated his conviction that Western democracies are causing all the trouble in Europe.

"The uncertainty that today is weighing down the common life of nations is not due to German demands, but to the malignant insinuations published in the so-called democracies," he opined.

Text of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Address on His War Aims Before the German Reichstag

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Following is the official translation of Chancellor Hitler's speech to the Reichstag today:

It was a fateful hour, on the first of September of this year, when you met here as representatives of the German people. I had to inform you then of serious decisions which had been forced upon us as a result of the intransigeant and provocative action of a certain State.

Since then five weeks have gone by. I have asked you to come here today in order to give you an account of what has passed, the necessary insight into what is happening at present and, so far as that is possible, into the future as well.

For the last two days our towns and villages have been decorated with flags and symbols of the new Reich. Bells are ringing to celebrate a great victory, which, of its kind, is unique in history. A State of no less than 36,000,000 inhabitants, with an army of almost fifty infantry and cavalry divisions, took up arms against us. Their arms were far reaching, their confidence in their ability to crush Germany knew no bounds.

After one week of fighting there could no longer be any doubt as to the outcome. Whenever Polish troops met German units, they were driven back or dispersed. Poland's ambitious strategy for a great offensive against the territory of the Reich collapsed within the first forty-eight hours of the campaign. Death-defying in attack, advancing at an unconquerable rate of progress, infantry, armored detachments, air force and units of the navy were soon dictating the course of events.

Masters Throughout Campaign

They were masters of the situation throughout the campaign. In a fortnight's time the major part of the Polish Army was either scattered, captured or surrounded. In the meantime, however, the German Army had covered distances and occupied regions which twenty-five years ago would have taken over fourteen months to conquer.

Even though a number of peculiarly gifted newspaper strategists in other parts of the world attempted to describe the pace at which this campaign progressed as not coming up to Germany's expectations, we ourselves all know that in all history there has scarcely been a comparable military achievement.

That the last remnants of the Polish Army were able to hold out in Warsaw, Modlin and on Hela Peninsula until Oct. 1 was not due to their prowess in arms, but only to our cool thinking and our sense of responsibility.

I forbade the sacrifice of more human lives than was absolutely necessary. That is to say, I deliberately released the German Supreme Command from adherence to a principle still observed in the Great War demanding that for the sake of prestige certain objectives must under all circumstances be reached within a certain time limit.

Everything which it is imperative to do will be done regardless of sacrifice, but what can be avoided will not be done.

There would have been no difficulty for us in breaking the resistance of Warsaw between the 10th and 12th of September, just as we finally broke it Sept. 25-27, only that in the first place I wanted to spare German lives and in the second place I still clung to the hope, misdirected though it was, that the Polish side might for once be guided by responsible common sense instead of by irresponsible lunacy. But in this instance we were once more confronted with the spectacle which we had witnessed before on the largest possible scale.

Warsaw Forced to Resist

The attempt to convince the responsible Polish command—in so far as it existed—that it was futile and in fact insane to attempt resistance, especially in a city of more than a million inhabitants, proved entirely fruitless. A "generalissimo," who himself took to inglorious flight, forced upon the capital of his country a resistance which could never lead to anything but its destruction.

Since it was realized that Warsaw's fortifications alone were not likely to withstand the German attack, the entire city was converted into a fortress and barricaded in every direction. Batteries were mounted in every square and great courtyard, thousands of machine-gun posts manned and the whole population called up to take part in the fighting.

Sheer sympathy for women and children caused me to make an offer to those in command of Warsaw at least to let civilian inhabitants leave the city. I declared a temporary armistice and safeguards necessary for evacuation, with the result that we all waited for emissaries just as fruitlessly as we had waited at the end of August for a Polish negotiator. The proud Polish commander of the city did not even condescend to reply.

To make sure, I extended the time limit and ordered bombers and heavy artillery to attack only military objectives, repeating my proposal in vain. I thereupon made an offer that the whole suburb of Praga would not be bombarded at all, but should be reserved for the civilian population in order to make it possible for them to take refuge there.

This proposal, too, was treated with contempt on the part of the Poles. Twice I attempted to evacuate at least the international colony from the city. In this I finally succeeded after great difficulties, in the case of the Russian colony, actually at the last moment. I then ordered a general attack on the city for Sept. 25.

The same defenders who at first considered it beneath their dignity even to reply to my humane proposals, made on grounds of humanity, then very rapidly changed face. The German attack opened on Sept. 25, and Warsaw capitulated on the 27th.

With 120,000 men the defenders did not even attempt to break through as our German General Litzmann once did at Brzesiny with a vastly inferior force, but, on the contrary, preferred to lay down arms.

No Comparison With Alcazar

Any comparison with the Alcazar is entirely out of place. There for weeks on end Spanish heroes defied the bitterest attacks and earned a right to lasting fame. Here, on the other hand, a great city was unscrupulously exposed to destruction, only to capitulate after [illegible]-eight-hour assault.

The [illegible] soldiers as individuals fought bravely [illegible] many occasions, but their officers, beginning with the command, can only be described as irresponsible, unconscientious and inefficient. Before the bombardment of Hela I had also given orders that not a single man should be sacrificed until the most careful preparation for action had been made. There, too, surrender came at the very moment when the Germans had at length announced their intention of attacking and had begun

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...refusing to the assistance of the infantry. Men of our armored mechanized units who, with dauntless courage and heedless of counter-attacks and numerical superiority of the enemy, attacked again and again are worthy of this legend.

Such a legend should also immortalize the airmen who, fearless of death and knowing that if anti-aircraft fire did not kill them in the air, they would, if forced to make a parachute landing, inevitably suffer frightful death, continued with steadfast courage to carry out reconnoissance flights and attacks with bombs or machine-gun fire whenever they were commanded to do so and whenever they found objectives.

The same is true of the brave men of our submarine fleet. If, within four weeks, we totally annihilated a State with a population of 36,000,000 and corresponding military strength, and if during this whole period our victorious arms have not suffered a single setback, this cannot be ascribed simply to good luck but constituted certain proof of fine training, excellent leadership and indomitable courage.

Right to Laurel Proved

German soldiers have once more firmly established the right to wear the laurel wreath of which they were meanly deprived in 1918. We all owe a debt of deep, solemn gratitude to many unknown, unnamed heroes of our people. For the first time they came from every province of Germany to serve with the colors. But the blood which they shed in a common cause will form a closer bond of union than could be forged by the mere structure of a State.

Our knowledge of the strength of our fighting forces fills us all with a well of confidence, for they have not only proved that they are strong in attack, but also that they are strong in retaining what they have won. The excellent training received by the individual officers and men has been amply justified. It is this training which is responsible for the extremely few casualties which—hard as they are for the individual to bear—are on the whole far less than we ventured to expect.

Admittedly the total number of casualties gives no idea of the severity of the various encounters, for certain regiments and divisions suffered very heavy losses when they were attacked by Polish forces which were numerically superior or came into conflict with such forces when they themselves were attacking.

I believe I need refer to only two episodes which serve as examples for many in the long series of battles and encounters which followed each other in such rapid succession:

When, in order to cover the advance of Colonel General von Reichenau's armies toward the Vistula, divisions of Colonel General Blaskowitz's armies were moving in formation in the direction of Warsaw, with the objective of turning an attack launched by the Polish central army against General von Reichenau's flank, General Blaskowitz's army was suddenly attacked on the march by the Polish Army, the main section of which had been assumed to be retreating toward the Vistula.

This was a desperate attempt on the part of the Polish Army to break the ring which threatened to enclose them. Four Polish divisions and several cavalry contingents hurled themselves against one single German regular division, which being in extended formation had to defend a line nearly nineteen miles in length.

Outnumbered 6 to 1

Despite the fact that the enemy outnumbered them by five or six to one and that the men were overfatigued, having been fighting or on the march for several days, this division bore the brunt of the attack which it repulsed, partly fighting at close quarters, neither retreating nor wavering, until the necessary reinforcements were brought up.

And while the enemy was triumphantly broadcasting the news that they had [illegible] through to Lodz, the general [illegible] the division, his wounded [illegible] in splints, was reporting to me on the details of the attack, the failure of the attempt to break through our lines and the courageous behavior of his men. Of course, the losses on this occasion were heavy.

A German division composed of older ranks, along with other small contingents, had been instructed to drive the Poles into the northern part of the Polish Corridor, to take Gdynia and then advance in the direction of the Hela Peninsula.

This division was opposed by Polish picked troops, marines, ensigns and non-commissioned officers, the cadet corps, naval artillery and mounted troops.

With calm assurance, the German division set about its appointed task, the performance of which brought it into conflict with that enemy far superior in numbers. Within the space of a few days, however, the Poles were driven back from one position to another, 12,000 prisoners were taken, Gdynia was freed, Oxhoeft captured, and another 4,700 men driven out onto the peninsula of Hela and surrounded.

The scene when the prisoners were marched off was an impressive one. A majority of the victorious troops were middle-aged men, many of them wearing decorations won during the great war, while past them marched columns of prisoners, young men between the ages of 20 and 28.

House Asked to Rise

As I am now about to make known to you the number of our dead and wounded, I request that you rise from your seats. Though owing to the training given our troops, the effectiveness of our weapons and the command of our forces the figures do not amount to even one-twentieth of what our apprehensions had been at the outset of the campaign, we will never forget that every soldier who fell fighting brought for his people and our Reich the greatest sacrifice that man can bring.

According to the casualty list of up to the 30th of September, 1939, which will not change materially, the total losses for the army, navy and air force, including officers, are as follows: 10,572 killed; 30,322 wounded; 3,404 missing. Unfortunately, of those missing a certain number who fell into Polish hands will probably be found to have been massacred and killed.

All our gratitude is due to the victims of the campaign in Poland, while the wounded may be assured of our best attention and care, and the families of those killed of our sympathy and help.

By the capitulation of the fortress [illegible] Warsaw [illegible]odlin and the surrender of Hela, the Polish campaign has come to an end. The task of safeguarding the country against vagabonding marauders, gangs of robbers and individual groups of terrorists will be carried through with all energy.

The outcome of the war was the annihilation of all Polish armies, followed by the dissolution of the Polish State. Six hundred and ninety-four thousand prisoners have set out on their march to Berlin. The amount of war material captured cannot yet be estimated.

Since the outbreak of the war, the German forces have at the same time in calm preparedness taken up positions in the West ready to meet the enemy.

The naval forces of the Reich have fulfilled their duty in the attack on the Westerplatte, Gydnia, Oxhoeft and Hela, and in protecting the Baltic Sea and the German North Sea coast our submarines are fighting in a spirit worthy of the memory of our heroes in the last war.

Reason for Poland's Collapse

In the face of this historically unprecedented collapse of a structure purporting to be a State, the question in almost everybody's mind is as to the reason for such a phenomenon.

Versailles was the cradle of a Polish State which had emerged from the untold sacrifice of blood—not of Polish but of German and Russian blood. Poland, who for centuries past had proved herself incapable of existence, was in 1916 artificially begotten and in 1919 no less artificially born by a German government just as incapable of existence.

In utter disregard of almost 500 years of experience, without consideration for the lesson of historical development during many centuries, without appreciation for ethnographic conditions and with no regard for all economic expediencies, a State was constructed at Versailles which, according to its whole nature, was sooner or later bound to become the cause of a most serious crisis.

A man who, I am sorry to say, now ranks among our fiercest enemies, at that time clearly foresaw all this, I mean Mr. Lloyd George. Like so many others he sounded warning, not only at the time of the creation of that structure but also in the course of its subsequent expansion which had taken place in utter disregard of reason and right.

At that time he expressed apprehension that in that State an accumulation of conditions was being created containing the risk of conflicts which sooner or later might lead to great European complications.

As a matter of fact, conditions surrounding the structure of this new so-called State, as far as its nationalities were concerned, could not be clarified until now. It requires some knowledge of Polish census methods to realize how utterly alien to truth, and therefore irrelevant, statistics on the national composition of that territory were and [illegible]

In 1919 the Poles [illegible] claims to the territory where they pretended to have a majority of 95 per cent—in East Prussia, for instance—whereas a plebiscite later showed the Poles actually had reached a figure of 2 per cent.

Non-Poles Persecuted

In the State finally created, which contained parts of former Russia, Austria and Germany, non-Polish elements were so brutally illtreated, suppressed, tyrannized and tortured that any plebiscite depended entirely on the good-will of local administrative officials for producing such results as were desired or demanded.

Nor did indisputable Polish elements receive much better recognition. And when, on top of all this, statesmen of our Western Hemisphere spoke of this kind of creation as of democracy, such terms amounted to mockery of the fundamentals of their own system.

In that country there ruled a minority of aristocratic or non-aristocratic large, vast estate owners and wealthy intellectuals to whom under the most favorable circumstances their own Polish compatriots were nothing but mass man power. For that reason the regime was never backed by more than 15 per cent of the total population.

The economic distress and low cultural level corresponded with these conditions. In 1919 this State took over from Prussia and also from Austria provinces which had been developed through hundreds of years of hard toil, some of them being in a most flourishing condition. Today, after the elapse of twenty years, they are at a point of gradually turning into steppes again.

The Vistula, the river whose estuary has always been of such tremendous importance for the Polish Government, owing to the lack of any and all care is now already unsuitable for any real traffic and, depending on the season, is either an unruly stream or a driad-up rivulet.

Towns as well as villages are in a state of neglect. The roads, with very few exceptions, are badly out of repair and in a terrible condition. Any one who travels in that country for two or three weeks will get the proper idea of the classical German term "Polnische wirtschaft," meaning a "Polish state of affairs"!

Peaceful Relations Sought

In spite of the unbearable conditions prevailing in that country, Germany endeavored to establish peaceful relations with it. During the years 1933 and 1934 I endeavored to find some equitable compromise between our national interests and our desire for the maintenance of peace with that country. There was a time, when Marshal Pilsudski was still alive, when it seemed possible for this hope to materialize were it only to a modest extent.

Unlimited patience and still greater self-restraint were called for because many of the regional Polish administrative officials took the understanding between Germany and Poland to be merely a license for the persecution and annihilation of the Germans in Poland with even less risk. In the few years up to 1922 more than one-and-a-half million Germans had been forced to leave their homes. They were hunted out, often without being able to take even their most necessary clothing.

When, in 1938, the Olsa territory went to Poland, they used the same methods against the Czechs who lived there. Often within a few hours many thousands of these had to leave their working places, their homes, their villages and towns at the shortest notice without being allowed to take anything more with them than a suitcase or a little box with clothing.

Things like this went on for years, and for years we looked on, always striving to attain some improvement in the lot of the unhappy Germans living there by establishing closer relations. It was, however, impossible to overlook the fact that every German attempt thereby to secure the removal of these intolerable conditions was taken by the Polish rulers to be nothing more than a sign of weakness, if not of stupidity.

Issue of Danzig

When the Polish Government proceeded in a thousand ways gradually to subjugate Danzig as well, I endeavored, by means of practical proposals, to secure a solution whereby Danzig, in accordance with the wishes of its population, could be nationally and politically united with Germany without impairing the economic needs and so-called rights of Poland. If today any one alleges that these were ultimative demands, that allegation is a lie.

The proposals for a solution, as communicated to the Polish Government in March, 1939, were nothing but the suggestions and the ideas already discussed long ago between myself and Polish Foreign Minister Beck, except for the fact that in the Spring of 1939 I thought I would be able to facilitate the acceptance of these proposals by the Polish Government in the face of their own public opinion by the offer to concede to them an equivalent.

The fact that the Polish Government at that time refused to consider a discussion of these proposals was due to two reasons: for one thing, the inflamed chauvinist powers behind the government never intended to solve the problem of Danzig, but on the contrary already lived in the hope, expounded later in publications and speeches, of acquiring territory from the Reich far beyond the bounds of Danzig; in fact, they hoped to be in a position to attack and conquer.

These aims, far from stopping at East Prussia, were climaxed by a flood of publications and a continuous sequence of speeches, addresses, resolutions, etc., in addition to the incorporation of East Prussia, for the annexation of Pomerania and Silesia. The Oder represented the minimum of frontier claims and finally even the Elbe was described as the natural dividing line between Germany and Poland.

These demands, which today may appear crazy but which were then presented with fanatical seriousness, were based in a simply ridiculous manner on the assumption of a "Polish mission of civilization" and declared justified because they were supposed to be capable of fulfillment in view of the strength of the Polish Army.

"Boasts and Insults"

While I was inviting the then Polish Foreign Minister to take part in a conference for the discussion of our proposals, the Polish military generals were already writing about the inefficiency of the German Army, the cowardice of the German soldiers, the inferiority of the German weapons, the obvious superiority of the Polish forces and the certainty, in case of war, of defeating the Germans at the gates of Berlin and of annihilating the Reich.

The man, however, who intended, as he expressed it, to hack the German Army to pieces at the gates of Berlin, was not just an illiterate, insignificant Pole but their commander in chief, Rydz-Smigly, who at present resides in Rumania.

[This was a reference to Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, who some time ago changed his last name to Smigly-Rydz from Rydz-Smigly.]

Violations and insults which Germany and her armed forces had to put up with from these military dilletantes would never have been tolerated by any other State, just as they were not expected from any other nation. No French or English generals would ever have presumed to express a judgment of the German armed forces similar to that which we heard read from the Polish side for years, particularly since March, 1939; and on the other hand no German General would have spoken in that manner of English, French or Italian soldiers.

A great deal of self-control was needed to keep calm in face of these simply shameless insults, in spite of the fact that we knew that the German armed forces could destroy and sweep away the whole of this ridiculous State and its army within a few weeks.

But this attitude, for which the Polish leaders themselves were responsible, was the fundamental reason why the Polish Government refused even to discuss the German proposals.

Fatal Guarantee Promise

Another reason was that fatal promise of guarantee given to the State which, although not menaced at all, very rapidly became convinced it could afford to challenge a great power without risk once it was assured of the support of two great powers, perhaps even hoping this way to lay the foundation for realization of all its own insane ambitions.

For, as soon as Poland felt certain of that guarantee, minorities living in that country had to suffer what amounted to a reign of terror. I do not consider it my task to speak of the lot of the [illegible] Russian population, whose interests now lie in the hands of Russia.

However, I do feel it my duty to speak of the lot of those helpless thousands of Germans who carried on the tradition of those who first brought culture to that country centuries ago and whom the Polish now began to oppress and drive out. Since March, 1939, they had been victims of truly satanic terrorization. How many of them had been abducted and where they are cannot be stated even today.

Villages with hundreds of German inhabitants are now left without men because they all have been killed. In others women were violated and murdered, girls and children outraged and killed. In 1598 an Englishman—Sir George Carew—wrote in his diplomatic reports to the English Government that the outstanding features of Polish character were cruelty and lack of moral restraint.

Since that time this cruelty has not changed. Just as tens of thousands of Germans were slaughtered and sadistically tormented to death, so German soldiers captured in fighting were tortured and massacred.

This pet lapdog of the Western democracies cannot be considered a cultured nation at all.

For more than four years I fought in the great war in the Western Front, but such things

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did not happen on either side.

Poland's Creators Blamed

Things that have occurred in Poland, in the past few months, and especially the last four weeks, constitute flaming accusations against those responsible for the creation of a so-called State lacking every national, historical, cultural and moral foundation. Had only 1 per cent of these atrocities been committed in any part of the world against the English people I should be interested to see the indignation of those gentlemen who today in hypocritical horror condemn the German or Russian procedure.

No! To grant guarantees to this State and this government as was done could only lead to appalling disasters. Neither the Polish Government, nor the small cliques supporting it, nor the Polish nation as such were capable of measuring the responsibilities which were implied in such guarantees in Poland's favor by half of Europe.

The passionate sentiment thus aroused, together with the sense of that security which [illegible] unconditionally guaranteed to them, counted for the behavior of the Polish Government during the period between April and August this year.

It was also the cause of the attitude they adopted toward my conciliatory proposals. The government rejected these proposals because they felt themselves protected, or even encouraged, by public opinion and public opinion protected them and encouraged them on their way because it had been left in ignorance by its government and particularly because in its every action it felt itself sufficiently protected from without.

All this led to an increase in the number of appalling atrocities committed against German nationals in Poland and to the rejection of all proposals for a solution and in the end to the steadily growing encroachments on actual Reich territory. It was quite comprehensible that such a state of mind interpreted German long suffering as a weakness, that is, that every concession on Germany's part was regarded as proof of the possibility of some further aggressive steps.

His Warning Disregarded

A warning given Poland to refrain from sending Danzig any more notes amounting to ultimata and above all to desist from economic strangulation of that city did not ease the situation in the least; it resulted, in fact, in complete stoppage of all Danzig means of communication.

The warning to suspend or at least to take steps against the unceasing cases of murder, ill treatment and torture of German nationals in Poland had the effect of increasing these atrocities and of calling for more bloodthirsty harangues and provocative speeches from the Polish local administrative officials and military authorities.

The German proposals aiming at a last-minute agreement on a just and equitable basis were answered by a general mobilization. The German request that an intermediary should be sent, founded on a proposal made by Great Britain, was not complied with and on the second day was answered by an offensive declaration.

Under these circumstances it was obvious that if further incursions into the Reich's territory occurred, Germany's patience would be at an end. What the Poles had erroneously interpreted as weakness was in reality our sense of responsibility and my firm determination to come to an understanding if that at all was possible.

Since they believed that this patience and long suffering was a sign of weakness which would allow them to do anything, no other course remained than to show them their mistake by striking back with the weapons which they themselves had used for years.

Under these blows their State has crumbled to pieces in a few weeks and is now swept from the earth. One of the most senseless deeds perpetrated at Versailles is thus a thing of the past.

Accord With Russia

If this step on Germany's part has resulted in a community of interests with Russia, that is due not only to the similarity of the problems affecting the two States, but also to that of the conclusions which both States had arrived at with regard to their future relationship.

In my speech at Danzig I already declared that Russia was organized on principles which differ from those held in Germany. However, since it became clear that Stalin found nothing in the Russian-Soviet principles which should prevent him from cultivating friendly relations with States of a different political creed, National Socialist Germany sees no reason why she should adopt another criterion. The Soviet Union is the Soviet Union, National Socialist Germany is National Socialist Germany.

But one thing is certain: from the moment when the two States mutually agreed to respect each other's distinctive regime and principles, every reason for any mutually hostile attitude had disappeared. Long periods in the history of both nations have shown that the inhabitants of these two largest States in Europe were never happier than when they lived in friendship with each other. The Great War, which once made Germany and Russia enemies, was disastrous for both countries.

It is easy to understand that the capitalist States of the West are interested today in playing off these two States and their principles against each other. For this purpose, and until it is realized, they certainly regard the Soviet Union as a sufficiently respectable partner for the conclusion of a useful military pact. But they regard it as perfidy that their honorable approaches were rejected and in their place rapprochement took place between those two very powers who had every reason for seeking happiness for their respective peoples in developing their economic relationship along the lines of peaceful cooperation.

Foreign Policy Turning Point

Months ago I stated in the Reichstag that the conclusion of the German-Russian non-aggression pact marked the turning point in the whole German foreign policy. The new pact of friendship and mutual interest since signed between Germany and the Soviet Union will insure not only peace but a constant satisfactory cooperation for both states.

Germany and Russia together will relieve one of the most acute danger spots in Europe of its threatening character and will, each in her own sphere, contribute to the welfare of the peoples living there, thus aiding to European peace in general. If certain circles today see in this pact either the breakdown of Russia or Germany's results them best—I should [illegible] give them [illegible] answer.

For many years imaginary aims were attributed to Germany's foreign policy which at best might be taken to have arisen in the mind of a schoolboy.

At a moment when Germany is struggling to consolidate her own living space, which only consists of a few hundred thousand square kilometers, insolent journalists in countries which rule over 40,000,000 square kilometers state Germany is aspiring to world domination!

German-Russian agreements should prove immensely comforting to these worried sponsors of universal liberty, for do they not show most emphatically that their assertions as to Germany's aiming at domination of the Urals, the Ukraine, Rumania, etc., are only excrescences of their own unhealthy war-lord fantasy?

In one respect it is true Germany's decision is irrevocable, namely in her intention to see peaceful, stable and thus tolerable conditions introduced on her eastern frontiers; also it is precisely here that Germany's interests and desires correspond entirely with those of the Soviet Union. The two States are resolved to prevent problematic conditions arising between them which contain germs of internal unrest and thus also of external disorder and which might perhaps in any way unfavorable affect the relationship of these two great States with one another.

Germany and the Soviet Union have therefore clearly defined the boundaries of their own spheres of interest with the intention of being singly responsible for law and order and preventing everything which might cause injury to the other partner.

The aims and tasks which emerge from the collapse of the Polish State are, in so far as the German sphere of interest is concerned, roughly as follows:

1. Demarcation of the boundary for the Reich, which will do justice to historical, ethnographical and economic facts.
2. Pacification of the whole territory by restoring a tolerable measure of peace and order.
3. Absolute guarantees of security not only as far as Reich territory is concerned but for the entire sphere of interest.
4. Re-establishment and reorganization of economic life and of trade and transport, involving development of culture and civilization.
5. As the most important task, however, to establish a new order of ethnographic conditions, that is to say, resettlement of nationalities in such a manner that the process ultimately results in the obtaining of better dividing lines than is the case at present. In this sense, however, it is not a case of the problem being restricted to this particular sphere, but of a task with far wider implications, for the east and south of Europe are to a large extent filled with splinters of the German nationality, whose existence they cannot maintain.

In their very existence lie the reason and cause for continual international disturbances. In this age of the principle of nationalities and of racial ideals, it is utopian to believe that members of a highly developed people can be assimilated without trouble.

Resettlement to Be Made

It is therefore essential for a far-sighted ordering of the life of Europe that a resettlement should be undertaken here so as to remove at least part of the material for European conflict. Germany and the Union of Soviet Republics have come to an agreement to support each other in this matter.

The German Government will, therefore, never allow the residual Polish State of the future to become in any sense a disturbing factor for the Reich itself and still less a source of disturbance between the German Reich and Soviet Russia.

As Germany and Soviet Russia undertake this work of re-establishment, the two States are entitled to point out that the attempt to solve this problem by the methods of Versailles has proved an utter failure. In fact it had to fail because these tasks cannot be settled sitting around a table or by simple decrees. Most of the statesmen who in Versailles had to decide on these complicated problems did not possess the slightest historical training, indeed they often had not even the vaguest idea of the nature of the task with which they were faced.

Neither did they bear any responsibility for the consequences of their action. Recognition that their work might be faulty was of no significance because in practice there was no way for a real revision. It is true that in the Treaty of Versailles provision was made for keeping open the possibility of such revisions but in reality all attempts to attain such a revision miscarried and they were bound to miscarry because the League of Nations as the competent authority was no longer morally justified to carry out such a procedure.

After America had been first to refuse to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, or to join the League of Nations, and later when other countries also felt they could no longer reconcile their presence in this organization with the interests of their respective countries, the League degenerated more and more into a clique of parties interested in the Versailles dictate.

At any rate it is a fact that none of the revisions recognized from the outset as necessary had ever been effected by the League of Nations.

Since in our time it became customary to regard a refugee government as still existing even if it consists of three members, provided they have taken with them sufficient gold so as not to be an economic burden to the democratic countries suffering hospitality, it may be assumed that the League of Nations, too, will carry on bravely if but two nations sit there together. Perhaps even one will do!

But according to the government of the League any revision of the Versailles clauses would still be adjudicated exclusively by this illustrious organization—that is, in other words, revision would be practically impossible.

League a Dead Thing

The League of Nations is not a living but already a dead thing; nevertheless the peoples concerned are not dead but alive and they will uphold their vital interests however incapable the League of Nations may be of seeing, grasping or respecting those interests.

National Socialism is not a phenomenon which has grown up in Germany with the malicious intent of thwarting League efforts at revision, but a movement which arose because for fifteen years the most natural human and social rights of a great nation had been suppressed and denied redress.

And I personally take exception at seeing foreign statesmen stand up and call me guilty of having broken my word because I have now put these revisions through.

On the contrary I pledged my sacred word to the German people to do away with the Treaty of Versailles and to restore to them their natural and vital rights as a great nation.

The extent to which I am securing these vital rights is modest.

This I ask: If forty-six million Englishmen claim the right to rule over forty million square kilometers of the earth, it cannot be wrong for eighty-two million Germans to demand the right to live on 800,000 square kilometers, to till their fields and to follow their trades and callings, and if they further demand the restitution of those colonial possessions which formerly were their property, which they had not taken away from anybody by robbery or war but honestly acquired by purchase, exchange and treaties. Moreover, in all my demands, I always first tried to obtain revisions by way of negotiation.

I did, it is true, refuse to submit the question of German vital rights to some non-competent international body in the form of humble requests. Just as little as I suppose that Great Britain would plead for respect of her vital interests, so little ought one to expect the same of National Socialist Germany. I have, however, and I must emphasize this fact most solemnly, limited in the extreme the measure of these revisions of the Versailles Treaty.

Notably in all those cases where I did not see any menace to the natural, vital interests of my people, I have myself advised the German [illegible]tion to hold back. Yet these eighty mil[illegible] people must [illegible] somewhere [illegible]re exists a [illegible] that not even the Versailles Treaty has been able to destroy; although it has in the most unreasonable manner dissolved States, torn asunder regions economically connected, cut communication lines, etc., yet the people, the living substance of flesh and blood, has remained and will forever remain in the future.

It cannot be denied that since the German people has found its resurrection through National Socialism, the relation existing between Germany and the surrounding nations has been cleared up to a great extent.

The uncertainty that today is weighing down the common life of nations is not due to German demands, but to the malignant insinuations published in the so-called democracies.

The German demands themselves were formulated in a very clear and precise way. They have, it is true, found their fulfillment not thanks to the insight of the League of Nations but thanks to the dynamics of natural development.

The aim of the German foreign policy as pursued by me has never been other than to guarantee the existence—that is to say, the life—of the German people, to remove the injustice and nonsense contained in a treaty which not only destroyed Germany economically but has drawn the victor nations into disaster as well.

German Longing for Peace

For the rest, however, our whole work of rebuilding was concerned with the home affairs of the Reich and no country in the world had a greater longing for peace than the German people. It was fortunate for humanity and no misfortune at all that I succeeded in removing the craziest, most impossible clauses of the Versailles Treaty by peaceful methods and without compromising foreign statesmen in the internal politics of their countries.

That some details of this action may have been painful to certain interested parties is comprehensible. But the merit is all the greater for the fact that this reorganization was brought about without bloodshed in all cases but the last one.

The last revision of this treaty could have been brought about in exactly the same peaceful way had not two circumstances I have mentioned had the contrary effect. That is chiefly the fault of those who not only took no pleasure in the former peaceful revison, but on the contrary complained of the fact that by peaceful methods a new Central Europe was being built up; that is to say, a Central Europe that was able once more to give its inhabitants work and bread.

As I have already mentioned, it was one of the aims of the Government of the Reich to clear up the relation between ourselves and our neighbors. Allow me to point out some facts that cannot be refuted by the scribblings of international press liars.

First, Germany has concluded non-aggression p[illegible] with the Baltic States. Here [illegible] there are of an exclusively economic nature.

Second. In former times Germany never had any conflict of interests or indeed litigation points with the Northern States and she has none today either.

Friendly With Other States

Third. Germany has taken no steps in regard to the German territory handed over to Denmark under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles; she has, on the contrary, established local and friendly relations with Denmark. We have claimed no revision, but we have concluded a non-aggression pact with Denmark. Our relations with that country are thus directed toward unswervingly loyal and friendly cooperation.

Fourth. Holland: the new Reich has endeavored to continue the traditional friendship with Holland; it did not take over any differences between the two States nor did it create new ones.

Fifth. Belgium: immediately after I had taken over the government I tried to establish friendly relations with Belgium. I renounced any revision as well as any desire for revision. The Reich has put forward no claim which might in any way have

been regarded as a threat to Belgium.

Sixth. Switzerland: Germany adopted the same attitude toward Switzerland. The Reich Government has never given the slightest cause for doubt regarding their desires to establish friendly relations with the country. Moreover, they themselves have never brought forward any complaint regarding the relations between the two countries.

Seventh. Immediately after the Anschluss [with Austria] became an accomplished fact I informed Yugoslavia that the frontier in common with that country would henceforth be regarded as unalterable by Germany and that we wished only to live in peace and friendship with that country.

Eighth. The bond which binds us to Hungary is old and traditional, one of close and sincere friendship. In this instance too our frontiers are unalterable.

Ninth. Slovakia appealed to Germany of her own accord for assistance in connection with her establishment as a state. Her independence is recognized and not infringed upon by the Reich.

Tenth. However, it is not only with these states but also with the Great Powers that Germany has improved and settled those relations which to a certain extent had been adversely affected by the Treaty of Versailles.

My first step was to bring about an alteration in the relations between Italy and the Reich. The existing frontiers between these two states have been formally recognized as unalterable by both countries. Any possibility of a clash of interests of a territorial nature has been removed. One-time enemies during the World War, they have in the meantime become sincere friends.

Establishment of friendly relations was not the final development, but, in the periods which followed, this led to the signing of a cordial pact based on our mutual philosophies and political interests which has proved itself to be an important factor in European cooperation.

My chief endeavor, however, has been to rid our relations with France of all trace of ill-will and render them tolerable for both nations. I once set forth with the utmost clarity Germany's claims in this domain and have never gone back on that declaration. Return of the Saar territory was one demand which I regarded as an indispensable pre-condition of Franco-German understandings.

After France herself had found a just solution of this problem, Germany had no further claims against France. No such claim exists any longer and no such claim shall ever be put forward. That is to say, I have refused even to mention the problem of Alsace-Lorraine not because I was forced to keep silent, but because this matter does not constitute a problem which could ever interfere with Franco-German relations.

I accepted the decision made in 1919 and refused to consider ever embarking upon war for the sake of a question which, comparatively speaking, is of slight importance for Germany's vital interests, but which is certainly likely to involve every second generation in a deadly war fear. France realized this.

It is impossible for any French statesman to get up and declare I have ever made any demands upon France the fulfillment of which would be incompatible with French honor or French interest. It is, however, true that instead of demands I have always expressed to France my desire to bury forever our ancient enmity and bring together these two nations, both of which have such glorious pasts.

Would Eradicate Enmity

Among the German people, I have done my utmost to eradicate the idea of everlasting enmity and to inculcate in its place a respect for the great achievements of the French nation and for its history, just as every German soldier has the greatest respect for the feats of the French Army. I have devoted no less effort to the achievement of an Anglo-German understanding, nay, more than that, of an Anglo-German friendship.

At no time and in no place have I ever acted contrary to British interests. Unfortunately I have only too often been forced to guard against instances of British interference in German affairs, even in cases which did not concern Great Britain in the least. I actually considered it as one of my life aims to reconcile these two peoples, not only through mutual understanding but through inner sympathy.

The German nation has gladly followed my lead in this respect. If my endeavors have been unsuccessful, it is only because of an animosity on the part of certain British statesmen and journalists, which has deeply affected me personally.

They made no secret of the fact that—for reasons which are unfathomable to us—their sole aim was to seize the first opportunity in order to resume the fight with Germany. The fewer reasons of substantial nature these men have for their schemes, the more they attempt to motivate their actions with empty phrases and assertions.

But I believe even today that there can only be real peace in Europe and throughout the world if Germany and England come to an understanding. Because of this conviction I have often shown the way to an understanding. If in the end there was not the desired result, it was really not my fault.

Finally, I now also attempted to bring the relations between the Reich and Soviet Russia to a normal and, in the end, to a friendly basis. Thanks to a similar trend of thought on the part of Mr. Stalin these endeavors have now been realized. Now with that State lasting and friendly relations have been established, the effect of which will be a blessing to both nations.

Thus, the revision of the Versailles Treaty carried through by me did not cause any chaos in Europe, but on the contrary produced the prerequisite of clear, stable and bearable conditions.

Only those who detest this order of things in Europe and wish for disorder can feel hostile to these actions. If, however, certain people think themselves obliged to reject with a hypocritical air the method by which a tolerable order of things was established in Central Europe, then my only reply to them is that in the end it is not so much the method but the useful result that counts.

Points to European Distress

Before I came into power Central Europe, that is to say not only Germany but also the surrounding States, were sinking into the hopeless distress of unemployment and production had decreased, involving an automatic jump in commodity consumption. The standard of living went down. Distress and misery were the result.

No criticizing foreign statesman can deny that not only in the old Reich but also in all the territory now merged with it, it has become possible to remove these indications of decay in the face of the most adverse conditions.

It has thus been proved that only as an entity is this Central European space capable of existence and that whoever breaks up that entity commits a crime against millions of people.

To have wiped out that crime does not amount to a breach of my word, but to me is honor itself; I am proud of it as my deed before history.

Neither the German people nor myself has taken an oath on the Treaty of Versailles; I have merely taken an oath on the welfare of my people, who gave me my mandate and on the welfare of those whom destiny has placed within our living space, thus inseparably binding them to our own welfare.

To guarantee the existence and thus the life of all of them is my sole concern.

Any attempt to criticize, judge or reject my actions from the rostrum of international presumption has no foundation before history and personally leaves me stone cold. I was called to my post by the confidence vested in me by the German people, whose attitude toward me is only strengthened by any such attempt at criticism or interference from abroad.

Moreover, previous to each single revision I have put forward proposals. I had attempted, by means of negotiations, to achieve and secure what was absolutely indispensable. In a certain number of cases I was successful. In other cases, I am sorry to say, my readiness to negotiate and perhaps also the small extent of my demands and the modesty of my proposals were interpreted as a sign of weakness and therefore rejected. Nobody could have regretted this more than I did.

There are, however, in the life of nations certain necessities which, if they are not brought about by peaceful methods, must be realized by force, however regrettable this appears, not only to the life of the individual citizen but also to the life of the community. It is undeniable that the greater interests common to all must never be impaired by the stubbornness or illwill of individuals and communities. To Poland, too, I made the most moderate proposals.

They were not only rejected, but on the contrary brought forth the general mobilization of that State, for which reasons were advanced which proved conclusively exactly that it was the very modesty of my proposals which was considered a confirmation of my weakness, nay, even of my fear. Really, such an experience is apt to make any one shrink from ever again making any reasonable and moderate proposals.

Also at present I once more read in certain newspapers that every attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement of relations between Germany on the one hand and France and England on the other was doomed to failure, and that any proposal in that direction only proved that I, filled with apprehension, wanted German collapse and that I only made such a proposal out of cowardice, or from a bad conscience.

When, irrespective of all this, I have expressed my ideas on this problem, I am prepared to appear in the eyes of these people as a coward or a finished man. I can afford to run that risk, because the judgment to be passed upon me by history will not, thank God, be written by these miserable scribblers, but is established by my life's work, and because I do not care very much about any judgment that may be passed upon me by these people at the time.

My prestige is sufficient for me to allow myself such an attitude, because the question of whether my following thoughts are actually dictated by fear or desperation will in any case be settled by the future course of events. Today I can only regret that those people, whose bloodthirstiness cannot have enough of war, unfortunately are not where the war is actually being fought, and never were at such places where people were shooting it out.

I can very well understand that there are interested parties, who profit more from war than from peace, and I also understand that for a certain variety of international journalist it is more interesting to report on war than on peaceful activities or cultural achievements, which they are incapable of either judging or understanding. And finally it is clear to me that there is a certain Jewish international capitalism and journalism that has no feeling at all in common with the people whose interests they pretend to represent, but who, like Herostrates of old, regard incendiarism as the greatest success of their lives. But there is still another reason why I feel obliged to voice my opinion.

Speaks for Men In Ranks

When reading certain international press publications, or listening to speeches of various capitalist glorifiers of war, I consider myself entitled to speak and reply in the name of those who are forced to serve as the living substance for the mental activities of these formulators of war aims, that living substance to which I myself belonged as an unknown soldier for more than four years during the great war.

It is, perhaps, a magnificent effect when a statesman or a journalist stands up and in enthusiastic words announces the necessity of removing the regime of another country in the name of democracy or something similar. Practical execution of these glorious slogans, however, has quite a different aspect.

Newspaper articles are being written today which are sure of an enthusiastic reception by the distinguished public. Realization of demands therein contained, however, is apt to arouse much less enthusiasm. I shall not deal with the powers of judgment or the gifts of such people. Whatever they may write has no bearing on the real nature of such a struggle.

These scribblers announced before the Polish campaign that German infantry perhaps was not bad, but that tanks and mechanized units in general were inferior and would be sure to break down in action.

Now, after the defeat of Poland, the same people brazenly assert that the Polish Armies have collapsed only because of German tank formations and other mechanized troops, but that, on the other hand, German infantry had deteriorated most remarkably and had got the worst of it in every clash with the Polish.

"In this fact," so one such writer actually says, "one has the free right to see a favorable symptom for the course of the war in the West, and the French soldier will know how to take advantage of this."

I think so, too, provided he has read that article and can remember it later on. He will then probably box the ears of these military soothsayers. But, unfortunately that will be impossible, since these people never will put their theories on inferiority of the German infantry to a personal test on the battlefields, but will merely describe these qualities from their editorial sanctums.

Six weeks—let us say fourteen days—of concentrated shellfire, and these war propagandists would soon think differently. They always are talking of the necessities of world politics, but they have no knowledge of military realities.

I do know them and for that reason I consider it my duty to speak here, even at risk of the warmonger again arising in my speech evidence of my anxiety and symptoms of the degree of my despair.

Why should this war in the West be fought? For restoration of Poland? Poland of the Versailles Treaty will never rise again. This is guaranteed by two of the largest States in the world. Final reorganization of this territory and the question of reestablishment of the Polish State are problems which will not be solved by a war in the West but exclusively by Russia on the one hand and Germany on the other. Furthermore, the elimination of the influence of these two powers within the territories concerned will not produce a new State but ter chaos.

The problems awaiting solution there will never be solved either at the conference table or in editorial offices, but by the work of decades. It is not enough that a few statesmen who are not really concerned with the fate of the people affected get together and pass resolutions. It is necessary that some one who has himself a share in the life of these territories takes over the task of restoring really enduring conditions there. The ability of the Western democracies to restore such ordered conditions has at least in recent times not been proved.

The example of Palestine shows it would be better to concentrate on the task at hand and solve these in a reasonable manner instead of meddling with problems which lie within the vital spheres of interest of other nations and could certainly be better solved by them. At any rate, Germany has in her Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia not only established peace and order but, above all, has laid the foundation for a new economic prosperity and increasing understanding between the two nations. England still has much to accomplish before she can point to similar results in her protectorate in Palestine.

One also realizes that it would be senseless to annihilate millions of men and to destroy property worth millions in order to reconstruct a State which at its very birth was termed an abortion by all those not of Polish extraction.

What other reason exists? Has Germany made any demands of England which might threaten the British Empire or endanger its existence? On the contrary, Germany has made no such demands on either France or England.

But if this war is really to be waged only in order to give Germany a new regime, that is to say, in order to destroy the present Reich once more and thus to create a new Treaty of Versailles, then millions of human lives will be sacrificed in vain, for neither will the German Reich go to pieces nor will a second Treaty of Versailles be made. And even should this come to pass after three, four or even eight years of war, then this second Versailles would once more become the source of fresh conflict in the future.

In any event, a settlement of the world's problems carried out without consideration of the vital interests of its most powerful nations could not possibly, after the lapse of from five to ten years, end in any other way than that attempt made twenty years ago which is now ended. No, this war in the West cannot settle any problems except perhaps the ruined finances of certain armament manufacturers, newspaper owner or other international war profiteers.

Two problems are ripe for discussion today.

First, the settlement of the problems arising from the disintegration of Poland and, second, the problem of eliminating those international difficulties which endanger the political and economic existence of the nations.

What then are the aims of the Reich Government as regards the adjustment of conditions within the territory to the west of the German-Soviet line of demarcation which has been recognized as Germany's sphere of influence?

First, the creation of a Reich frontier which, as has already been emphasized, shall be in accordance with existing historical, ethnographical and economic conditions.

Second, the solution of the entire living space according to the various nationalities; that is to say, the solution of the problems affecting the minorities which concern not only this area but nearly all the States in the Southeast of Europe.

Third, in this connection: An attempt to reach a solution and settlement of the Jewish problem.

Fourth, reconstruction of transport facilities and economic life in the interest of all those living in this area.

Fifth, a guarantee for the security of this entire territory, and sixth, formation of a Polish State so constituted and governed as to prevent its becoming once again either a hotbed of anti-German activity or a center of intrigue against Germany and Russia.

In addition to this, an attempt must immediately be made to wipe out or at least to mitigate the ill effects of war; that is to say, the adoption of practical measures for alleviation of the terrible distress prevailing there.

These problems can, as I have already emphasized, perhaps be discussed but never solved at the conference table.

If Europe is really sincere in her desire for peace, then the States in Europe ought to be grateful that Russia and Germany are prepared to transform this hotbed into a zone of peaceful development and that these two countries will assume the responsibility and bear the burdens inevitably involved.

For the Reich this project, since it cannot be undertaken in an imperialistic spirit, is a task which will take fifty to 100 years

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to perform.

Justification for this activity on Germany's part lies in the politi-

cal organizing of this territory as well as in its economic development. In the long run, of course, all Europe will benefit from it. Second, and in my opinion by far the most important task, is the creation of not only a belief in, but also a sense of European security.

For this it is necessary first that aims in the foreign policy of European States should be made perfectly clear.

As far as Germany is concerned the Reich Government is ready to give a thorough and exhaustive exposition of the aims of its foreign policy.

In so doing, they begin by stating that the Treaty of Versailles is now regarded by them as obsolete; in other words, that the government of the German Reich, and with them the whole German people, no longer see cause or reason for any further revision of the treaty, apart from the demand for adequate colonial possessions justly due to the Reich, namely, in the first instance for the return of German co[illegible].

This demand for c[illegible] is based not only on Germany's historical claim to German colonies but above all on her elementary right to a share of the world's resources of raw materials. This demand does not take the form of an ultimatum, nor is it a demand backed by force, but a demand based on political justice and sane economic principles.

Secondly, the demand for a real revival of international economic life, coupled with an extension of trade and commerce, presupposes a reorganization of the international economic system; in other words, of production in the individual States. In order to facilitate the exchange of goods thus produced, however, markets must be organized and a final currency regulation arrived at so that the obstacles in the way of unrestricted trade can be gradually removed.

Thirdly, the most important condition, however, for a real revival of economic life in and outside of Europe is the establishment of an unconditionally guaranteed peace and of a sense of security on the part of the individual nations.

Suggests New Disarmament

This security will not only be rendered possible by the final sanctioning of the European status, but above all by the reduction of armaments to a reasonable and economically tolerable level. An essential part of this necessary sense of security, however, is a clear definition of the legitimate use of an application of certain modern armaments which can, at any given moment, have such a devastating effect on the pulsating life of every nation and hence create a permanent sense of insecurity.

In my previous speeches in the Reichstag I made proposals with this end in view. At that time they were rejected—may be for the simple reason that they were made by me. I believe, however, that a sense of national security will not return to Europe until clear and binding international agreements have provided a comprehensive definition of the legitimate and illegitimate use of armaments.

A Geneva convention once succeeded in prohibiting, in civilized countries at least, the killing of wounded, ill-treatment of prisoners, war against noncombatants, et cetera, and just as it was possible gradually to achieve universal observance of this statute, a way must surely be found to regulate aerial warfare, use of poison gas and submarines, et cetera, and also so to define contraband that war will lose its terrible character of conflict waged against women and children and against noncombatants in general. A growing horror of certain methods of warfare will of its own accord lead to their abolition and thus they will become obsolete.

In the war with Poland I endeavored to restrict aerial warfare to objectives of so-called military importance, or only to employ it to combat active resistance at a given point. But it must surely be possible to emulate the Red Cross and to draw up some universally valid international regulations. It is only when this is achieved that peace can reign, particularly in our densely populated continent—a peace which, uncontaminated by suspicion and fear, will provide the only possible condition for real economic prosperity.

I do not believe that there is any responsible statesman in Europe who does not in his heart desire prosperity for his people. But such a desire can only be realized if all the nations inhabiting this continent decide to go to work together. To assist in assuring this cooperation must be the aim of every man who is sincerely struggling for the future of his own people.

Pictures Horrors of Conflict

To achieve this great end, the leading nations of this continent will one day have to come together in order to draw up, accept and guarantee a statute on a comprehensive basis which will insure for them all a sense of security, of calm—in short, of peace.

Such a conference could not possibly be held without the most thorough preparation; that is, without exact elucidation of every point at issue.

It is equally impossible that such a conference, which is to determine the fate of this continent for many years to come, could carry on its deliberations while cannon are thundering or mobilized armies are bringing pressure to bear upon it.

If, however, these problems must be solved sooner or later, then it would be more sensible to tackle the solution before millions of men are first uselessly sent to death and milliards of riches destroyed.

Continuation of the present state of affairs in the West is unthinkable. Each day will soon demand increasing sacrifices.

Perhaps the day will come when France will begin to bombard and demolish Saarbruecken. German artillery will in turn lay Mulhouse in ruins. France will retaliate by bombarding Karlsruhe and Germany in her turn will shell Strasbourg.

Then the French artillery will fire at Freiburg, and the German at Kolmar or Schlettstadt. Long-range guns will then be set up and from both sides will strike deeper and deeper and whatever cannot be reached by the long-distance guns will be destroyed from the air.

And that will be very interesting for certain international journalists and very profitable for the airplane, arms and munitions manufacturers, but appalling for the victims.

And this battle of destruction will not be confined to the land. No, it will reach far out over the sea.

Today there are no longer any islands. And the national wealth of Europe will be scattered in the form of shells and the vigor of every nation will be sapped on the battlefields.

One day, however, there will again be a frontier between Germany and France, but instead of flourishing towns there will be ruins and endless graveyards.

Mr. Churchill and his companions may interpret these opinions of mine as weakness or cowardice if they like. I need not occupy myself with what they think; I make these statements simply because it goes without saying that I wish to spare my own people this suffering.

If, however, the opinions of Messrs. Churchill and followers should prevail, this statement will have been my last.

Then we shall fight. Neither force of arms nor lapse of time will conquer Germany. There never will be another November, 1918, in German history. It is infantile to hope for the disintegration of our people.

Mr. Churchill may be convinced that Great Britain will win. I do not doubt for a single moment that Germany will be victorious.

Destiny will decide who is right.

One thing only is certain. In the course of world history, there have never been two victors, but very often only losers. This seems to me to have been the case in the last war.

May those peoples and their leaders who are of the same mind now make their reply. And let those who consider war to be the better solution reject my outstretched hand

s Fuehrer of the German people and Chancellor of the Reich, I can thank God at this moment that he has so wonderfully blessed us in our hard struggle for what is our right, and beg Him that we and all other nations may find the right way, so that not only the German people but all Europe may once more be granted the blessing of peace.

Hitler's Offer---Reaction

[By the Associated Press]

What Hitler's speech offers:

Reestablishment of contact between warring Germany, Britain and France through third powers, to be followed by:

1. An armistice.
2. An international conference to seek to insu once and for all European security.

Such a conference, however, could not concern itself with the Polish conquest nor events in eastern Europe, but must accept as accomplished such rearrangements as the Nazi regime has achieved hitherto and what Germany and Russia propose in the future to agree upon.

Alternative:

A fight in which "I do not doubt for a single moment that Germany will be victorious."

What Britain says:

We'll give the proposals a careful examination, but no peace proposals are likely to be found acceptable which do not effectively free Europe from the menace of aggression."

What France says:

We will keep on fighting until we achieve "the victory which alone will permit assurance of a regime of real justice and lasting peace in Europe."

Britain's View of Speech

[By The Associated Press.]

LONDON, Oct. 6—The text of the British Government's comment on Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech today follows:

Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech in its full text was available in London only in the course of the afternoon, and it has therefore not been possible to give it more than a preliminary examination.

The speech is divided into two parts. The first, which is mainly a survey of past events, abounds in perversions of the truth which will be readily recognized by the people of this country and indeed of the whole world. Thus the claim that humane methods of warfare have been employed in Poland has been refuted by statements in Parliament and by the report of the United States Ambassador in Warsaw.

The world has already formed its own judgment about the alleged conduct of the Czechs to be incorporated in the Reich, while Herr Hitler's statement that he has never broken his promise only shows that words have for him a meaning totally different from that commonly attached to them.

Changed Views on Poles

Herr Hitler says that in the year 1933 an Englishman spoke of the cruelty and moral licentiousness of the Poles and claims that recent events show that the Polish State was lacking in any national historic cultural or moral foundation.

This was not Herr Hitler's view when he said in his Reichstag speech on May 21, 1935, "We recognize the Polish State as the home of a great patriotic nation with the understanding and cordial friendship of avowed nationalists."

In a further passage Herr Hitler complains that "for many years aims have been attributed to German foreign policy which at best might have been expected from the imagination of a schoolboy."

If misapprehension there has been, it can only be attributed to Herr Hitler's open aspirations for world domination in "Mein Kampf," to his utterances since he came into power and still more to his acts.

War Guilt Denied

Finally, the repeated suggestions that Great Britain is responsible for the war have no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the efforts of His Majesty's Government to preserve peace during the successive crises brought about by Germany during the last two years are well known and recognized by the whole world.

The second half of the speech contains what Herr Hitler describes as a few more proposals for peace. In their present form these proposals are in many respects vague and obscure, but it is noted that they contain no suggestion for reparation for the wrong done by Germany to other peoples.

Nevertheless they will, as has been declared by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, be subjected to careful examination in consultation with the governments of the Dominions and the French Republic.

But it is necessary to remember two things:

First, that no peace proposals are likely to be found acceptable which do not effectively free Europe from the menace of aggression:

And second, that assurances given by the German Government in the past have on so many occasions proved worthless that something more than words will be required today to establish the confidence which must be the essential basis of peace.

Press in Britain Given Hitler's Speech in Full

Censor Did Not Even Want It Submitted to Him

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The British Press Association announced today that Adolf Hitler's speech to the Reichstag in which he proposed an all-inclusive peace conference was received by British newspapers "in full and uncensored."

The Association's statement said: "The censor did not even wish to have it submitted to him. When, in the House of Commons last Tuesday, Prime Minister Chamberlani reaffirmed Britain's determination to put an end to Nazi aggression, the German people were permitted to hear only an extremely condensed and strongly biased summary over the wireless at midnight."

"No!" Is Reply of the Press

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A bold-faced, single-word "No!" captioning the main editorial of Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard sounded the keynote of early British reaction to Adolph Hitler's proposal for an all-inclusive peace conference.

"Hitler's speech changes nothing," said the Standard. "If he has made his last peace offer, he also has made his last war . . . The power of democracy in Britain and France has taken the decision from his hands.

"They have decided to finish with Hitler. He has spoken his own funeral oration."

The Star said: "In any discussion of Hitler's peace ideas, it is essential to remember how much weaker he is than he was on the first day of the war. There is plenty of evidence to show that Hitler is fighting blind."

London Weighing Formula.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The British Government said tonight that Adolf Hitler's peace proposals would be "subjected to careful examination in consultation with the governments of the Dominions and the French Republic."

"But," the statement added, "it is necessary to remember two things:

"First, no peace proposal is likely to be accepted which does not effectively free Europe from the menace of aggression.

"Second, that something more than words would be required to establish confidence" in any peace proposals Germany might make.

The Government statement, read by a Foreign Office spokesman, said that Hitler's proposals "in their present form are in many respects vague and obscure, but it is noted that they contain no suggestion for reparations for the wrong done by Germany to other peoples."

British Press Says No.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, who previously has said he would give unhurried, careful consideration to any German peace plan, is to deliver his weekly war review before Parliament on Tuesday. It was considered possible he would then make his first formal reference to Hitler's proposals, consulting with the French Government before making an official reply.

Little Chance of Acceptance.

Observers in London gave the Hitler proposal an extremely remote chance of acceptance. They pointed out that any peace terms would be guaranteed only by Hitler's word, which is unacceptable to the British Government; questioned whether a [illegible] would remove the constant threat to Europe's security, and considered it unlikely that Great Britain and France would agree to Germany and Russia reconstituting some sort of Polish State between themselves.

Italy Is Not Optimistic.

ROME, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Italy was hopeful but not optimistic today that Adolf Hitler's proposal for an all-inclusive peace conference might open the way to peace.

There was no immediate official reaction to the Reichsfuehrer's speech. Those Fascists who usually explain the Government's point of view had not had time to study the address.

Premier Mussolini, however, was understood to have been familiar with the text before it was delivered. He received Ambassador von Mackensen shortly before Herr Hitler began to speak.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, began to distribute the speech before Hitler was half way through.

Italy Awaits Allies' Move.

Well-informed Italians expected no move on Italy's part, either to accept or reject Hitler's proposal of a conference, until Great Britain and France have made their positions clear.

Some expressed the view that the offer could be accepted by the Allies only at the price of a drastic revision of the policy already announced in speeches by Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier.

Italy's position, it was said, remained that she would take no initiative in a movement for peace, just as she is taking no military initiative. If Great Britain and France agreed to meet Hitler at a conference table, it is believed certain Italy then would agree to participate.

In Fascist quarters which have been most outspoken in their support of Germany, the view was expressed that Hitler's speech threw a heavy responsibility on Great Britain and France for continuation of the war.

Press Approves Moderately

ROME, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers published the full text of Hitler's speech with moderately approving headlines. "Il Giornale d'Italia's" headline described it as "an offer of peace, reason and justice." "Lavoro Fascista's" headline read, "Reaffirmation of Germany's will for peace."

All the afternoon papers used "great" in describing the speech in headlines. But [illegible] support was expected to halt at editorial approval, with Mussolini as intent as ever on keeping his country neutral as long as possible.

Moscow Maintains Silence.

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Soviet official circles declined comment today on Hitler's Reichstag speech, but there were indications that it was received here with satisfaction, especially the assertions that peace was assured in Eastern Europe and that Germany and Russia alone would determine the fate of Poland.

The fact that Hitler made no reference to the possibility of Russia's aid in the European war was taken as another indication of Russia's determination to remain neutral if possible.

The Soviet radio early tonight had carried no reports of the speech.

President Believed Not Likely To Make Any Offer Of Truce

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 6 — President Roosevelt was represented in informed quarters tonight as unlikely to propose an armistice unless he had official assurances in advance from Great Britain and France that it would be accepted.

They indicated that the President would not lend himself to any move by Chancellor Hitler which would have the effect of throwing the onus for continuance of the war on Britain and France.

Received With Surprise

The readiness of Germany to accept a proposal of armistice if it came from President Roosevelt was received here with some surprise in view of the reaction from Chancellor Hitler to the President's previous appeals for peace.

In one year Mr. Roosevelt sent five appeals to Hitler and only the first and the last were answered through diplomatic channels.

The third appeal, in which the President offered himself last April as a transmitting agent for non-agression pledges between Germany and a number of European and Asiatic nations, was rejected by Hitler in a bitter public speech.

Assailed Roosevelt

Moreover, it was pointed out, the German press and some officials had been unrestrained in their utterances against the President and the Administration. They accused the President of war-mongering, alarmism, and unneutrality.

When the German *charge d'affaires* protested last year against a speech by Secretary Harold Ickes, his protest was rejected by [illegible] Welles, Undersecretary of State, on the ground, among others, that the Government-controlled German press was excoriating the American Government.

Congressmen Comment

Members of Congress questioned the sincerity of Hitler's peace talk to the Reichstag. Here are some of their comments:

Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.)—I don't have any confidence in him. He has lied so often.

Senator Nye (Rep., Ind.)—Hitler, like presidents, kings and premiers, talks for his folks back home.

Senator Capper (Rep., Kan.)—He was trying to frighten Britain and France into peace on German terms; also he was bolstering up the spirit of the German people."

Senator Herring (Dem., Iowa)—The plea of a guilty soul which is finally beginning to recognize its own crimes.

AMPLIFIERS ECHO THROUGHOUT REICH

80,000,000 Germans Are Tuned In on Hitler.

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Eighty million Germans and countless other persons throughout the world heard Adolf Hitler today as he addressed the Reichstag. Preparations assured the speech a record audience in enlarged Germany.

Almost every available electrician and technical expert had been pressed into service to set up loudspeakers even in the smallest German hamlet. In Berlin, no important thoroughfare lacked amplifier apparatus. Factories and offices were ordered to [illegible] operations, so that all workers could hear Der Fuehrer's message.

Stores and shops were told to shut their doors during his speech and in every school pupils were called to assemblies.

The Ministry of Posts announced a special cancellation stamp for the day bearing the inscription, "Greater German Reichstag, October 6, 1939."

Hitler Speaks Rapidly, But With Weaker Voice

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler read his eighty-minute speech to the Reichstag today more rapidly and in a slightly weaker voice than usual.

The pace changed from time to time as he spoke more slowly for emphasis. One such pause was his reminder to Great Britain that "there are no more islands."

Applause frequently halted him and his audience interjected vociferous "pfuis" at his mention of Marshal Edward Smygly-Rydz of Poland and Winston Churchill of England.

Deputies shouted "laughable" when Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, president of the Reichstag, referred in his closing remarks to Great Britain's "leaflet attempt" to drive a wedge between Hitler and the German people.

'We've Done Our Duty,' Nazi View of Iroquois

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Informed German comment on Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's warning of the possible sinking of the United States liner Iroquois was limited today to the following:

"Ask Britain—we have done our duty by giving the warning. It is now up to Britain to explain."

Authorized sources said they could not disclose how Raeder came into possession of the information, but they expressed the opinion that the German Admiralty might well have picked up a radio message which it had been able to decode.

Berlin Silent on Source of "Tip"

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's warning to American authorities that the United States liner Iroquois might be sunk off the American coast was described by an authoritative spokesman today as merely "an act of comradeship."

The spokesman added that German authorities had received information which they had every reason to regard as reliable that such an attempt at sinking was being plotted.

Admiral Raeder informed the United States naval attaché, Commander A. E. Schrader, "as a friendly gesture so the United States could take measures to save the lives of Americans aboard," the spokesman asserted.

Admiral Raeder did not communicate with Washington directly and nothing was revealed as to his source of information.

The only other comment was limited to the following: [illegible]

"Ask Britain—we have done our duty by giving the warning. It is now up to Britain to explain."

Authorized sources said they could not disclose how Admiral Raeder came into possession of the information but they expressed the opinion that the German Admiralty might well have picked up a radio message which it had been able to decode.

Hitler's Sounding Board

Reichstag Has Been The Body To Hear Many Of His Pronouncements

[By the Associated Press]

Since Adolf Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 many of his important pronouncements have been before the Reichstag. Included were these:

May 18, 1933—Demanded equality of arms and said Germany was ready to join "every solemn non-aggression pact."

January 30, 1934—Promised that the security of Austria would not be violated.

July [illegible], 1934—Defended the Nazi blood purge as a move to prevent a revolt.

May 21, 1935—Said Germany had no "intention of arming to the skies" and pledged participation in arms limitation moves.

March 8, 1936—Announced movement of Nazis troops into demilitarized Rhineland.

February 31, 1937—Renounced any isolation of Germany and retracted Versailles treaty acknowledgement of war guilt.

February 20, 1938—Told Great Britain he had no differences with her "aside from our colonial desires," and promised "protection" to German minorities.

January 30, 1939—Assured the world that Germany and Italy were determined "to give common support to common interests."

April 28, 1939—Denounced British-German naval pact and non-aggression agreement with Poland, but offered reciprocal assurances to other countries which made "appropriate proposals." [illegible] September 1, pledged [illegible] until Polish Government yielding [illegible] was supplanted by a Government which would yield; disclaimed need of Italian war aid against Poland, but pitcured Russia as Germany's eternal friend.

"SURRENDER OF LAST POLES"

Berlin, Oct. 6 (AP)—The supreme command today issued the following communique:

"The Führer and supreme commander of the army (Hitler) yesterday visited troops of the Eighth Army at Warsaw and had units of divisions which participated in the conquering forces march past him.

"Near Kock, east of Lublin, the last remnants of the Polish [illegible], about 8,000 men, among whom was General Kleber, laid down arms at 10 o'clock this morning.

"East of the Vistula, a forward movement began yesterday for occupation of the region at the German-Russian border of limited spheres of interests.

"In the west, there was a litle artillery activity; otherwise the day passed quietly."

Program Embraced In Hitler Proposal

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's proposal today for a European peace conference embraced these suggestions:

A "final sanctioning of the European status."

Reduction in armaments to a reasonable [illegible] economically tolerable level.

A "comprehensive definition of the legitimate and illegitimate use of armaments"; a "universally valid regulation," possibly in emulation of the Red Cross.

"Exact elucidation" at any such conference of "every point at issue."

25 Years Ago Today

[By the Associated Press]

Oct. 6, 1914—Germans bombarded Antwerp as main body of Belgian troops leave city.

Germans bombard Arras.

Hitler Is Said to Favor Jewish Colony in Poland

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Regarding a solution of the Jewish question, which Chancellor Hitler raised in his Reichstag speech, an authorized source asserted tonight that the Chancellor was thinking about a Jewish reservation within the Polish State where not only Polish and German Jews could live, but Jews from other lands.

It was pointed out that this reservation, which would be modeled somewhat after the American Indian reservations, would [illegible] Palestine and [illegible] at least 3,000,000 inhabitants [illegible] the beginning.

BRITISH ASSAIL NAZI WARNING

Express Their Surprise Over Raeder's Message.

SAY HE 'BEMEANS' UNIFORM

Berlin Calls Iroquois Report Act of Comradeship

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Commenting on the German statement that the United States liner Iroquois might be sunk, the British Admiralty said that "it was surprising that an officer of the former imperial German navy like Admiral Raeder should bemean his uniform by lending himself to such 'baseness.'"

The text of the admiralty's communique follows:

"The attention of the Admiralty has been drawn to the suggestion emanating from Berlin that the United States ship Iroquois is to be sunk 'through a repetition of the circumstances which marked the loss of the steamship Athenia.' The Athenia was of course sunk by a German U-boat which was plainly seen by responsible survivors, no British submarine being within several hundred miles. The fact that such suggestions should be made by the German Government enables us once again to realize and measure the criminal mentality of Nazi

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party leaders, but it is surprising that an officer of the former Imperial German Navy like Admiral Raeder should bemean his uniform by lending himself to such baseness."

London Calls It Absurd.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Admiralty officials today brushed aside as "too absurd to deny" an official German tip to Washington implying that the United States liner Iroquois was to be sunk in fulfillment of a British plot.

The Iroquois sailed Tuesday from Cobh, in Cork Harbor, Ireland, where she picked up 548 Americans. Eighteen Americans had boarded the ship at Liverpool, making a total of 566 in addition to the crew of 212. The passengers were in flight from the hazards of European war.

Admiralty sources spoke unofficially. Official comment was deferred but naval officials were reported astonished by German Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's warning to the United States, through a naval attache at the Berlin embassy, that the Iroquois would be sunk "through a repetition of circumstances which marked the loss of the Athenia."

Germany has made repeated charges that the British liner Athenia was sunk by the British themselves. The British press has called these charges a stupid Nazi invention.

British officials have regarded the case as closed by the declaration of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons that the Athenia was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The Athenia was sunk on September 4 on a westward crossing of the Atlantic, bearing 1,400 passengers, including many Americans. Between fifty and sixty persons were lost.

The British press prominently displayed the announcement of the tip to Washington and captioned it "Amazing," but preferred to let the White House comment stand as its own.

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said he was keeping in closest touch with his and the British Governments regarding the reported threat to the Iroquois. The liner had been especially chartered to repatiate Americans.

Mr. Kennedy remained at his desk long past midnight after word of the warning had been received. One embassy official remarked: "All we can do now is to pray."

Some Prepare to Wait.

The worried embassy staff feared Admiral Raeder's warning would complicate the problem of repatriating some 4,000 Americans who are still in the United Kingdom.

About 2,500 of these Americans were said to have no urgent reasons for remaining, but have made no definite plans to go home. Many of them have told the embassy: "We'll wait and see."

Typically nonchalant was seventy-six-year-old John Willis Gardner of Quincy, Ill., who said he planned to continue his sightseeing tour of England, begun in 1935, before the war started.

Some Americans delaying their homeward departures expressed the opinion that they would just as soon risk air raids here as torpedoing on the Atlantic.

Complete List of the Passengers Coming to New York on the Liner Iroquois

Following is the revised and complete list of the passengers who took the liner Iroquois at Cobh for New York on Tuesday. It was issued by the United States Lines and forwarded by The Associated Press:

MANHATTAN

BANKER, Bridget, Jean and Madeline, 506 W. 171st St.
BARRETT, Mary, 1,158 5th Ave.
BARRY, Loretta, Hotel Brevoort.
BRESLIN, Stephen James, [illegible] Ave.
BURCHILL, John, Abbey Hotel.
BYRNE, Alice, [illegible] W. 55th St.
BYRNE, Mary, 600 W. 196th St.
CARMODY, Eileen, 77 Seaman Ave.
CAULFIELD, Margaret, John W. and Margaret, 3,115 Broadway.
CLOUGHERTY, Mary, 317 E. 89th St.
COLLINS, Thomas, 515 W. 157th St.
CULSHAND, Mary E., 204 W. 108th St.
CUNNINGHAM, Annie K., 142 W. 82d St.
DALY, Anne B., and Helen, 1,324 Ogden Ave.
DINEEN, John, 18 W. 103d St.
DOOLY, Agnes, 569 W. 125th St.
DUNNE, Bernard, 576 E. 139th St.
EVANS, James, 424 E. 136th St.
FINEGAN, Maria, 525 E. 30th St.
FOX, Sara, 600 W. 186th St.
GALLAGHER, Margaret, 228 W. 75th St.
GARMANT, May and Michael P., 150 E. 103d St.
GILBRIDE, Mary, 950 Park Ave.
GORMAN, Mary and Francis, 931 Amsterdam Ave.
HANRATTY, Mary Ellen, 1,055 5th Ave.
HIGGINS, Mary J., 110 Convent Ave.
HODGES, John J., 151 E. 31st St.
HOLDEN, Agnes, Anna, Nicholas and William, 623 E. 139th St.
HOPE, Ellen, 417 E. 58th St.
HYNES, John J., 207 E. 50th St.
JENNINGS, John, 29 Convent.
JORDAN, Anthony, 112 E. 98th St.
KEANE, Ellen, 71 W. 107th St.
KELLY, Winifred, 733 Columbus Ave.
KELLY, Mary, 390 Wadsworth Ave.
KILKENNY, Margaret, 512 Trinity Pl.
LEAHY, John, 630 Columbus Ave.
LYNN, Margaret, 1,200 5th Ave.
MAGUIRE, Margaret, 329 W. 35th St.
MARTIN, Nolan, 156 9th Ave.
McBREEN, 18 E. 84th St.
M'CONNELL, Patrick and Mary, 199 E. 17th St.
McCORMACK, Sarah, 82 W. 105th St.
McDONAGH, Annie and Anne M. and Mary T., 1,484 Lexington.
McGOWAN, Bessie, Terence, Cormac and Katherine, 514 W. 169th St.
McGRATH, Michael and Kate, 421 Broadway.
McKENNA, Helen, 160 West 17th St.
M'LOUGHLIN, Lizzie, 375 Park.
McNAMARA, Mary, 321 W. 19th St.
M'TERNAN, JAMES and ELLEN, 518 West 136th Street.
MINEHAN, Daniel, 509 West 144th Street.
MORIARTY, MARGARET and FRANCIS and MARGARET F., Broadway; no number given.
MORLEY, Mary and Sarah, 354 E. 66th Street.
MOYNIHAN, MARGARET, 71 E. 97th Street.
MOYNIHAN, MARY and HANNAH, 71 East 97th Street.
MURPHY, Thomas and [illegible]y, 136 West 96th Street.
OLDE[illegible]ss, 151 83d Street.
O'KEEF[illegible] Frank, 175 East 93d Street.
O'LEARY, Patrick, 3,544 Broadway.
O'NEILL, Christopher, S., 321 West 19th Street.
O'SHEA, CATHERINE, 50 Convent Avenue.
PEGEL, Herman and Tillie, 1,207 Park Avenue.
REILLY, CATHERINE, 1,225 Park Avenue.
RICE, Bernard, 898 Third Ave.
REGAN, Michael, 115 E. 96th Street.
RYAN, Eileen, Post Graduate Hospital, New York.
STEEDE, JOHN and MARY, 241 Sherman Avenue.
SULLIVAN, Mary, 55 West 109th Street.
SULLIVAN, Michael, 333 East 43d Street.
SWEETMAN, Henry, 236 East 118th Street.
TWOMEY, Helen, 71 East 97th St.
WATTERSON, Margaret, 514 West 169th Street.

BRONX

BOYER, Margaret, 2,550 Grand Avenue.
BOYLE, Bernard, Kathleen and Ann N., 316-18 Irwin Avenue.
BRENNAN, Patrick J., 478 Grand Concourse.
CARR, John and Catherine and Patrick, 1,240 Beech Avenue.
CONMY, Lillian and Mary, 463 Wales Avenue.
CONNEALLY, Luke, 936 East 178th Street.
CORLEY, Kate and Winifred, 3,217 Kingsbridge Road.
DOLAN, Margaret, 1,770 Merrill Street.
DONNELLY, Nellie and John, 442 East 184th Street.
DONOHUE, Thomas P., Bridget, Catherine and Thomas Jr., Waldo Avenue.
DRISCOLL, Helena, 546 Brook Avenue.
DUFFY, Kathleen, 1,177 Nelson Avenue.
FITZGERALD, Nora and William, 1,019 Boston Road.
HOLCROFT, Mary A. and Eugene, 2,925 Otis Avenue.
KANE, Elizabeth and Charles, 2,916 Morris Park Avenue.
KELLY, Margaret, 1,305 Nelson Avenue.
McELHENNY, Annie, 624 East 169th Street.
McGLYNN, Timothy and Nora, 1,536 White Plains Road.
McGOV[illegible]Hugh and Winifred, 624 E[illegible]st Street.
McHA[illegible] Margaret, 814 Brook Avenue.
McHUGH, Margaret, 605 Wales Avenue.
McNICHOLLS, Agnes, 3,217 Kingsbridge Road.
McQUADE, William and Jennie, 1,147 Van Nest Place.
MITCHELL, John P., 1,165 Pugsley Avenue.
MOLONEY, Nora, 104 East Seventy-seventh Street.
MOYNIHAN, Kate, Hotel Gramaton.
MURPHY, Christina, 2,012 Hobart Avenue.
MURPHY, Mary, 1,121 Fulton Avenue.
O'CONNOR, Michael, 1,536 White Plains Road.
O'SHEA, Francis, 156 W[illegible]th Street.
PETTITE, [illegible]ichael, 2,770 Decatur Avenue.
SHEEHAN, Teresa and Conrad, 6,153 Delafield Avenue.
SHEIL, William, Margaret and Mary, 2,544 Valentine Avenue.
SULLIVAN, Anne, 478 Teasdale Place.
TALTY, Nora, 156 West 170th Street.
TRAUNOR, Nora and Susan and Arthur, 1,210 Woodgate Avenue.
TYNAN, Delia, 1,816 Anthony Avenue.
WILSON, Thomas, 983 Summit Avenue.

BROOKLYN

BEAMISH, Lilian, 9,[illegible]ial Rd.
BERGE[illegible]ar[illegible] 601 [illegible] Street.
BRES[illegible]Andrew, 201 Quill Street.
COLL[illegible]Michael, 7,917 6th Ave.
CRAIG, JANE, MARTHA and JOHN (address not given)
CROWLEY, Julia, 61 Prospect Place.
VAN ENGELEN, EILEEN and HELEN, 142 Joralemon Street.
FLYNN, John, 216 Berkeley Pl.
FLYNN, PETER JOSEPH, St. Anselms Church.
GARABEL, Agnes H., 196 Clinton av.
GORDON, MARY, MARGARET, JANE and THOMAS, 875 Herkimer Street.
GOULDSBURY, ANNIE, 388 East 77th Street.
HIGGINS, ANNIE J. and TERESA, 551 Sixth Street.
HOWARD, Annie, 123 Court St.
KELLY, PATRICK J., 711 Park pl.
KENT, NORA and NOREEN, 3,016 Clarendon Road.
LAVIN, JOHN and MARGARET, 1,254 Frankfield Street.
LENNON, Louisa P., 66 Midland St.
LUCY, MARY, 1,216 Sixty-second St.
MAGUIRE, ANN and JULIA, 1,281 New York av.
MARONEY, JOSEPH, Brooklyn.
McNAMARA, ELLEN, 2,066 Eighty-fifth Street.
MEEHAN, Patrick, 267 Quill Street.
MORONEY, Margaret, 81 Clinton Avenue.
MULLINS, NORA, 428 Joralemon st.
NESTOR, Mary, 220 Garfield Place.
O'DONOHOE, Katherine, 96 Brone st.
O'HANLON, JAMES, 366 New York Avenue.
O'TOOLE, Margaret, India Street.
RITZEL, MARY, (no street address given)
ROBINSON, Lilian, [illegible]22 Fifth Ave.
SHINE, HELEN[illegible] 123 Court St[illegible]
SU[illegible]VAN, Mary[illegible] Sixth Ave.
SU[illegible]VAN, Mary, 1,216 Sixty-second Street.
SULLIVAN, Joseph, 196 Underhill Avenue.
TIERNEY, Bridget, 450 Ocean Parkway.
STEED, THOMAS and MARY, 165 Monroe Street.

QUEENS

CLIFFORD, Julia, 24-03 Forty-first Avenue, Long Island City.
DEMPSEY, Patrick, Catherine, Robert and Michael 34-11 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Astoria.
FEE, Mary, 21-37 147th Street, Flushing.
GRAVES, Evelyn and Lillian, 41-52 Fifty-fourth Street, Woodside.
HUGHES, Edward, 95-07 Seventy-second Avenue, Forest Hills.
LAMOTTA, Helen Alberta and Joseph, 119-20 102d Street, Ozone Park.
McGLYNN, Thomas and John R., 35-20 Ninety-fourth Street, Jackson Heights.
McMAHON, John, 45-56 Kelcham Street, Elmhurst.
McPHEE, Adel, 31-32 Twenty-ninth Street, Long Island City.
MINIAH, Margaret M., 72-17 Thirty-fourth Avenue, Jackson Heights.
MULRYAN, Michael, 19-12 Ditmars Avenue, Astoria.
NEITHMER, Josephine, Whitestone.
O'BRIEN, Thomas and Mary, Springfield.
O'BRIEN, Thomas, 169-32 N. Conduit.
O'CONNOR, Catherine and Kathleen, 37-50 Sixty-fourth Street, Woodside.
O'GRADY, Patrick J., 58-29 Forty-first Drive.
RICHARDSON, John and Marie, 95-36 Forty-second Street, Elmhurst.
RYAN, John, 45-06 Forty-eighth Street, Woodside.
SLATTERY, John and Johanna, 31-36 Eighty - first Street, Jackson Heights.

STATEN ISLAND

CURRAN, Mary A. and Maureen A., 267 Prescott St., Grand City.
McEWEN, Mary, 187[illegible] Street, New Dor[illegible]
NEW[illegible]oseph, 27 [illegible] Avenue, New B[illegible]ton.

NEW JERSEY

BIGGINS, [illegible]63 Su[illegible], Plainfield.
BOWE[illegible] Short Hills.
BOYLAN, Eugene, 393 Thirteenth Street, Newark.
BYRNE, Winifred, Hudson County Tubercular Hospital, Jersey City.
CONNOLLY, William, 286 Vernon Street, Paterson.
CRONIN, John, 366 Seventh Street, Newark.
DARMON, Frances, Laura M. and William C., Box 56, Oldbridge.
DOYLE, John M., 757 Montgomery Street.
FARRELL, Mary, 511 Walnut Street, Northfield.
FLOOD, Peter, 98 Creskill Avenue, Dumont.
FROST, Anne M., Franklin.
GRIFFIN, JOSEPH, 63 Selvage Street, West Englewood.
HARRINGTON, Julia, 304 Sixteenth Street, West New York.
JENTZ, Teresa, 92 Sherman Street, Jersey City.
KEARNS, Maria, 529 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City.
KE[illegible] Mayle, 32[illegible] Avenue, Jer[illegible]ity.
McCAHILL, Charles F. and Helen F., 117 Magnolia Street, Jersey City.
McCARTAN, Mathew, 11 High Street, Butler.
O'LEARY, Mary, 201 Shelley Street, Elizabeth.
RAFFERTY, William and Mary A. (city not given).
SCHRIM, Dorothy Adele, 128 127th Street, Gutenberg.
WALKER, Annie Theresa, 595 Evan Place, Nutley.

WESTCHESTER, LONG ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT

CASEY, Bessie, Mill Neck, L. I.
CAVANAGH, Patrick, 19 Sharl Street, Rye.
DALTON, Beatrice, Hampton, Conn.
DOOLEY, Thomas, 104 Fairview Street, Waterbury, Conn.
DUFFY, Mary Jane, 57 Meadow Street, Naugatuck, Conn.
FEELEY, Mary and Thomas, 158 Ward Street, Naugatuck, Conn.
FINAN, John, Terimore Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
FLYNN, Michael, Chase Parkway, Waterbury, Conn.
FOLEY, Timothy, [illegible]ol Street, Ha[illegible] Conn.
FO[illegible]na E., 145 Highland Avenue, Naugatuck, Conn.
GRAHAM, Florence, 4,122 Little Michigan, L. I.
HARTEN, Elizabeth, 225 Hamilton Street, Rockeville Centre, L. I.
HILTON, Gertrude, 759 Stuyvesant Street, Irvington, N. Y.
HOLLERITH, Madeline, Scarsdale, N. Y.
KAVANAGH, John and Mary A., Ophir Cottage, Purchase, N. Y.
MURPHY, Ellen, Mill Neck, L. I.
O'CONNOR, Bridget, 45 Mitchell Place, White Plains.
O'CONNOR, Margaret, 45 Mitchell Place, White Plains.
REILLY, Michael and Catherine, 11 Lilac Street, New Haven, Conn.
SMYTH, Kathleen, 79 Steamboat Street, Great Neck, L. I.
SULLIVAN, Christopher and Annie, East Haven, Conn.
WALSH, Maurice O., 196 Shonnard Terrace, Yonkers.

ELSEWHERE

B

BAYLEY, Mrs. H. D., Baltimore, Md.
BLANCHARD, Dean Hobbs, Santa Paula, Calif.
BLANCHFIELD, Helen, Dorchester, Mass.
BONNER, Helen, 275 Heath, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
BRESLIN, Katherine A., 1,450 Currero, San Francisco.
BRETT, Elizabeth, 635 Belmont, Chicago.
BRODERICK, Daniel, 1,513 N Street Southeast, Washington, D. C.
BROSNAN, Timothy, 7 Duane, Cortland, N. Y.
BROWNE, Michael S., 1,004 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington.
BURKE, James, Chicago.
BURKE, William and Linda, 221 Oak Grove Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
BURKE, William, 32 School Road, Waltham, Mass.
BYRNE, Coletti, 155 North Waller Street, Chicago.

C

CADIGAN, Helen, 20 Pierce Avenue, Everett, Mass.
CAIN, Kathleen, Holy Name Rectory, Duquesne, Pa.
CALNAN, Bridget, 54 Dudley, Brookline, Mass.
CAMPION, Rev. John, Washington, D. C.
CARROL, Katherine, 8,547 Tulpehocken, Elkins Park, Pa.
CARROLL, Mary B., 912 North Lawrence, South Bend, Ind.
CARROLL, Patrick J., Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.
CHAMBERLAIN, Edward and Nora, 21 Belnel, Mattapan, Mass.
CLARK, Frank, 427 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
CLARK, John, 605 Circle, Forest Park, Ill.
CLARKE, Katherine and Robert, 5,020 Nernon, St. Louis.
CLIFFORD, Michael and Annie, Park No. 2, Denver.
COLEMAN, Bridget, 21 Perthshire, Brighton, Mass.
CONNELL, Eileen, Media, Pa.
CONNELLY, Bridget, 8,744 South Elizabeth Street, Chicago.
CONNELLY, Michael, 1,248 Creed, Los Angeles.
CONNOLLY, Bridget, 8,744 Elizabeth, Chicago.
CONNOR, Patrick, 964 Cauldwell, New York.
CONROY, Mary, 1,524 Fourth Street, Madison, Ill.
CONROY, Julia Rose, 1,969 Youn, Memphis.
CONSIDINE, PATRICK, 6,619 South Green, Chicago.
CONWAY, JEREMIAH and JAMES, 119 Ashmead, Germantown, Pa.
COONAN, FRANCIS J., 7,721 Union, Chicago.
CORBETT, ELLEN J., 47 Sedwich, Jamaica Plain, Mas[illegible]
CORB[illegible]STEL[illegible]A., 795 Bro[illegible]avelle, Mass.
CORCORAN, EDMOND J. and MARGARET, 4,721 Harbard, Chicago.
CRONIN, TIMOTHY, 12 Vista Terminal, New Haven, Conn.
CROSBY, MONICA, LUKIA and JAMES, 663 Thirty-fifth, San Francisco.
CROWLEY, JENNIE and KATHLEEN, 264 East Cottage, Dorchester, Mass.
CULHANE, JAMES T., Pittsburgh.
CULLEN, BRIDGET, 4,150 Lowell, Denver.
CULLINAN, PATRICK, ANNIE, THOMAS, JOHN and JAMES, 16 Prescott, Somerville, Mass.
CURLEY, PATRICK JOSEPH and JOHN JOSEPH, 19 Francis, Watertown, Mass.

D

DAVEY, MARGARET, 525 Beacon, Boston.
DEELEY, MARGARET, 80 Milton, Dorchester, Mass.
DELANEY, ELLEN M., 32 Multa, Brookline, Mass.
DENNEHY, THOMAS, 6,235 South Paulina, Chicago.
DOLAN, PATRICK JOHN and MARY ELIZABETH, 2,805 Market, Portland, Ore.
DOLAN, SISTER M. LUA, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Paul, Minn.
DONOHUE, JULIA MARY, 267 Belmont, Worcester (State not listed).
DONOVAN, CATHERINE, 423 Bellevue, (City and State not given).
DOOHER, ANNE and MICHAEL, 97 Grant, Somerville, Mass
DORE, MARY, 7,218 North Walcott, Chicago.
DOUGAN, ANNE, 1,130 Beechwood, Pittsburgh.
DRISCOLL, DANIEL P., 318 Hill, San Francisco.
DUGGAN, MAURICE JOHN, 1,038 Bridge, Schenectady, N. Y.

E

EARLY, ANN, 1.520 Dorchester.

F

FINNEGAN, Rose, 14 Shannon, Worcester, Mass.
FITZGERALD, Cornelius J., 986 South Serrano, Los Angeles.
FITZGERALD, Hannah, 333 Franklin, River Forest, Ill.
FITZGERALD, Maurice, 1,545 Tremont, Roxbury, Mass.
FITZPATRICK, Catherine, 261 Pleasant, South Weymouth, Mass.
FITZPATRICK, Mary, 81 Clapham, Worcester, Mass.
FITZPATRICK, Michael and Bridget, 81 Clapham, Worcester, Mass.
FLAHERTY, Mary J., 100 Melville, Dorchester, Mass.
FLINTERMAN, Donald and Sophie, Brook Isle, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
FLOOD, Thomas, 3,217 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.
FLYNN, John P. and Eugene, 745 Edinburgh, San Francisco.
FOLEY, Margaret, 99 Pearl, Framingham, Mass.
FOX, Dellia, 8,852 [illegible] Chestnut Hills, Phila.

G

GALLAGHER, Francis P., 1,640 Ritner Street, Philadelphia.
GIBBONS, Patrick and Catherine, 1,510 Nineteenth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
GILMORE, Michael, 17 Bowman Terrace, Cincinnati.
GRACE, Michael, St. Mary's Rectory, Shelbina, Mass.
GRIFFIN, Edward J., Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas.
GRIFFIN, Patrick, 6,737 Rockhill, St. Louis.
GRIMES, Edwin, Villanova, Pa.

H

HARRINGTON, Eileen, 114 Sawyer, Dorchester, Mass.
HARTMAN, Mary L., 5,511 South Sangamon, Chicago.
HAYES, Charles W. and Alice, 1,405 West Oxford, Philadelphia.
HEAGERTY, David, Brook Isle, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
HEALY, Jeremiah and Mary, 10 Squire, Cortland, N. Y.
HENDERSON, Peter and Helen, 412 1st St., Washington.
HENIRY, James, 59 Magnolia, Cambridge, Mass.
HENNESSY, John, Monticello, Ohio.
HOFFMAN, Mary, 124 First, Albany, N. Y.
HOGAN, Elizabeth, 4,449 Paris, Philadelphia.
HOGAN, Francis, Auburn, Ill.
HUGHES, Thomas, 19 Danforth, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
HUGHES, Hannah, West Roxbury, Mass.
HUMPHRIES, Mary, 944 East Forty-fourth, Chicago.
HUNST, Annie M., 4,238 Old York Road, Pa. (City not given).
HUNT, Elizabeth, 8,863 Townsend, Detroit.

I

INNES, Rosanne, 6,903 Colgate, Cleveland.

J

JORDAN, Bridget, 258 Hammond, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
JOSTEN, Bridie and John, 117 North Baltimore, Los Angeles.
JUDGE, John J., St. Marys, Iowa.
KEAVENEY, Margaret, 52 Englewood Street, Everett, Mass.
KELLEHER, Thomas, 97 Clark Street, Dedham, Mass.
KELLEY, Martin, Roslindale, Mass.
KELLY, Eleanor, 93 Eastern Street, Allston, Mass.
KELLY, Patrick J., 415 East Eighth Street, Anaconda, Deer Lodge, Mont.
KELLY, Patrick J., 530 East Nineteenth Street, Denver.
KENNEDY, James S., 2,530 North Street, Sacramento, Calif.
KETTERICK, Mary and Kathleen, 9,032 Rainier Street, Chicago.
KILFOYL, James P., 28 North Fourth Street, Vincennes, Ind.
KILROY, Anne, Chedwold, Haverford, Pa.
KILROY, Bridget, 3,549 East 157th Street, Cleveland.
KOSWORTH, Rose, 603 South Street, Roslindale, Mass.

L

LANIGAN, James F., 4,142 Forty-second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
LEARY, Nellie M., 8 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.
LIPPERT, PAUL J., 511 Sheridan Street, Pittsburgh.
LONG, Katherine, Livermore, Calif.
LUSINCHI, Jeannette M., 3,055 Baker Street, San Francisco.
LYNCH, Bride, 47 South Hoyne Street, Chicago.
LYNCH, Teresa, 173 Wynerva Street, Germantown, Pa.
LYNN, Katherine, 187 Beaver Street, San Francisco.
LYONS, John, Richwoods, Mo.
McAFFERTY, Thomas, 2,502 Ellemont, Baltimore.

M

McCARTHY, Catherine, 25 Butte Varret, Wash[illegible]
McCARTHY, [illegible]ne, 1,130 Beechwood, Pittsburgh.
McCARTHY, David J., 2,376 Falson, San Francisco.
McCARTHY, Ellen, 343 K, South Boston, Mass.
McCARTHY, Hannah, 5,759 Kenwood, Chicago.
McCARTHY, Julia, 30 Puritan, Worcester, Mass.
McCARTHY, Thomas, 3,530 Elmane, Baltimore.
McENRY, William, Security Exchange, Washington.
McGILLYCUDDY, Abbie, 525 Beacon St., Boston.
McGRATH, Michael and Kate, 421 Greenwich, New York.
MAGUIRE, John Francis, Angels Camp, Calif.
McHALE, Patrick, 946 West 71st St., Chicago.
McKENNA, John, 5,740 Peoria, Chicago.
McMAHON, Margaret, 3,229 Garfield, South Minneapolis.
McSWEENEY, John, North Whitfield, Me.
McSWEENEY, Julia, 53 Topliff, Dorchester (State not given).
MAHAN, Susan J. and Patricia, 222 Elk, Syracuse, N. Y.
MAXENTIA, Sister M., St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis.
MAXWELL, Agnes, 69 Elm, West Haven, Conn.
MAYNARD, James F., 562 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
MERRILL, Tereda, 343 Connell St., Roslindale, Mass.
MOLLOY, Mary and Sarah, 1,447 Pennacoln, Chicago.
MONAHAN, Christina, 3,680 Jackson, San Francisco.
MONAHAN, Peter, 43 Turner, Brighton, Mass.
MORAN, Margaret, 171 Marlboro, Boston, Mass.
MOUNTAIN, Edward, 27 Germain, Quincy, Mass.
MULDOON, Mary Agnes and Mary T., 16 Rutland Square, Boston.
MULHOLLAND, John, 1,813 West, Cumberland, Pa.
MULLEN, Eleanor and Barbara, United States Public Health Service, Washington.
MURPHY, Bridget and Loraine, 643 Huntington Park, Boston.
MURPHY, Daniel, Lovelock, Nev.
MURPHY, John, 60 Harbor Plains, Dorchester, Mass.
MURPHY, Mary, Villanova, Pa.
MURPHY, Michael, 115 Washington, Centralia, Wash.

N

NYHAN, Kate, 567 Concord, Belmont (State not given).

O

O'BRIEN, Margaret A., 2,060 West Rodney, Chicago.
O'BRIEN, Mathew, Riverdale, Calif.
O'BRIEN, Terrance A., Chicago.
O'BRIEN, Thomas, 169-32 North Conduit, New York.
O'CONNELL, Mary, 26 School, Somerville (State not given).
O'CONNOR, Margaret, 287 Maple Street, Holyoke, Mass.
O'CONNOR, Maurice, 15 Harriett, Brighton, Mass.
O'CONNOR, Thomas, 23 Colonial, Springfield, Mass.
O'DONOGHUE, Bridget P., 24 Vilet, Providence, R. I.
O'DONOGHUE, Mary, 900 Coleman, St. Louis.
O'DRISCOLL, Bridget, 465 Commonwealth, Boston.
O'HANLON, Margaret, 61 Highland, Cambridge (State not given).
O'LEARY, Loretta, 1,261 East 103d, Cleveland.
O'LAUGHLIN, Mary and Joseph, 64 School, Waltham, Mass.
O'NEILL, Delia, 5,927 Awaleda, St. Louis.
O'NEILL, M. J., 62 Marion Street, Brookline, Mass.
O'NEILL, Sarah, 5,510 Avondale Place, Pittsburgh.
O'REGAN, Elizabeth, Holy Name Rectory, Duquesne, Pa.
O'ROURKE, Peter, 23 Chase, Lowell, Mass.
O'SULLIVAN, Hannah, 5,021 Minerva, St. Louis.

P

PIERCE, Josephine, 75 Twenty-ninth Street, San Francisco.
QUIRLIGA[illegible]argaret, St. Katherine Hospital, Nebraska (city not given).

R

RAFERTY, Elizabeth M., 11 Brown, Cambridge (State not given).
RAFERTY, Patrick, 920 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis.
REARDON, Ellen, 230 Foster, Massachusetts (city not given).
REIDY, Thomas B., 1,326 Seventy-second Street, Chicago.
REILLY, James, 104 Graves Lane, Philadelphia.
REILLY, Michael and Katherine, 111 Lilac, New Haven.
REYNOLDS, Joseph, 48 Liberty, Lowell, Mass.
RICE, John, 2,112 East Republic, Seattle, Wash.
RIORDAN, Jeremiah, 2 Holden Row, Charlestown, Mass.
ROBINSON, Patrick James, 111 Russell, Charlestown, Mass.
ROWAN, Michael J., 1,469 Gregory, Chicago.
RYAN, Della, 7,701 South Green, Chicago.

S

SANTRY, Catherine, Dorchester (State not given).
SHANAHAN, David, Homestead, Pa.
SHEA, Teresa B., 36 Glenwood, Cambridge, Mass.
SHEEHAN, Helena, 216 Lowell, Peabody, Mass.
SHERIDAN, Mary, Athol, Warren County, N. Y.
SKINNER, Elizabeth, 471 Washington, Braintree, Mass.
STARR, Mary, Baltimore.
STEIGELMAN, Mary, 1,606 St. Paul, Baltimore.
STEIERTZ, Marie A., 3,413 Fairview, Baltimore.
SUGRUE, Deborah, 710 South Keller, Chicago.
SUGRUE, Katherine, 1,702 Lake, Evanston, Ill.
SULLIVAN, John, 5 Franconia, Dorchester, Mass.
SULLIVAN, John Charles, 33 Middleton, Newport, R. I.
SULLIVAN, Hannah, 19 Hum, Cambridge, Mass.
SULLIVAN, Julia G., 5,021 Minerva, St. Louis.
SULLIVAN, Kate, 18 New Street, Upper Darby, Pa.
SULLIVAN, Margaret, 4,245 North Austin, Chicago.
SWANTON, Margaret, 413 Walbridge, Toledo.
SWEENEY, Annie, 26 Glen Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
SWEENEY, Cornelius, 4,128 Carrollton, Indianapolis.
SWEENEY, Nellie, 423 East Seventh, South Boston.

T

TEEHAN, Mary, 49 Saunders, Olston, Mass.
TOBIN, Mary, 8 Litchfield, Brighton, Mass.
TOUSSAINT, Nicholas and Bridget, 115 Newland, Arlington, Mass.
TRAVERS, Annie and John, 312 North Evaline, Pittsburgh.
TURNER, James F. and Mary, James and John, 7 Richard, Cambridge (State not given).

W.

WALKER, Harrison, Washington.
WALSH, John, 511 Sheridan, Pittsburgh.
WALSH, Margaret, 181 South, Tiber, Pa.
WALSH, Martin J. and Mary E., 2,311 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
WALSH, Patrick H., Weymouth, Mass.
WALSH, Norah, 73 Amans Street, Dorchester.
WALSH, Valentine and Katherine and Mary, 97 Oxford, Somerville, Mass.
WARD, Bridget, 622 Dorchester, South Boston, Mass.
WESTHOFF, Irene[illegible] Westley Park, Somerville, Mass.
WILSON, Kathleen, 233 Culver, Rochester. (State not given.)
WINSLOW, Mary W., 525 Beacon St., Boston.

Also the following whose addresses were not announced: Annie J. Higgins, Margion G. and Harry H. Ransom, Margaret Moynihan, D. B. Murphy, James and Ellen McTernan, and Kathleen Bradford, Ellen Kirwan, and John J. Doyle of New York.

Passengers From Liverpool

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Eighteen Americans, whose addresses are not known, sailed from Liverpool aboard the liner Iroquois. The United States Lines listed them thus:

BOYDEN, Alan Arthur
COATES, Blanche
JAMES John
CULBERTSON, John James and Bonnie.
DEMAREST, Annie Louise
KERSHAW, Sarah
PRIM, Elizabeth M., 13.
RASSBACH, William
ROYSTON, Eleanor D.,
RICHARDSON, Bernard
SIMONDS, Philip
STRANGE, Kenneth
SALTUS, Clara
VERNON, Margaret
WILLIS, Ellis
ARNOLD, George
HAMMOND, Violet and Marjorie

quoted an unidentified wounded Welsh air gunner, who said that the British were making a reconnaissance flight over the Siegfried Line when three formations each of six German Messerschmidts attacked a handful of R. A. F. planes, outnumbering them by more than three to one.

The gunner was quoted as saying that one German plane attached itself to his machine and a terrific duel began.

Hit Tail of Plane.

"I looked around and saw the observer in a crumpled heap in his seat," the gunner added. "He had been shot through the head."

The gunner said his plane started to catch fire and "just as my clothing began to smolder" he shot down a German plane which offered a "lovely target."

"If I hadn't been on fire, I could have easily shot down two more," he said.

Besides the one he hit, the gunner said:

"My pals accounted for three."

The gunner daringly pulled the string of his parachute in struggling from the cockpit and was jerked out of the plane. He said he fainted after hitting the tail of the plane and then recovered, only to hear bullets whistling about him.

'It Was a Near Thing.'

"I was above the German lines and they were shooting at me," he said.

He landed unhit, however, in no man's land and saw German soldiers leave their trenches and approach him, he related. Then French Algerian soldiers appeared from the other side and began to fire at the Germans.

"One man came running straight toward me as hard as he could," the gunner continued. "He picked me up, slung me over his shoulder and staggered with me into the woods. I was safe, but it was a near thing."

The Air Ministry issued a casualty list tonight of twenty killed, nineteen missing and two wounded on various dates.

Bails Out Into No Man's Land

Wounded Welsh Air Gunner Thrice Rescued Under Fire by Algerian Infantryman.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information released tonight an account of an air battle over the Siegfried Line in which the Germans lost four machines and a wounded Royal Air Force gunner landed in no man's land and was carried to safety by a French Algerian soldier under fire.

The ministry said that the dispatch came from an R. A. F. station "somewhere in France" and

CHURCHILL URGED FOR BIGGER TASK

London Times Declares He Needs Wider Scope.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The London Times, cool to Winston Churchill before he became First Lord of the Admiralty at the beginning of the war, today urged editorially that he be given broader scope. Advocating a compact war cabinet, the newspaper said:

"Mr. Churchill, for instance, without whom no war Cabinet would be complete, might well be allowed to range over the whole field of war, and not merely over the oceans, with his fertile imagination and his inimitable powers of expression."

The Times approved a proposal that the war Cabinet be cut from nine members to six.

EMPIRE'S HELP HAILED BY EDEN

He Sees War Fought to Build New World.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden hailed the British Empire's wartime response tonight as "a determination shared by us all that the rule of violence must cease."

In a broadcast to thec ommonwealth the Dominions Secretary declared:

"The perpetual menace to the freedom of nations, small and great, must be removed, so that the peoples of the world may once more be able to live their own lives in security and peace.

"The rich and manifold resources of this commonwealth of free peoples are being gathered powerfully and swiftly together for a cause to which we have dedicated ourselves," said the former Foreign Secretary, who returned to the Cabinet at the outbreak of war.

"We are not fighting to preserve an old world, but to build a new. We are not straining our resources to foster the greatness of a State, but to win for men and women everywhere the first benefits of civilization. . . .

"We cannot live forever armed to the teeth, or at the mercy of the next act of robber violence."

ANOTHER SHIP SUNK

But U-boat Lands Crew of Small Britisher.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced today that the 876-ton British steamship Glenfarg had been sunk by [illegible]

The announcement added that the crew had been picked up and landed, but that one man had died of wounds.

The number in the crew was not announced.

U-BOAT SKIPPER FED 37 HE SAVED

Greek Freighter's Captain Tells of Rescue.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—How a scholarly, thirty-one-year-old commander of a German submarine directed the feeding of the crew of the sunken Greek freighter Diamantis was described today by her master, Capt. Panagos arrived in London from Dingle, Ireland, where he was landed from the submarine with his crew after nearly thirty-six hours in the undersea vessel.

"We numbered thirty-seven," he said, "and the submarine crew was twenty-eight. The food, which the Germans shared with us, was black bread, soup and fish. The commander spoke Greek, English, French and Spanish, in addition to German.

"The young German seamen were friendly, but there was no war talk. The air got pretty bad with so many extra men. During the long journey to Dingle we were all the time twisting and turning and I gathered the commander was nervous about Britisth airplane patrols."

30.24-3879

BRITISH SEA DOG

[By the Associated Press]

The British navy's third critical period in twenty years finds it under the leadership of a man who played an important part in the other two.

He is Sir Alfred Dudley Pickman Rogers Pound—Admiral of the Fleet, First Sea Lord, professional sea dog, outspoken big-navy advocate, apostle of action and a warrior who had his closest call in a dentist's chair.

England knows blunt, energetic Dudley Pound as the "father" of Britain's modern naval strategy, based on taking the initiative in war. He has been preaching the idea for twenty years.

Fought At Jutland

Pound saw its value demonstrated during crisis No. 1, the World War. For the first two years Britain followed a policy of "passive" resistance to German attacks. Then, in 1916, all that changed. The British attacked the Germans off Jutland and sent them home for good. Pound took part in that famous battle as captain of H. M. S. Colossus. Facing destruction by German guns, he staggered his ship's speed so that the shells missed—by inches.

Crisis No. 2 began in 1935. War and bloodshed broke out in Ethiopia, Spain, Palestine—at both ends of the Mediterranean, Britain's lifeline. Pound was named admiral of the all-important Mediterranean fleet. It was up to him to do the right thing at the right time about such happenings as the machine-gunning and sinking of British ships by "pirate" submarines, blockades, sanctions. Experts say that Pound shouldered heavier burdens from 1935 to 1939 than any other man in the service.

The King of England rarely appoints an admiral of the fleet in peace time. But last July, when crisis No. 3—the new World War—was shaping up, Pound was so promoted by King George VI.

Weather-beaten and sharp-eyed, he looks like what he is, a man of action. But his forty-five years of service include not a little desk work. As Second Sea Lord, assistant chief of the naval staff and director of the plans division of the Admiralty, he gained administrative experience. As the Admiralty's representative to the League of Nations, he gained political experience.

He has managed to find time to write a standard textbook on ship organization, marry and raise a family, do a little yachting. He is 61.

GAS MASK DOODADS

London, Oct. 6 (AP)—Lady Astor and Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, wife of the American Ambassador, have sections in the side of their gas-mask boxes for lipstick, compact and other feminine incidentals.

British Force Moved Without a Casualty

Transporting Them to France Bigger Job Than in 1914

LONDON, Oct. 9 (CP).—The British expeditionary force, with all its vehicles, has been transported to France without a casualty, it was announced today. The War Office declined to give the numbers of the troops or vehicles transported.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary for War, when he reviews the situation in the House of Commons next Thursday is expected to say that more troops and machines of various sorts have been transported to France that was ever thought possible in the limited time since hostilities opened.

The task of transporting the expeditionary force to France has been of much greater magnitude than in 1914, because of vastly increased mechanization. The weight of equipment meant ships had to be reinforced to carry it.

The only incident during the whole operation was when one transport struck a boom and was forced to turn back. Even it did not produce a casualty.

FRENCH LEADER FINDS SECURITY ONLY IN VICTORY

British Officials to Study Peace Formula Offered by Reichsfuehrer.

ENGLISH PRESS CRIES 'NO!'

Italy Pessimistic Over Chance of Allies Yielding to German Conditions.

PARIS, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier in effect turned down Adolf Hitler's peace proposals today with a personal declaration that only a Franco-British victory would assure a "regime of real justice and lasting peace in Europe."

The blunt-spoken Premier's assertion was made in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee only two hours after Herr Hitler had outlined his peace formula to the German Reichstag.

A communique issued after the meeting said that M. Daladier, referring to the Anglo-French conception of peace, declared:

"This peace excludes all domination in Europe. It can be founded only on the rights of peoples to life and liberty. France and Great Britain will never lay down their arms until that peace has been effectively assured."

M. Daladier, the communique said, made only passing reference to Hitler's speech as such. It was understood he had not yet had time to study the text of the address before meeting with the committee.

French Scorn Peace Formula.

Hitler's peace formula was scorned in semi-official French quarters where the proposal was described as "based on the exploitation of Central Eastern Europe."

These sources said that Hitler's inferential suggestion for creation of a small Polish buffer State, "with Germany and Russia gobbling up" the major portion of Poland, had been turned down by both British and French statesmen even before it was made.

The British and French have clearly defined as one of their war aims the recreation of a free Poland.

Semi-official sources said Hitler's speech followed the lines the French had expected.

Satirical Comment in Paris.

Semi-official French sources commented satirically on his speech, asserting that Der Fuehrer had advanced nothing new and had attempted to induce all other Powers to bow to every injunction and every desire of Germany.

These persons used the words "forced" and "demagogic" to describe the speech.

One said that Hitler's attacks against British ministers had become a personal matter as had his previous attacks on Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria and President Benes of Czecho-Slovakia.

"Der Fuehrer seeks to present himself as the champion of European peace and liberty," said one commentator. "On one side he places Germany, whose superiority and love of peace are absolutely dogmatic, and on the other side the western Powers."

FRANCE SPURNS HITLER; SEEKS 'LASTING PEACE'

Daladier Says Allies Will Fight Until That Has Been Assured

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 6—Premier Daladier tonight gave France's answer to Adolf Hitler's peace proposal with a blunt declaration that the European war would be fought until "the victory which alone will permit assurance of a regime of real justice and lasting peace in Europe."

Only two hours after Hitler outlined his peace formula in his speech before the Reichstag, Daladier pounded out the assertion to the Senatorial Foreign Affairs Committee that:

"France and Great Britain will never lay down their arms until that peace has been effectively assured."

Gamelin And Ironside Meet

As though to give emphasis to the French-British determination to fight, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, commander-in-chief of the French and British armies, conferred today with Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the British imperial defense staff.

They were accompanied by their air commanders as well as Maj. Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges, French army group commander who is in general charge of French operations on the northern flank of the Western front.

Fighting at the front today still was bogged down by bad weatner which hampered scouting planes and consequently artillery, which in modern warfare uses planes as target spotters.

Tonight's high command communique, however, showed a new stirring

(Cont. on Page 5, Column 4)

of activity on the front which has been relatively quiet for the past four days.

The communique said that light units such as infantry partols were skirmishing in numerous sectors of the northern flank.

One German operation which the communique thought worthy of being mentioned as an attack was reported repulsed west of Wissembourg in the Haardt Mountains where the French lines are scarcely over the frontier into German territory.

Daladier's Statement

A communique issued after the Foreign Affairs Committee meeting said Daladier in his remarks reiterated:

"France and Britain are waging war to put an end to a reign of aggression, to end the need of mobilizing every six months. They want a lasting peace which rests on respect of the pledged word and on honor, which guarantees the security of France and of all nations."

The report of the committee meeting behind closed doors then gave the conclusion of Daladier's speech in his own words:

"This peace excludes all domination in Europe. It can be founded only on the right of peoples to life and liberty. France and Great Britain never will lay down their arms until that peace has been assured effectively.

"Must Be Worthy Of Soldiers"

"Our duty is to be worthy of our soldiers who are waging war to defend our territory, our independence.

"They will carry on the war which has been imposed on us and will carry it on to the victory which alone will permit assurance of a regime of real justice and lasting peace in Europe."

FRANCO-BRITISH GENERALS HOLD STAFF MEETING

Paris Announces Attack by Nazis Was Repulsed Near Wissembourg.

PARIS, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander-in-chief of the allied forces, met today with Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the British Imperial Staff, for a conference on the military situation.

It was not disclosed immediately whether the meeting was on French or British soil.

Gen. Gamelin was accompanied by Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, chief of staff of the French Air Force, and Gen. [illegible], commander of the northern group of armies on the western front.

Gen. Ironside was seconded by Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, commander of the Royal Air Force.

A communique said merely that the meeting was to consider current questions.

"This meeting showed once again," the communique added, "the complete identity of views which exists between the two commands."

French Communique.

The French high command issued the following communique at 9:15 P. M. (3:15 P. M. Eastern standard time) today:

"Activity of light elements in contact on numerous points of the front. An attack on one of our posts in the region west of Wissembourg has been repulsed."

NAZIS ON MOVE

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 5—French troops dug in on the muddy Saarland front today in preparation against any large-scale German offensive.

French military circles reported large German troop movements. Older German soldiers were reported rapidly being replaced by younger ones from the armies that crushed Poland.

Last night was calm, however. The War Ministry's communique said only patrols were active in the sector southwest of Saarbrücken.

The strengthening of French vanguarsd was ascribed in political quarters of a belief that the Nazi "peace offensive" had become a dead issue even before Hitler addressed the Reichstag today.

Older German soldiers were reported rapidly being replaced by younger campaigners from the German armies which crushed Poland.

Last night was calm, however.

Only patrols were active in the sector southwest of Saarbruecken.

The War Ministry's morning communique, issued at 10:01 A. M. (4:01 A. M., Eastern standard time), said:

"Calm night. Activity of patrols,

Pictures Torn Down.

The strengthening of French vanguards was ascribed in political quarters to the belief that the Nazi peace offensive had become a dead issue even before Fuehrer Hitler's address to the Reichstag today.

Police in Paris and in other cities tore pictures of Lenin and Stalin from walls in Communist centers and searched for Arthur Ramette and Florimond Bonte, who, with

French Round Up Red Leaders

Two Communist Deputies Sought as Agents in Touch With Foreign Power.

PARIS, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—French troops dug in on the

to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, demanding a parliamentary session to consider peace. Orders were issued for the arrest of Ramette and Bonte, both Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies, but Ramette had fled.

Ramette was president and Bonte secretary-general of the Workers' and Farmers party, organized when the Communist party was banned. Police said that searches of both men's homes had disclosed evidence to justify charges of "being in communication with a foreign Power."

Deputies' Homes Raided.

Of forty-three Deputies who formed the Workers and Peasants party, five have responded to military summonses for questioning about the letter to Herriot and about their political connections. The ousting of communist mayors and municipal councillors continued, with sixty-seven removed in the Paris region and a total of 317 soon to be replaced elsewhere by appointees named by district police prefects.

The Socialist party, headed by former Premier Leon Blum, adopted a resolution condemning the communists for their indorsement of the Russian "betrayal" and denouncing Soviet diplomacy. Several Deputies of the outlawed Communist party disclosed they had resigned after the signing of the Soviet-German friendship pacts.

Raids on homes of others, suspected of threatening the security of the State, continued. If found guilty they would be liable to fines of from 100 to 500 francs ($2.29 to $11.45) and imprisonment of from one to five years.

Rains Bog Operations.

Heavy rains bogged military operations when the French sought to secure their left flank along the Luxemburg border and kept an alert watch at the other end of their lines, near Switzerland. Germans were reported concentrated in the Black Forest, near Switzerland, in the south.

French soldiers said that they had taken precautions against the possibility of an attempted German invasion through neutral countries to the north. France generally anticipated a lightning German offensive soon, following what was expected to be a Russian-indorsed German peace offer.

The press pictured Germany as isolated as a result of her pact with Russia. It said that Italy, Japan and Spain were remaining aloof and that Russia merely was out to gain everything possible while Germany was pre-occupied with war in the west.

Communist Chief Called French Army Deserter

Thorez, Head of Party Before Ban, Quits His Unit

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP). — Maurice Thorez, who was secretary-general of the French Communist party before it was outlawed by the government on Sept. 26, was declared officially today to be a deserter from the Army.

Thorez, a thirty-nine-year-old member of the Chamber of Deputies, was said to have failed to rejoin his unit after a leave. It was during this period of leave that he joined the new "Workers' and Peasants' party" formed by former Communist Deputies. The new party's leaders have been ordered arrested.

Heavy Shelling Reported

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Havas (French) News Agency published a dispatch today from Luxemburg reporting that heavy German artillery bombarded Rusdorf, near Sierck. (Sierck is in France at the southeastern tip of Luxemburg.)

The French high command issued the following communique tonight: "Activity of light elements in contact on numerous points of the front. An attack on one of our posts in the region west of Wissembourg was repulsed."

The morning communique has said: "Calm night. Activity by patrols, notably southwest of Saarbruecken."

Paris Catholics Mourn Poland

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—All Catholic churches in the Paris diocese celebrated today a special mass for Poland. Jean Cardinal Verdier, who led the ceremony at Sacre Coeur Cathedral in Montmartre, greeted General Wladislaw Sikorski, the new Polish Premier, with the words: "Poland will live again." The Premier replied: "I am certain of it, Eminence."

organized when the Communist party was banned.

Homes Searched

Police said searches of both men's homes had disclosed evidence to justify charges of "being in communication with a foreign power."

Of forty-three deputies who formed the Workers' and Peasants' party, five have responded to military summonses for questioning about the letter to Herriot and about their political connections.

The ousting of Communist Mayors and municipal councillors continued with sixty-seven removed in the Paris region and a total of 317 soon to be replaced elsewhere by appointees named by district police prefects.

Socialists Take Action

The Socialist party, headed by former Premier Leon Blum, adopted a resolution condemning the Communists for their indorsement of the Russian "betrayel" and denouncing Soviet diplomacy.

Several deputies of the outlawed Communist party disclosed they had resigned after the signing of the Soviet-German friendship pacts. Raids on homes of others, suspected of threatening the security of the State, continued. If found guilty, they would be liable to fines of from 100 to 500 francs ($2.29 to $11.45) and imprisonment of from one to five years.

Dr. Benes Goes to France

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, went to France today for undisclosed reasons. He left a Channel port during the afternoon and later arrived in France.

to that of Poland.

Benes was accompanied by General Viest, one-time ranking commander in the Slovak Army under the German protectorate, who fled Slovakia when he saw war was inevitable. He was said to have left Slovakia in order to serve with the British-French forces.

[Czech sources in London said Benes's trip to France was connected with the formation of a Czech legion on French soil.]

year non-aggression accord with little Latvia yesterday—a treaty closely paralleling the one a week ago with Estonia—the Soviet Union added to her set-up for control of the Baltic area.

The treaty gave to Russia the right to establish several air fields, naval bases at her western neighbor's ports of Liepaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau) and a coast artillery base to protect Riga Bay.

the Soviet, flushed with its diplomatic successes while Europe's other major powers were at war, would summon Finland, Rumania or Afghanistan after Lithuania. All lie along the line of Russia's progress both to the northeast and southeast.

The Soviet press did not allude to it, but diplomatic circles here were convinced that the Russian

Add- Paris-Oct.6- (Benes)

(THE TRIP WAS SAID TO BE HAVE RESULTED FROM AN

AGREEMENT BETWEEN FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER AND CZECH MINISTER

STEPHAN OSUSKY PROVIDING FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF A CZECH

ARMY IN FRANCE AS "A SYMBOL OF RECOGNITION OF HER FORMER

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.")

AEA-5AOP

—OFFICIALS OUT—

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 6—Police in Paris and in other cities today tore pictures of Lenin and Stalin from walls in Communist centers and searched for Arthur Ramette who, with Florimond Bonte, wrote to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, demanding a parliamentary session to consider peace.

Orders were issued for the arrest of Ramette and Bonte, both Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies, but Ramette had fled. Ramette was president and Bonte secretary general of the Workers' and Farmers' party,

Benes Arrives in Paris To Form Czech Legion

Government in Exile May Be Established After Talks

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—Former President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia arrived in Paris from London tonight and was expected to confer with officials of both the French and Polish governments on what diplomatic circles reported would be an effort to establish a Czecho-Slovak government in exile similar

MOSCOW CALLS ON LITHUANIA TO SIGN PACT

Foreign Minister Expected at Kremlin to Yield Two Air Bases.

REDS SEE NEW FRONTIERS

Finland and Rumania in Europe and Afghanistan in Asia Are Viewed as Goals.

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Lithuania has been summoned as the next to sign on the dotted line as Soviet Russia today continued to march toward domination of eastern Europe. By concluding a ten-

Similar concessions from Estonia have given to Russia the right to establish naval bases in one mainland port and on two islands, along with air bases and garrisons for 25,000 soldiers in that country.

Finnish Reports.

Informed sources in Helsinki, Finland, said two additional Estonian ports might be allowed to Russia for conversion into naval bases. Reports there also said that Lithuanian Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys would fly to Moscow today to complete Russo-Lithuanian discussions.

The decision was said to have followed a special cabinet meeting with Lithuanian President Antonas Smetona last night. Observers at Helsinki predicted that the proposals would call for Lithuania to surrender two areas for Russian air bases in a mutual assistance agreement and for a trade pact giving to Russia special privileges on Lithuanian railroads.

Both in Finland and at Stockholm, Lithuanians were said to hope that if the pact includes the return to Lithuania of Wilno of (Vilna), it will be signed on October 9. That day, next Monday, has been observed officially as the anniversary of the city's loss to Poland nineteen years ago. Wilno is within the Russian area of conquered Poland.

Wonder What Next.

Observers speculated whether

ces into the Baltic area were designed to protect her from possible attack from Germany, as well as from Britian. Liepaja, one Latvian port, is close to Memel, acquired by Germany from Lithuania last March.

Russo-Turkish talks lagged while Moscow drove home bargains with the Baltic States, but consultations were expected to be resumed today. Baffled diplomatic circles agreed that there was more to the talks than the question of Soviet rights in the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.

Latvia Signs Pact.

There was a belief in some quarters that Russia was trying to wean Turkey from too close a tie with Britain and France.

The pact with Latvia was signed in the Kremlin by Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov and Latvian Foreign Minister Wilhelm Munters in the presence of Joseph V. Stalin.

Its six articles, in addition to giving to Russia concessions for military bases, bound both nations to remain free from treaties directed against each other, pledged Russia to sell Latvia munitions at low prices and guaranteed that both would "observe strictly the sovereignty and social system of the other." In addition, a separate communique stressed the "mutual trust and strict observances" of each other's sovereignty and government.

Soviet Press Hails Latvian Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP).—Soviet newspapers today hailed the new treaty with Latvia as a great strategic defense step for Russia and an assurance for Latvia against aggression. They carefully emphasized that Russia's little neighbor would maintain her independence.

Workers' meetings throughout Russia adopted resolutions lauding the government's pacts with Estonia and Latvia.

HOARDERS JAILED

Soviet Sentences Many for Concealing Food.

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Scores of persons throughout European Russia were sentenced to prison terms of from one to eight years today for hoarding supplies during the mobilization period preceding Russia's invasion of Poland. The convictions were principally in cities such as Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa, with numerous cases to be tried.

Flour, soap, textile goods, matches, kerosene and sugar were the principal commodities hoarded. Most defendants were denounced as kulaks.

Plot on Carol Frustrated

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 6 (AP)—A plot to assassinate King Carol and other government leaders was asserted by police to have been broken up today with the arrest of two men and two women alleged to be members of the outlawed Nazi-inclined Iron Guard.

Police declared they held a professor, his daughter and another woman, who had just returned from Berlin, and the nephew of a retired Chief Justice of Rumania's highest court.

With the arrests, the police declared, they found a prepared list of victims, including King Carol, Premier Constantin Argetoianu, Minister of War General Gabriel Marinescu and Victor Iamandi, the new Minister of Justice.

The group was not connected with the Iron Guard members executed after the assassination of former Premier Armand Calinescu on Sept. 21, the police announced. They added that they had evidence that indicated this second group had planned to poison M. Calinescu.

The judge's nephew, said the police, stole court documents concerning earlier Guardist arrests and the names of those who had denounced the Guard.

Police asserted the round-up of the alleged plotters resulted from the arrest of Maria Clucer, a woman employe in the army technical bureau, and her prolonged questioning.

She was arrested yesterday and police said they found on her a manifesto critical of the King and "Jewish and Freemason domination of the government."

30.24-3881

Rumania 'Accepts' Ukrainians

BUCHAREST, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Front of National Rebirth (government party) announced today the conclusion of a pact with the Ukrainian minority whereby four leaders of the Ukrainians may join the party's general executive committee. This concession to 300,000 Ukrainians living in Bukovina, northern Rumanian province, puts them on an equal footing with the Bulgarian and German minorities already represented in the party.

Pro-Axis Envoy In Berlin Called Home by Japan

Oshima Meets Same Fate as His Colleague at Rome, Co-Sponsor of Military Pact

TOKIO, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Japanese government recalled today its Ambassador to Germany, Gen Hiroshi Oshima, lon gan advocate of a military alliance binding Japan, Germany and Italy.

No official reason was given, but the recall had been considered inevitable ever since Japan's foreign policy underwent drastic change as a sequel to Gernany's non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia.

Toshio Shiratori, who as Ambassador to Italy also worked for closer ties with the Rome-Berlin axis, had been recalled already. Eiji Amau, Minister to Switzerland, was named to the Rome post.

No successor to Oshima at Berlin has been designated.

Oshima and Shiratori had been accused of exceeding their instructions in their efforts to bring Japan into alliance with the axis powers.

The government veered away from such policies after Germany had joined hands with Russia, Japan's long-time rival.

The new Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, is reorganizing the foreign service in keeping with the change in policy.

Shanghai Dubious

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6 (AP).—Neutral observers here were uncertain today whether Chinese reports that they had routed the Japanese forces advancing on Changsha were true, or whether the Japanese merely were delaying entry into the Hunan provincial capital until Oct. 10, prospective date for announcement of a unified, Japanese-sponsored government for occupied portions of China under Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier.

The Japanese spokesman here intimated that the forces before Changsha no longer were pressing against the city directly but were attempting an encircling movement.

NORWAY REPORTS PLANES OFF COAST

Paper Says Foreigners Are Very Active in Air.

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftenposten reported today extraordinary activity by foreign airplanes along the Norwegian coast, especially the south coast.

It said that fishermen returning to port also reported they frequently had sighted British and French submarines, but saw only occasional German submarines in the Skagerrak, arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark.

Hungarians Subject To Government Call

BUDAPEST, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Males and females between 14 and 70 were made subject to call for Government service in an official order published today. Girls under 16 and all persons over 42 will be drafted only in time of actual war.

mail, packages and money orders for prisoners may be sent to their destination without postage.

It does not affect interned civilians.

Holland and Belgium will be the countries through which mail may pass for the western part of the western front, while Switzerland will be the clearing house for the eastern section.

All that is required is the address on the envelope and the words "War Prisoner."

Argentines Ask Court To Expel Count Luxburg

German Diplomat, 'Sunk Without Trace,' Caused '17 Row

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (AP).—Efforts were started in Federal Court today to expel Count Karl von Luxburg, whose phrase "spurlos versenkt" (sunk without a trace) became a term of reproach against Germany during the World War.

Count Luxburg, then German Ambassador to Argentina, was handed his passport in 1917 when the Allies intercepted a message to his government advising that Argentine ships either be spared in the submarine campaign or sunk without a trace. This suggestion was blamed for increasing enmity toward Germany in neutral countries.

For some years Luxburg has been living quietly in a Buenos Aires suburb. Upon his return this week after a visit to Germany, the Liberal press opened a campaign against him. A citizen named Felipe Becher filed a formal request in Federal Court for his banishment on the ground that the 1917 order against him never had been revoked.

Canadians in 1939 Fo[r] Blackout Lapses

SYDNEY MINES, N. S., Oct. 6 (Canadian Press).—Three business men were summoned to court today on charges of nonadherence to air raid precautions.

They were said to have failed to extinguish all their lights during blackouts.

regulations and at certain sections of the regulations for the defense of Canada which were termed "totalitarian in character" and unwarranted in Canada.

In the restriction of political broadcasts to studio delivery of speeches approved by the censors, Coldwell saw a threat against "fundamental criticism of government policy," but the Prime Minister assured him the censors were to confine their examination to seeing that the defence of Canada regulations were not contravened. "Subject to this protection of the vital public interest in war time, party political controversy will not be restricted or impeded," the Prime Minister said in his letter.

Add-Budapest-Oct. 6

ONLY IN TIME OF ACTUAL WAR, IT SAID. SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL BE TAKEN ONLY

BY JOINT PERMISSION OF THE MINISTERS OF DEFENSE AND EDUCATION.

OCT 7 1939

BUDAPEST00750 DH610A

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys, Vice-Premier Zizauskas, Gen. Stasys Rastikis and an economic secretary are expected to leave tomorrow for Moscow to continue conversations with Russian leaders started last Tuesday.

First Accord Is Signed On Mail to War Captives

Neutral Nations to Forward Letters Postage-Free

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (AP).—The International Red Cross Committee announced today the first international agreement between belligerent and neighboring neutral states for the safe arrival of mail to war prisoners.

The agreement provides that all

Canadian Party Voices Protest at Censorship

Commonwealth Federation Calls Radio Ruling 'Totalitarian'

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct 6 (CP).—A protest from the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation against the government's censorship of political broadcasts was made public tonight by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in the release of a letter from M. J. Coldwell, M. P., national chairman of the C. C. F., and the Prime Minister's reply.

The letters disclosed the alarm of C. C. F. leaders at the "sweeping character" of the general censorship

Naval Aid Rushed to Iroquois

566 Passengers Aboard Liner Reported by Germany to Be in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Navy and Coast Guard craft sped today toward a mid-Atlantic rendezvous with the American liner Iroquois, after the White House disclosed receipt of startling information that the refugee-laden steamship was to be sunk.

The tip came from the head of the German Navy, but it left unanswered the questions of how and why and by whom the sinking was to be done. Likewise, it offered no explanation of how the Reich acquired the information.

The White House disclaimed any belief in the report. Nevertheless, several naval ships and a Coast Guard cutter were rushed to accompany the Iroquois to New York, where she is due next Wednesday. The captain was ordered to search the ship for explosives and to double his lookouts and patrol watchmen.

Later officials here were notified by the captain that the search had been made and no explosives found.

The Iroquois a 6,209-ton vessel, left Cobh, Ireland, on Tuesday with a crew of 212 and 566 passengers. Ambassador Kennedy said in London last night that only those who were able to prove American citizenship had been permitted to book passage.

United States Chartered Liner.

The vessel, chartered by the United States lines to bring home Americans caught in Europe by the outbreak of war. Formerly, it was in the coastwise trade between New York, Florida and Texas.

The Navy declined to divulge the names or number of the ships racing toward the Iroquois. It also kept secret the latter's position.

The White House statement issued late yesterday said:

"Yesterday the head of the German Navy, Grand Admiral Raeder, officially informed the American Government, through the United States Naval Attache (Commander A. E. Schrader) in Berlin, that according to information on which he relied, an American ship, the Iroquois, is to be sunk when it nears our American East Coast.

"The sinking of the Iroquois, Admiral Raeder said, would be accomplished through a repetition of

Continued on Page 12.

circumstances which marked the loss of the Athenia."

The British liner, Athenia, with many Americans on board, was sunk off the coast of Ireland the day England declared that a state of war existed with Germany. The British blamed a torpedo from a German submarine, but in Germany there were contentions that the Athenia had been sunk by foes of the Reich to arouse feeling in the United States.

Mention of the Athenia in Admiral Raeder's dispatch conveyed to many persons here the impression that Germany was, in effect, saying that Britain or France intended to sink the Iroquois, and then blame a Germn submarine.

Stephen T. Early, a presidential secretary, said the Cabinet devoted almost its entire session yesterday to the message before deciding to make it public. The latter was done, Mr. Early said, in order that the American people and the world would "know as much about it as the Government."

Mr. Early said that the White House was not putting out the warning for the purpose of creating any alarms.

"We don't believe, as a matter of fact," he added "that any people in the United States will believe the report is true or could be true. We can't imagine any British, or French or other ships would do such a thing as the dispatch states."

Secretary Hull said at his press conference today that the State Department was seeking the fullest available facts as to who was the author of what he termed the dastardly act of the sinking of the liner Athenia.

He said this in telling reporters he had no information with regard to the Iroquois in addition to that given out at the White House.

Mr. Early disclosed that Commander Schrader was required to sign a statement acknowledging the warning.

NO U. S. CONVOY BEING PLANNED

President Sees No Precedent in Iroquois Case.

SAYS MANY SHIPS ARE ON WAY

Roosevelt Denies Invitation Has Been Sent to Moscicki.

HYDE PARK, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told reporters today that the dispatching of naval vessels and a Coast Guard cutter to guard the American steamship Iroquois was a very good illustration of the operation of the neutrality patrol in Atlantic waters.

Asked whether that action meant a precedent was being established and warships would accompany other American ships, the President replied in the negative.

The White House announced in Washington yesterday that the Government had received an official German warning that the Iroquois, bringing Americans back from Europe, would be sunk as she neared the United States coast. The implication was made that the French and British were planning to attack the liner and blame it on Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had nothing to add to the White House statement when he was asked whether the fact that a squadron of war vessels had been sent to intercept the Iroquois should be interpreted as meaning this Government considered the German report true.

Patrol Ships on Duty.

The President said he did not know where the naval and Coast Guard craft would meet the Iroquois, and would not say if he did know.

With regard to the neutrality patrol, the Chief Executive remarked that the patrol vessels were at sea already and that makes the whole procedure much simpler.

The President sat in a White House touring car and chatted with newspapermen at nearby Highland, N. Y., after he had left a special train which had brought him from Washington. From Highland he drove to his country estate, where he planned to spend the week end checking up on his crop of spruce trees and the damage done it by drought.

Mr. Roosevelt had not had an opportunity to hear or read Adolf Hitler's speech proposing a general conference for the "laying down of arms."

Did Not Invite Moscicki.

Asked about reports that he or the Government had invited former President Ignace Moscicki of Poland to come to America to live, the President said he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he was not planting any additional trees on his estate this fall and that he was going to check up today as to what the final acreage to be replanted had to be, and determine where the new planting would be placed in the spring.

Because of the drought, he said he would have virtually two years' planting to put in. More than 30,0

of his trees were killed this year—slightly more than were set out earlier in the year.

Every year the President markets some of his spruce stand for Christmas trees.

OCT 7 1939

SENATORS DECLARE HITLER INSINCERE

'He Has Lied So Often,' Says Norris, Independent.

OCT 7 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Some Senators indicated today that they had little confidence in the sincerity of Adolf Hitler's speech to the Reichstag.

"I don't see how England and France can put any faith in Hitler's promises," said Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska. "I don't have any confidence in him. He has lied so often. Every time he takes a country he says he has no further territorial ambitions. But our part in all of this is merely that of a spectator. We should neither insist that peace terms be accepted nor insist that they be rejected."

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, a leader of the opposition to the administration neutrality bill, told reporters that Hitler, "like presidents, kings and premiers, talks for his folks back home."

He said Hitler's statement would not affect the neutrality fight in the Senate and aded "no matter what they do (in Europe) we must stay out of it."

"I think that we should beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts," said Senator King, Democrat, of Utah. "I don't believe in Hitler's sincerity. It is hardly to be expected that the allies will give serious consideration to his proposals until and unless he gives additional evidence that he will cease making war and will make some adequate amends to the cruel conquest of Poland."

Chairman Bloom, Democrat, of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, described Hitler's speech as "just another threat." Bloom said he "heard nothing in it that would indicate there was any chance of the other nations getting together with Hitler to discuss peace."

Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas; Senator Herring, Democrat, of Iowa, and Representative Jarman, Democrat, of Alabama, listened to the speech by radio and then went on the air with comments including these:

Mr. Capper—"He was trying to frighten Britain and France into peace on German terms. Also he was bolstering up the spirit of the German people, but it is up to Britain and France and not to the United States to give the answer."

Mr. Herring—"The speech of Hitler impressed me as the plea of a guilty soul which is finally beginning to recognize its own crimes."

Mr. Jarman—"He reiterated his philosophy forcefully in the statement that in the final analysis it is not the method but results that count."

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POLAND HAD HELIUM

Nazis Must Have Seized It, Is Banned by Ickes.

OCT 7 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Has Germany finally obtained American helium, despite the opposition of Secretary Ickes?

The State Department authorized the export of 220,000 cubic feet to Poland last June for a stratosphere flight. It was shipped to Zakopane, one of the first regions occupied by German troops last month.

No word has been received here as to whether the Poles released the helium before they fled.

Germany asked last year for a supply for a new dirigible. Secretary Ickes intervened in the belief that it would be used for military purposes.

Eight million cubic feet are needed for the dirigible, but the amount sent to Poland would inflate several observation balloons.

listed as doubtful on the embargo issue, said he would vote for the Administration bill because he believed that it was less likely to get the United States into war.

States His Reasons

He gave these specific reasons:

"First, because it will help accelerate and develop our own very inadequate national defense;

"Second, because it forbids American ships and American citizens to enter the war zones;

"Third, because extension of credit to belligerents will be either eliminated or rigidly controlled;

"And, finally, because this procedure promotes as impartially as is possible this democracy's safety and peace, and does not deny arbitrarily to anyone the opportunity of obtaining such supplies as it has hitherto been customary for belligerents to obtain from neutrals in time of war.

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Stimson Supports Bill

His announcement followed a radio speech in support of the Administration bill by Henry L. Stimson, Republican, former Secretary of State.

Barbour was the sixth of the twenty-three Republican Senators to advocate repeal. Along with them, fifty-one Democrats and one Independent are counted by the Administration as "sure" for the pending bill. Only forty-nine votes are needed for passage.

Contesting these figures, Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.), an opposition leader, said that the Administration had no more than thirty-nine or forty definitely pledged for repeal and that the embargo group had thirty-two, leaving "more than twenty who have not yet made up their minds."

Commenting on a statement by Senator Key Pittman (Dem., Nev.) that from sixty-four to sixty-eight Senators may vote for the bill, Nye said:

"They've got sixty-one votes for 'cash and carry' and if they come to me they can have one more. They haven't got sixty-one for embargo repeal."

It was Nye who disclosed that a substitute bill was being prepared to keep the embargo, change the Administration measure's ninety-day credit plan into a straight "cash and carry" system, and retain the rest of the proposal neutrality safeguards, such as banning American ships and citizens from war zones.

—EMBARGO FIGHT—

OCT 7 1939

Nye Prepares Substitute

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 6—Advocates of repealing the arms embargo today gained another Republican vote—that of Senator W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey—as opposition leaders continued to dispute claims of a "substantial majority" for the legislation.

The opponents also announced that a substitute neutrality bill, retaining the embargo and providing a strict "cash-and-carry" system for all other trade with belligerents, was being framed by uidentified Senators.

Today's Speakers

A final vote is not expected before two more weeks of debate, although some Administration lieutenants said it might come sooner. Floor speakers today included Senators Elbert Thomas (Dem., Utah) for repeal, and Shendan Downey (Dem., Cal.) and Bennett Clark (Dem., Mo.) against it.

Senator Barbour, who had been

Butler Views Embargo As Guard Against War

OCT 7 1939

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler said tonight that "the way to get into this war is to raise the embargo on arms."

The retired marine officer, in an address prepared for broadcast, asserted:

"This war's in Europe. It isn't over here. Aand it won't come over here unless we invite it. But the way to invite it is to sell bombs and munitions. They'll have the stamp of American makers on them, and they'll have the R. S. V. P. that'll bring about acceptance of that invitation—an invitation to go over there and join the mess."

Butler said that "the boogey-boo is that somebody will come over here," then added:

"Don't you be alarmed. Nobody in Europe can afford to leave home. Why, if Hitler left Germany with a 1,000,000 soldiers to come over here, if he ever got back he'd find everybody speaking either French or Russian. Those babies would move in on him while he was gone."

Ronda Survivor, One Of 21 Saved After 60 Hours In Dinghy Built For Six, Got Aunt Reach U. S.

OCT 7 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 6—Miss Joy-Allan Duncan, 19-year-old student of Richmond, Va., returned from the war zone today with a gripping tale of how she and her aunt survived the sinking of the Swedish freighter Ronda in the North Sea September 13.

One of 591 passengers arriving on the Pennland, of the Holland-America Line, Miss Duncan said the Ronda apparently hit a mine and went down almost immediately, taking the captain and his wife with it.

250 Are Americans

Of the Pennland's passengers, 200 more than her normal complement, 250 were Americans. The liner, which sailed from Antwerp September 25, also brought Dr. Robert Wilhelm, a Viennese refugee, and his family, bound for Manila, in the Philippines.

Miss Duncan, a tall, attractive blonde, said she was thrown into the sea when the Ronda sank, and was sucked under water several times by eddying whirlpools.

The girl, who resides with her aunt, Mrs. John Etchison, at Richmond, had no life preserver and was barely able to flounder about until an empty barrel floated by. Two sailors swam to her and began making a raft from debris.

Finally, she said, the ship carpenter picked them up in a small dinghy into which twenty persons were hauled. Eighteen others were lost.

Miss Duncan and Mrs. Etchison, who arrived with her niece today, were the only women in the boat, which was built to hold six persons.

BUTLER BEGAN BY SAYING, "LET'S SEE IF WE SHOULD BE ALL HOT AND BOTHERED OVER THIS EUROPEAN WAR.

"WE DIDN'T HAVE ONE SINGLE, SOLITARY THING TO DO WITH ANY OF THE CROOKED BACK-ALLEY MANEUVERING THAT BROUGHT THIS WAR INTO EXISTENCE.

"WE WEREN'T PRESENT AT ITS BIRTH. WE WEREN'T CONSULTED ABOUT THE DOCTOR. WE DIDN'T EVEN MEET THE NU

SE. NOW, THAT BEING THE CASE, ARE WE GOING TO BE DUMB ENOUGH TO LET THEM LEAVE IT ON OUR DOORSTEP?."

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OCT 7 1939

Hull Says Dominican Republic Is Neutral

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today this Government had every reason to believe in the absolute neutrality of the Dominican Republic.

He made this comment at a press conference when asked if he thought Dominican vessels had been aiding in refueling German submarines.

The Secretary expressed appreciation for the hospitable treatment given by the Dominican authorities to visiting United States Navy vessels.

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He said also this Government had received no official communications regarding the views of European belligerents with respect to the neutral sea-zone proclaimed at the Panama inter-American conference.

30.24-3888.

30.24-3883

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

BERLIN, OCT. 6-(AP)-THE HEAD OF ANY NEUTRAL STATE, PREFERABLY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, COULD ACHIEVE A LASTING PLACE IN HISTORY BY MEDIATING THE EUROPEAN WAR NOW, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TONIGHT AFTER ADOLF HITLER OFFERED PEACE OR A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH TODAY IN WHICH HE MADE HIS PEACE OVERTURE TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THESE SOURCES SAID, REALLY WAS INTENDED FOR NEUTRAL POWERS.

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HIS WORDS NEAR THE CLOSE OF HIS HOUR AND 20 MINUTE ADDRESS, "MAY THOSE PEOPLES AND THEIR LEADERS WHO ARE OF THE SAME MIND NOW MAKE THEIR REPLY--AND LET THOSE WHO CONSIDER WAR TO BE A BETTER SOLUTION REJECT MY OUTSTRETCHED HAND," WERE A DIRECT APPEAL TO NEUTRALS.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED TONIGHT THAT NOW IS THE TIME FOR ANY POTENTIAL PEACEMAKER TO STEP IN AND MEDIATE BEFORE, RATHER THAN AFTER WHAT PROMISES TO BECOME THE BLOODIEST CONTEST IN HISTORY HAS BEGUN IN EARNEST.

(INFORMED CIRCLES IN WASHINGTON SAID MR.ROOSEVELT WAS UNLIKELY TO PROPOSE AN ARMISTICE IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT UNLESS HE WAS ASSURED GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD ACCEPT.

(MR.ROOSEVELT HAS SENT FIVE APPEALS TO HITLER IN ONE YEAR, THE THIRD OF WHICH WAS REJECTED BY THE FUEHRER IN A BITTER SPEECH. IT WAS SAID IN WASHINGTON ALSO THAT THE GERMAN PRESS AND SOME NAZI OFFICIALS HAVE ACCUSED THE PRESIDENT OF WAR-MONGERING AND UN-NEUTRALITY.

THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED TENDENCY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO FORGET ALL THE DEROGATORY THINGS SAID IN GERMANY ABOUT MR. ROOSEVELT. THIS OSTENSIBLY RESULTED FROM A DESIRE TO WIN HIS AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLES' SYMPATHY BY "CORRECT" CONDUCT OF THE WAR AND SCRUPULOUS OBSERVANCE OF PRIZE LAWS ON THE PART OF SUBMARINE AND OTHER NAVAL COMMANDERS.

GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER'S WARNING TO THE AMERICAN NAVAL ATTACHE HERE THAT CONSPIRATORS HAD PLOTTED THE SINKING OF THE UNITED STATES LINER IROQUOIS, NOW ENROUTE TO NEW YORK WITH AMERICAN REFUGEES, WAS TAKEN AS FURTHER EVIDENCE OF A DESIRE TO APPEASE AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION.

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HITLER'S OFFER IN HIS SPEECH TODAY TO ATTEMPT TO FIND A SOLUTION TO THE JEWISH PROBLEM LIKEWISE WAS CONSIDERED A BID FOR THE FAVOR OF AMERICANS.

RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY, OFFICIAL GERMANY BELIEVES FRANCE WOULD WELCOME MEDIATION AT THIS TIME.

A74

(FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER TODAY REPLIED TO HITLER'S PEACE BID WITH THE DECLARATION FRANCE WOULD CONTINUE TO FIGHT UNTIL "THE VICTORY WHICH ALONE WILL PERMIT ASSURANCE OF A REGIME OF REAL JUSTICE AND LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE.")

IN HIS REICHSTAG SPEECH HITLER DECLARED THAT IF GERMANY'S OPPONENTS CONTINUED THE WAR THE NAZIS WOULD PUT UP A FIGHT IN WHICH "I DO NOT DOUBT FOR A SINGLE MOMENT THAT GERMANY WILL BE VICTORIOUS."

"LET THOSE, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH PVS AND INCORPORATING WHITELEATHER'S SEPARATE IF DESIRED.

(EDS--6TH GRAF AT END READ AND UN-NEUTRALITY.) (CLOSING PARENTHESIS)

W912PES

1939

HITLER SEPARATE

BERLIN, OCT. 6-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S PROPOSAL TODAY FOR A EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE EMBRACED THESE SUGGESTIONS:

A "FINAL SANCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN STATUS."

REDUCTION IN ARMAMENTS TO "A REASONABLE AND ECONOMICALLY TOLERABLE LEVEL."

A "COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF THE LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE USE OF ARMAMENTS"; A "UNIVERSALLY VALID REGULATION" POSSIBLY IN EMULATION OF THE RED CROSS.

"EXACT ELUCIDATION" AT ANY SUCH CONFERENCE OF "EVERY POINT AT ISSUE."

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BERLIN, OCT. 6 — (AP) — THE REICHSTAG WAS LISTENING TO REICHSFUEHRER HITLER TODAY TWO MINUTES AFTER IT CAME TO ORDER.

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, WHO PRESIDES OVER THE LEGISLATURE, OPENED THE SESSION AT 12:04 P.M. (6:04 A.M., E.S.T.).

HE ASKED THE MEMBERS TO RISE IN HONOR OF GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN POLAND.

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THE FUEHRER BEGAN SPEAKING [illegible] E.S.T.).

HITLER-SOVIET

BERLIN, OCT. 6-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER EXPLAINED TO THE WORLD TODAY HOW SOVIET RUSSIA AND GERMANY--LONG BITTERLY OPPOSED AS TO IDEOLOGIES --COULD MANAGE TO GET ALONG AS WELL AS THEY DO NOW.

"IF THIS STEP ON GERMANY'S PART (TO LIQUIDATE POLAND) HAS RESULTED IN A CO[illegible]UNITY OF INTERESTS WITH RUSSIA," HE SAID IN HIS REICHSTAG SPEECH, "THAT IS DUE NOT ONLY TO A SIMILARITY OF PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE TWO STATES BUT ALSO TO THAT CONCLUSION WHICH BOTH STATES HAVE ARRIVED AT WITH REGARDS TO THEIR FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS.

"IN MY SPEECH AT DANZIG I ALREADY DECLARED THAT RUSSIA WAS ORGANIZED ON PRINCIPLES WHICH DIFFER FROM THOSE HELD IN GERMANY.

"HOWEVER, SINCE IT BECAME CLEAR THAT STALIN SAW NOTHING IN THESE RUSSIAN-SOVIET PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD PREVENT HIM FROM CULTIVATING FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH STATES OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL CREED, NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY SEES NO REASON WHY IT SHOULD ADOPT ANOTHER CRITERION.

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"THE SOVIET UNION IS THE SOVIET UNION, NATIONALIST GERMANY IS NATIONALIST GERMANY. BUT ONE THING IS CERTAIN: FROM THE MOMENT WHEN THE TWO STATES AGREED TO RESPECT EACH OTHER'S DISTINCTIVE REGIME AND PRINCIPLES, EVERY REASON FOR A MUTUALLY HOSTILE ATTITUDE WAS DISAPPEARED."

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FIRST LEAD HIGHLIGHTS

BERLIN, OCT. 6-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF ADOLF HITLER'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE REICHSTAG TODAY:

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OCT 7 1939

CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE WEST IS UNTHINKABLE. EACH DAY WILL SOON DEMAND INCREASING SACRIFICES. X X X

ONE DAY, HOWEVER, (IF THE WAR CONTINUES) THERE WILL AGAIN BE A FRONTIER BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE, BUT INSTEAD OF FLOURISHING TOWNS THERE WILL BE RUINS AND ENDLESS GRAVEYARDS.

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I BELIEVE XXX THAT A SENSE OF NATIONAL SECURITY WILL NOT RETURN TO EUROPE UNTIL CLEAR AND BINDING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS HAVE PROVIDED A COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF THE LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE USE OF ARMAMENTS. X X X IT IS ONLY WHEN THIS IS ACHIEVED THAT PEACE CAN REIGN, PARTICULARLY IN OUR DENSELY POPULATED CONTINENT--A PEACE WHICH, UNCONTAMINATED BY SUSPICION AND FEAR, WILL PROVIDE THE ONLY POSSIBLE CONDITION FOR REAL ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

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TO ACHIEVE THIS GREAT END, THE LEADING NATIONS OF THIS CONTINENT WILL ONE DAY HAVE TO COME TOGETHER X X X. IT IS X X X IMPOSSIBLE THAT SUCH A CONFERENCE X X X COULD CARRY ON ITS DELIBERATIONS WHILE CANNON ARE THUNDERING OR MOBILIZED ARMIES ARE BRINGING PRESSURE TO BEAR UPON IT.

OCT 7 1939

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WHY SHOULD THIS WAR IN THE WEST BE FOUGHT? FOR RESTORATION OF POLAND? POLAND OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY WILL NEVER RISE AGAIN. THIS IS GUARANTEED BY TWO OF THE LARGEST STATES IN THE WORLD (GERMANY AND RUSSIA).

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BUT IF THIS WAR IS REALLY TO BE WAGED ONLY IN ORDER TO GIVE GERMANY A NEW REGIME, THAT IS TO SAY, IN ORDER TO DESTROY THE PRESENT REICH ONCE MORE AND THUS TO CREATE A NEW TREATY OF VERSAILLES, THEN MILLIONS OF HUMAN LOVES WILL BE SACRIFICED IN VAIN, FOR NEITHER WILL

30.24-3885

30.24-3885

THE GERMAN REICH GO TO PIECES NOR WILL A SECOND TREATY OF VERSAILLES BE MADE. AND EVEN SHOULD THIS COME TO PASS AFTER THREE, FOUR OR EVEN EIGHT YEARS OF WAR, THEN THIS SECOND VERSAILLES WOULD ONCE MORE BECOME THE SOURCE OF FRESH CONFLICT IN THE FUTURE.

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OCT 7 1939

(MORE)-BM1220PES

BERLIN-1ST ADD FIRST LEAD HIGHLIGHTS X X X IN THE FUTURE.

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MR.CHURCHILL (FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY) AND HIS COMPANIONS MAY INTERPRET THESE OPINIONS OF MINE AS WEAKNESS OR COWARDICE IF THEY LIKE. I NEED NOT OCCUPY MYSELF WITH WHAT THEY THINK; I MAKE THESE STATEMENTS SIMPLY BECAUSE IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT I WISH TO SPARE MY OWN PEOPLE THIS SUFFERING.

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IF, HOWEVER, THE OPINIONS OF MESSRS.CHURCHILL AND FOLLOWERS SHOULD PREVAIL, THIS STATEMENT WILL HAVE BEEN MY LAST. THEN WE SHALL FIGHT. X X X THERE NEVER WILL BE ANOTHER NOVEMBER, 1918, IN GERMAN HISTORY. IT IS INFANTILE TO HOPE FOR THE DISINTEGRATION OF OUR PEOPLE.

-0- OCT 7 1939

ONE THING ONLY IS CERTAIN. IN THE COURSE OF WORLD HISTORY, THERE HAVE NEVER BEEN TWO VICTORS, BUT VERY OFTEN ONLY LOSERS. THIS SEEMS TO ME TO HAVE BEEN THE CASE IN THE LAST WAR.

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MAY THOSE PEOPLES AND THEIR LEADERS WHO ARE OF THE SAME MIND NOW MAKE THEIR REPLY. AND LET THOSE WHO CONSIDER WAR TO BE THE BETTER

SOLUTION REJECT MY OUTSTRETCHED HAND.

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ACCORDING TO X X X PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT START.

WD122APER

HIGHLIGHTS

BERLIN, OCT. 6-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF ADOLF HITLER'S ADDRESS TO THE REICHSTAG TODAY FOLLOW:

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OCT 7 1939

ACCORDING TO THE CASUALTY LIST OF UP TO THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1939, WHICH WON'T CHANGE MATERIALLY, THE TOTAL LOSSES FOR THE (GERMAN) ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE, INCLUDING OFFICERS, ARE AS FOLLOWS: 10,572 KILLED; 30,322 WOUNDED; 3,404 MISSING.

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BY THE CAPITULATION OF THE FORTRESSES OF WARSAW AND MODLIN AND THE SURRENDER OF HELA, THE POLISH CAMPAIGN HAS COME TO AN END.

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AFTER ONE WEEK OF FIGHTING THERE COULD NO LONGER BE ANY DOUBT AS TO THE OUTCOME. X X X POLAND'S AMBITIOUS STRATEGY FOR A GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE TERRITORY OF THE REICH COLLAPSED WITHIN THE FIRST 48 HOURS OF THE ATTACK.

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X X X IN ALL HISTORY THERE HAS SCARCELY BEEN A COMPARABLE MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT.

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SHEER SYMPATHY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAUSED ME TO MAKE AN OFFER TO THOSE IN COMMAND OF WARSAW AT LEAST TO LET CIVILIAN INHABITANTS LEAVE THE CITY. X X X THE PROUD POLISH COMMANDER OF THE CITY DID NOT EVEN CONDESCEND TO REPLY.

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GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE ONCE MORE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED THE RIGHT TO WEAR THE LAUREL WREATH OF WHICH THEY WERE MERELY DEPRIVED IN 1918. X X X BUT THE BLOOD WHICH THEY SHED IN A GERMAN CAUSE WILL FORM A CLOSER BOND OF UNION THAN COULD BE FORGED BY THE MERE STRUCTURE OF A STATE.

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OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE STRENGTH OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES FILLS US ALL WITH A WELL OF CONFIDENCE, FOR THEY HAVE NOT ONLY PROVED THAT THEY ARE STRONG IN ATTACK, BUT ALSO THAT THEY ARE STRONG IN RETAINING WHAT THEY HAVE WON.

JCR22AER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD HIGHLIGHTS X X X THEY HAVE WON.

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SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR THOUSAND (POLISH) PRISONERS HAVE SET OUT ON THEIR MARCH TO BERLIN. THE AMOUNT OF WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED CANNOT YET BE ESTIMATED.

-0- OCT 7 1939

VERSAILLES WAS THE CRADLE OF A POLISH STATE WHICH HAD EMERGED FROM THE UNTOLD SACRIFICE OF BLOOD--NOT OF POLISH BUT OF GERMAN AND RUSSIAN BLOOD. POLAND, WHO FOR CENTURIES PAST HAD PROVED HERSELF INCAPABLE OF EXISTENCE, WAS IN 1916 ARTIFICIALLY BEGOTTEN AND IN 1919 NO LESS ARTIFICIALLY BORNE BY A GERMAN GOVERNMENT JUST AS INCAPABLE OF EXISTENCE.

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DURING THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934 I ENDEAVORED TO FIND SOME EQUITABLE COMPROMISE BETWEEN OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS AND OUR DESIRE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE WITH THAT COUNTRY (POLAND). THERE WAS A TIME, WHEN MARSHAL PILSUDSKI WAS ALIVE, WHEN IT SEEMED POSSIBLE FOR THIS

30.24-3887

HOPE TO MATERIALIZE WERE IT ONLY TO A MODEST EXTENT.

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WHEN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT PROCEEDED IN A THOUSAND WAYS GRADUALLY TO SUBJUGATE DANZIG AS WELL, I ENDEAVORED, BY MEANS OF PRACTICAL PROPOSALS, TO SECURE A SOLUTION WHEREBY DANZIG, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF ITS POPULATION, COULD BE NATIONALLY AND POLITICALLY UNITED WITH GERMANY WITHOUT IMPAIRING THE ECONOMIC NEEDS AND SO-CALLED RIGHTS OF POLAND. X X X IF TODAY ANYONE ALLEGES THAT THESE WERE ULTIMATIVE DEMANDS, THAT ALLEGATION IS A LIE.

JG923AEW OCT 7 1939

BERLIN--SECOND ADD HIGHLIGHTS X X X IS A LIE.

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THIS PET LAPDOG (POLAND) OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES CANNOT BE CONSIDERED A CULTURED NATION AT ALL.

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IF THIS STEP ON GERMANY'S PART (THE PARTITIONING OF POLAND) HAS RESULTED IN A COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS WITH RUSSIA, THAT IS DUE NOT ONLY TO THE SIMILARITY OF THE PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE TWO STATES, BUT ALSO TO THAT OF THE CONCLUSIONS WHICH BOTH STATES HAD ARRIVED AT WITH REGARD TO THEIR FUTURE RELATIONSHIP.

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OCT 7 1939

X X X SINCE IT BECAME CLEAR THAT (JOSEPH) STALIN FOUND NOTHING IN THE RUSSIAN SOVIET PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD PREVENT HIM FROM CULTIVATING FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH STATES OF A DIFFERENT POLITICAL CREED, NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY SEES NO REASON WHY SHE SHOULD ADOPT ANOTHER CRITERION. THE SOVIET UNION IS THE SOVIET UNION, NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY IS NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY.

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IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE CAPITALIST STATES OF THE WEST ARE INTERESTED TODAY IN PLAYING OFF THESE TWO STATES AND THEIR PRINCIPLES AGAINST EACH OTHER. X X X THEY CERTAINLY REGARD THE SOVIET UNION AS A SUFFICIENTLY RESPECTABLE PARTNER FOR THE CONCLUSION OF A USEFUL MILITARY PACT. BUT THEY REGARD IT AS PERFIDY THAT THEIR HONORABLE APPROACHES WERE REJECTED AND IN THEIR PLACE RAPPROCHEMENT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THOSE TWO VERY POWERS WHO HAD EVERY REASON FOR SEEKING HAPPINESS FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE PEOPLES.

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GERMANY AND RUSSIA TOGETHER WILL RELIEVE ONE OF THE MOST ACUTE DANGER SPOTS IN EUROPE OF ITS THREATENING CHARACTER AND WILL, EACH IN HER OWN SPHERE, CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLES LIVING THERE, THUS AIDING TO EUROPEAN PEACE IN GENERAL.

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THE AIMS AND TASKS WHICH EMERGE FROM THE COLLAPSE OF THE POLISH STATE ARE, IN SO FAR AS THE GERMAN SPHERE OF INTEREST IS CONCERNED, ROUGHLY AS FOLLOWS: OCT 7 1939

1. DEMARCATION OF THE BOUNDARY FOR THE REICH, WHICH WILL DO JUSTICE TO HISTORICAL, ETHNOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTS.

2. PACIFICATION OF THE WHOLE TERRITORY BY RESTORING A TOLERABLE MEASURE OF PEACE AND ORDER.

3. ABSOLUTE GUARANTEES OF SECURITY X X X FOR THE ENTIRE SPHERE OF INTEREST.

4. AS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK, HOWEVER, TO ESTABLISH A NEW ORDER

OF ETHNOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS, THAT IS TO SAY, RESETTLEMENT OF NATIONALITIES IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE PROCESS ULTIMATELY RESULTS IN OBTAINING BETTER DIVIDING LINES THAN IS THE CASE AT PRESENT.

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BERLIN--THIRD ADD HIGHLIGHTS X X X AT PRESENT.

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THIS IS ASK: IF 46,000,000 ENGLISHMEN CLAIM THE RIGHT TO RULE OVER 45,000,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS OF THE EARTH, IT CANNOT BE WRONG FOR 82,000,000 GERMANS TO DEMAND THE RIGHT TO LIVE ON 600,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS, TO TILL THEIR FIELDS AND TO FOLLOW THEIR TRADES AND CALLINGS.

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THE AIM OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY AS PURSUED BY ME HAS NEVER BEEN OTHER THAN TO GUARANTEE THE EXISTENCE, THAT IS TO SAY THE LIFE, OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, TO REMOVE THE INJUSTICE AND NONSENSE CONTAINED IN A TREATY WHICH NOT ONLY DESTROYED GERMANY ECONOMICALLY BUT HAS DRAWN THE VICTOR NATIONS INTO DISASTER AS WELL.

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IT WAS ONE OF THE AIMS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REICH TO CLEAR UP THE RELATION BETWEEN OURSELVES AND OUR NEIGHBORS.

X X X GERMANY WAS CONCLUDED NON-AGGRESSION PACTS WITH THE BALTIC STATES.

X X X WE HAVE CONCLUDED A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH DENMARK.

THE NEW REICH HAS ENDEAVORED TO CONTINUE THE TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP WITH HOLLAND X X X.

THE REICH HAS PUT FORWARD NO CLAIM WHICH MIGHT IN ANY WAY HAVE BEEN REGARDED AS A THREAT TO BELGIUM. X X X GERMANY ADOPTED THE SAME ATTITUDE TOWARD SWITZERLAND.

X X X AFTER THE ANSCHLUSS (WITH AUSTRIA) X X X I INFORMED YUGOSLAVIA THAT THE FRONTIER IN COMMON WITH THAT COUNTRY WOULD HENCEFORTH BE REGARDED AS UNALTERABLE X X X.

THE BOND WHICH BINDS US TO HUNGARY IS OLD AND TRADITIONAL, ONE OF CLOSE AND SINCERE FRIENDSHIP. X X X

HER (SLOVAKIA'S) INDEPENDENCE IS RECOGNIZED AND NOT INFRINGED UPON BY THE REICH.

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THE EXISTING FRONTIERS BETWEEN THESE STATES (ITALY AND GERMANY) HAVE BEEN FORMALLY RECOGNIZED AS UNALTERABLE BY BOTH COUNTRIES. X X X THIS LED TO THE SIGNING OF A CORDIAL PACT, BASED ON OUR MUTUAL PHILOSOPHIES AND POLITICAL INTERESTS.

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MY CHIEF ENDEAVOR, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN TO RID OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE OF ALL TRACE OF ILL WILL X X X.

OCT 7 1939

JG111GAES

Add Berlin - Oct 6

THE NAZI LEGISLATURE WAS SUMMONED FOR NOON (6 A.M., EST) AND WAS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE THE FUEHRER A FORUM FOR AN ADDRESS THAT MIGHT LAST ALMOST TWO HOURS AND RUN TO 10,000 WORDS.

THE DAILY TOLLING OF CHURCH BELLS FROM NOON TO 1 P.M. DURING THE SEVEN-DAY JUBILATION OVER THE VICTORIOUS ENDING OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN WAS POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER THE REICHSTAG SESSION. OCT 7 1939

HITLER'S SPEECH FOLLOWED BY ONLY A ONE HOUR REVIEW OF VICTORIOUS GERMAN TROOPS IN WARSAW WHERE WE HAD SEEN THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY GERMAN ARTILLERY AND WARPLANES IN THE POLISH CAPITAL.

30.24-3889.

"YOU SEE FOR YOURSELVES WHAT CRIMINAL FOLLY IT WAS TO TRY TO DEFEND THIS CITY," HITLER TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN IN WARSAW. "THE DEFENSE OF THIS TOWN COLLAPSED AFTER ONLY TWO DAYS. I WISH CERTAIN STATESMEN WHO ARE TRYING TO TURN ALL EUROPE INTO ANOTHER WARSAW MIGHT HAVE SEEN WHAT YOU SAW TODAY."

ALTHOUGH WARSAW WAS UNDER SIEGE FOR 20RPPCDBCFORE ITS CAPI

OCT 7 1939

ALTHOUGH WARSAW WAS UNDER SIEGE FOR 20 DAYS BEFORE ITS CAPITULATION SEPT.27, GERMANS HAVE SAID THEY BEGAN THEIR GENERAL ASSAULT ON ITS DEFENSES ONLY IN THE LAST TWO DAYS.

HITLER'S UNSCHEDULED REMARKS TO THE CORRESPONDENTS FOLLOWED A REVIEW OF HIS TROOPS AT WHICH HE WAS SURROUNDED BY HIGH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICERS INCLUDING COL.-GEN. WILHELM KEITEL, CHIEF OF HIGH COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES, AND DR.HANS HEINRICH LAMMERS, CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF THE FUEHRER AND HIS LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE WARTIME MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.

IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED TO THE ARMY LATER, HITLER SAID HIS POLISH CAMPAIGN WAS FINISHED AND HIS SOLDIERS WERE "READY FOR ANYTHING."

AD

HE SAID THE ARMY AROSE SEPT.1 "AT MY COMMAND TO DEFEND OUR COUNTRY FROM POLISH ATTACK" AND "IN THE BEST TRADITION OF GERMAN ARMS" HAD FULFILLED ITS TASK.

"WITH ME, THE GERMAN PEOPLE, FULL OF PRIDE, THANK YOU," HE SAID.

"THE NATION ONCE AGAIN THANKS YOU, LOOKS WITH UNSHAKABLE CONFIDENCE TO ITS MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND ITS LEADERSHIP."

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30.24-3889

All-Berlin-Oct 6

"THE GERMAN [illegible] ATTACK BEGAN SEPT.25-27.

IT (THE CITY) CAPITULATED. WITH @ 120,000 MEN IT DID NOT DARE TO MAKE A BOLD SALLY BUT PREFERRED TO DOWN ITS ARMS.

NO COMPARISON WITH THE ALCAZAR (THE SIEGE OF NATIONALISTS IN A MILITARY CITADEL IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR) IS IN PLACE HERE.

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"THE POLISH SOLDIER AS AN INDIVIDUAL FOUGHT BRAVELY [illegible] IN VARIOUS PLACES BUT HIS LEADERSHIP BEGINNING FROM THE TOP CAN ONLY BE CHARACTERIZED AS IRRESPONSIBLE, CONSCIENCELESS AND INCOMPETENT X X X .

"I MAKE THESE ASSERTIONS TO ANTICIPATE THE FORMULATION OF HISTORIC LEGENDS."

[illegible] WHEN HE LABELLED THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PACT OF FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL INTERESTS @ INSURANCE " N O T ONLY OF PEACE BUT ALSO OF CONSTANT, SATISFACTORY COOPERATION FOR BOTH STATES."

"GERMANY AND RUSSIA TOGETHER," HE SAID, "WILL [illegible] BELIEVE ONE OF THE MOST ACUTE DANGER SPOTS OF EUROPE OF ITS

THREATENING QUARACTER AND WILL, EACH IN HER OWN SPHERE, CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELFARE OF PEOPLES LIVING THERE, THUS AIDING EUROPEAN PEACE IN GENERAL."

HITLER NOW WAS SPEAKING AT A VERY RAPID RATE.

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Add - Berlin Oct. 6

SAYING THAT IF THE PRESENT WAR WAS ALLOWED TO GO ON THE "VIGOR OF EVERY NATION WILL BE SAPPED ON THE BATTLEFIELDS," HITLER ADDED IT WOULD BE A STRUGGLE IN WHICH "THERE ARE NO LONGER ANY ISLANDS"-- AN OBVIOUS REFERENCE TO BRITAIN'S VULNERABILITY TO AIR ATTACK.

SUCH A WAR CARRIED TO THE END, HE ADDED, WOULD LEAVE A FRONTIER OF "RUINS AND ENDLESS GRAVES" BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

"AS TO GERMANY'S CURRENTLY CLOSE X X X PICKING UP SECOND LEAD IN 5TH PGH.

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OCT 7 1939

Add - Berlin - Oct 6 - Loehner's

SHOULD THE REACTION BE FAVORABLE, THE NEXT THREE STEPS AS SEEN HERE WILL BE:

1. REESTABLISHMENT OF CONTACT AMONG THE BELLIGERENTS-- GERMANY, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN--THROUGH THIRD POWERS, EITHER ITALY OR THE SOVEREIGNS OF BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS OR PERHAPS THROUGH POWERS LOOKING AFTER BELLIGERENTS' INTERESTS, SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES.

2. AN ARMISTICE IN THE WAR WHICH BEGAN SEPT. 3. OCT 7 1939

3. AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

HITLER'S VOICE WAS SLIGHTLY WEAKER THAN USUAL AS HE ADDRESSED THE UNIFORMED DEPUTIES OF THE REICHSTAG.

HE BEGAN WITH A REVIEW OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN IN WHICH HE STATED GERMANY'S FORCES "WERE MASTERS OF THE SITUATION THROUGHOUT."

"X X X IN ALL HISTORY THERE HAS SCARCELY BEEN A COMPARABLE MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT," HE SAID.

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"ONLY OUR COOL THINKING AND OUR SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY," HE SAID, "ENABLED THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE POLISH ARMY TO HOLD OUT AS LONG AS THEY DID."

IN AN OBVIOUS EFFORT TO APPEASE WESTERN PUBLIC OPINION CONCERNING THE JEWISH QUESTION HITLER IN RATHER VAGUE TERMS PROMISED "AN ATTEMPT TO REACH A SOLUTION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM."OCT 7 1939

CONCERNING FRANCE, HE OBSERVED, "I'VE ALWAYS EXPRESSED TO FRANCE MY DESIRE TO BURY FOREVER OUR ANCIENT ENMITY." OCT 7 1939

OF England he said

CONCERNING ENGLAND, "I HAVE DEVOTED NO LESS EFFORT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF AN ANGLO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING; MAY, MORE THAN THAT, ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP. AT NO TIME AND IN NO PLACE HAVE I EVER ACTED CONTRARY TO BRITISH INTERESTS."

Regarding the New Nazi

RE THE NEW FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET RUSSIA HE SPOKE WITH WARMTH, EVEN MENTIONING STALIN, ONCE GERMANY'S ARCH-ENEMY, AFFECTIONATELY. WITH RUSSIA, TOO, HE SAID, "LASTING AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED," THE EFFECTS OF WHICH

30.24-3891

WILL BE A BLESSING TO BOTH NATIONS."

IF THE WAR CONTINUES DESPITE HITLER'S "OUTSTRETCHED HAND," CERTAINLY THE GERMAN PEOPLE NO LESS THAN THE REICH'S ADVERSARIES KNOW WHAT "SCHRECKLICHKEIT" MAY BE IN STORE FOR

HITLER GAVE A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE BOMBING AND SHELLING OF THRIVING TOWNS LIKE SAARBRUECKEN, KARLSRUHE, FRIEBURG IN GERMANY AND MULHOUSE, STRASBOURG AND COLMAR IN FRANCE.

HE DEVELOPED HOW WAR WILL BE CARRIED IN ON THE AIR, ON LAND AND FAR OUT AT SEA WITH THE RESULT THAT "THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF EUROPE WILL BE SCATTERED IN THE FORM OF SHELLS AND THE VIGOR OF EVERY NATION WILL BE SAPPED ON BATTLEFIELDS."

TO OBSERVERS IT SEEMED HITLER STILL WAS STRONGLY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WHAT HE SAW IN THE WAY OF DESTRUCTION AT WARSAW YESTERDAY.

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THE FUEHRER SPOKE IN TERMS OF GREAT CONTEMPT OF THE POLES, ESPECIALLY THEIR LEADERS. HE DENIED THE POLES WERE A PEOPLE CAPABLE OF SELF GOVERNMENT AND CLAIMED THEY WERE BY NATURE SADISTIC.

MUCH OF HIS SPEECH WAS DEVOTED TO A RECITATION OF DEEDS OF VALOR SHOWN BY THE GERMAN ARMIES, INTERSPERSED WITH THIS THEME WERE FREQUENT REFERENCES TO GERMANY'S INVINCIBILITY.

"NEITHER THE FORCE OF ARMS NOR LAPSE OF TIME WILL CONQUER GERMANY," HE SHOUTED TOWARD THE CONCLUSION OF HIS ADDRESS, WHICH FREQUENTLY WAS INTERRUPTED BY ECSTATIC SHOUTS OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

MR. CHURCHILL MAY BE CONVINCED THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL WIN, I DON'T DOUBT FOR A SINGLE MOMENT THAT GERMANY WILL BE VICTORIOUS," HE DECLARED.

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"DESTINY WILL DECIDE WHO IS RIGHT."

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING BIOGRAPHICAL MATTER MAY BE USED, IF DESIRED, TO INTRODUCE THE LOUIS P.LOCHNER STORY TODAY ON THE HITLER SPEECH:

LOUIS P.LOCHNER, CHIEF OF THE BERLIN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND 1938 PULITZER PRIZE WINNER, IS DEAN OF THE AP'S EUROPEAN STAFF. HE IS A NATIVE OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. HIS WIDE ACQUAINTANCE AMONG GERMANS, GOING BACK LONG

BEFORE HITLER CAME TO POWER, HAS KEPT ALL DOORS OPEN TO HIM AS A REPORTER.

OCT 7 1939

(THE AP)

UNDATED HITLER REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADOLF HITLER'S PROPOSAL FOR AN ALL-INCLUSIVE PEACE CONFERENCE WAS COLDLY RECEIVED IN UNOFFICIAL QUARTERS IN PARIS AND LONDON. ITALY WAS HOPEFUL, BUT NOT OPTIMISTIC.

KEYNOTE OF EARLY BRITISH REACTION WAS THE SINGLE WORD "NO" HEADING THE MAIN EDITORIAL OF LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD.

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"IF HE HAS MADE HIS LAST PEACE OFFER, HE ALSO HAS MADE HIS LAST WAR," THE STANDARD SAID..."HE HAS SPOKEN HIS OWN FUNERAL ORATION."

SATIRICAL COMMENT CAME FROM SEMIOFFICIAL FRENCH SOURCES. THEY AGREED WITH BRITISH COMMENTATORS HITLER HAD OFFERED NOTHING NEW. HITLER'S SPEECH WAS DESCRIBED IN THESE SOURCES AS "DEMOGOGIC" AND "FORCED."

FRENCH COMMENTATORS SAID HITLER HAD ATTEMPTED TO INDUCE ALL OTHER POWERS TO BOW "TO EVERY INJUNCTION AND EVERY DESIRE" OF GERMANY.

FASCIST QUARTERS IN ROME SAID ITALY WOULD NOT TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN PEACE IN LINE WITH HER POLICY OF NOT TAKING ANY MILITARY INITIATIVE IN EUROPE. OFFICIALS AWAITED OFFICIAL FRENCH AND BRITISH REACTION IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF FAINT HOPE.

FIRST MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO COMMENT IN WASHINGTON INDICATED HITLER'S SPEECH WON NO SUPPORT FROM THEM. HIS SPEECH WAS CALLED THE "PLEA OF A GUILTY SOUL." BY SENTOR HERRING(D-IA.) AND AN ATTEMPT "TO FRIGHTEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE INTO PEACE ON GERMAN TERMS" BY SENATOR CAPPER (R-KANS.)

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SECOND NIGHT LEAD UNDATED HITLER-REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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ADOLF HITLER, AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE SAID LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT, IS WILLING TO AGREE TO AN ARMISTICE IN EUROPE'S WAR IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROPOSED SUCH A STEP FOR A GENERAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

WHILE ADVERSE REACTIONS TO HITLER'S PEACE FORMULA WERE REPORTED FROM FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, THE AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCE ADDED THAT THE FUEHRER WOULD ACCEPT AN ARMISTICE IF PROPOSED BY THE HEAD

OF ANOTHER IMPORTANT NEUTRAL STATE.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE GERMAN AUTHORITY SAID, HITLER WOULD CONSIDER WITH FAVOR INTERVENTION BY A NEUTRAL OR NEUTRALS TO END THE WAR.

IN WASHINGTON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINED COMMENT ON THE BERLIN REPORTS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, MEANWHILE, SAID THE PEACE MOVE WOULD BE EXAMINED CAREFULLY IN CONSULTATION WITH THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND FRANCE--BUT THE RECEPTION TO HITLER'S SPEECH IN PARIS AND LONDON WAS DISTINCTLY UNFAVORABLE.

PREMIER DALADIER ETC., SECOND GRAPH PREV.

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED HITLER REACTION (BUDGET)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADOLF HITLER'S PEACE FORMULA WILL BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND FRANCE, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID LAST NIGHT (FRIDAY), BUT THE RECEPTION GIVEN THE FUEHRER'S SPEECH IN PARIS AND LONDON WAS DISTINCTLY UNFAVORABLE.

PREMIER DALADIER IN EFFECT TURNED DOWN HITLER'S PROPOSAL WITH A PERSONAL DECLARATION THAT ONLY A FRENCH-BRITISH VICTORY WILL ASSURE A "REGIME OF REAL JUSTICE AND LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE."

THE FRENCH-BRITISH CONCEPTION OF PEACE, HE ADDED, EXCLUDES ALL DOMINATION IN EUROPE AND "CAN BE FOUNDED ONLY ON THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES TO LIFE AND LIBERTY."

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"FRANCE AND BRITAIN WILL NEVER LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS UNTIL THAT PEACE IS EFFECTIVELY ASSURED," THE PREMIER SAID.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT IN MOSCOW, BUT THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT HITLER'S SPEECH WAS RECEIVED WITH SATISFACTION. SOVIET OFFICIALS WERE SAID TO BE ESPECIALLY PLEASED WITH THE ASSERTION

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THAT PEACE WAS ASSURED IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA ALONE WOULD DETERMINE THE FATE OF POLAND.

ITALY, FIRM IN HER RESOLVE AGAINST TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN MILITARY ACTION, WAS EQUALLY FIRM AGAINST TAKING THE INITIATIVE FOR PEACE. ITALIANS WERE HOPEFUL HITLER'S SPEECH MIGHT LEAD THE WAY TO PEACE, BUT THEY WERE NOT OPTIMISTIC.

IN WASHINGTON, SEVERAL SENATORS WHO WOULD COMMENT INDICATED THEY HAD LITTLE CONFIDENCE IN THE SINCERITY OF THE SPEECH. GENERALLY THEY AGREED IT WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY AND THAT IT WAS UP TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO ANSWER--NOT THE UNITED STATES.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT ASSERTED THAT NO PEACE PROPOSAL WAS LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED WHICH DID NOT EFFECTIVELY FREE EUROPE FROM THE "MENACE OF AGGRESSION" AND THAT "SOMETHING MORE THAN WORDS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH CONFIDENCE."

WIDE PUBLICITY WAS GIVEN THE SPEECH IN ITALY WHERE THE FASCIST PRESS TERMED IT "AN OFFER OF PEACE, REASON AND JUSTICE," AND A "REAFFIRMATION OF GERMANY'S WILL FOR PEACE."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S LONDON EVENING STANDARD HEADED ITS LEADING EDITORIAL WITH A BOLD "NO" AND DECLARED THAT "HITLER'S PEACE WOULD MEAN A NAZI EUROPE."

THE LONDON GOVERNMOMTTV

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MEAN A NAZI EUROPE."

THE LONDON GOVERNMENT REGARDED HITLER'S PROPOSALS "IN THEIR PRESENT FORM X X X IN MANY RESPECTS VAGUE AND OBSCURE," AND NOTED THAT "THEY CONTAIN NO SUGGESTION FOR REPARATIONS FOR THE WRONGS DONE BY GERMANY TO OTHER PEOPLES."

A9

IN WASHINGTON, SENATOR NORRIS (IND-NEB) SAID "I DON'T SEE HOW ENGLAND AND FRANCE CAN PUT ANY FAITH IN HITLER'S PROMISES. I DON'T HAVE ANY CONFIDENCE IN HIM. HE HAS LIED SO OFTEN."

"LIKE PRESIDENTS, KINGS AND PREMIERS," SAID SENATOR NYE (R-ND), "HITLER TALKS FOR HIS FOLKS BACK HOME."

SENATOR KING (D-UTAH) SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE IN HITLER'S SINCERITY.

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THE FIRST BELGIAN COMMENT CAME IN THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER LE PEUPLE WHICH SAID IT APPEARED TO BE "THE DESPERATE EFFORT OF A MAN WHO IS PUSHED TO THE WALL AND WHOSE BLUFF WILL NOT IMPRESS ANYONE."

MADRID NEWSPAPERS SAID HITLER'S SPEECH DID NOT VANISH THE WAR CLOUDS HANGING OVER EUROPE.

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UNDATED--FIRST ADD HITLER REACTION (BY THE AP) X X X OVER EUROPE.

IN SOME COUNTRIES, SUCH AS GREECE, RUMANIA AND BULGARIA, THE HITLER SPEECH WENT ALMOST UNNOTICED, IN CONTRAST WITH HIS PREVIOUS ADDRESSES.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE, SAID DISCREETLY, "UP TO THE LAST MINUTE, HUNGARY WILL INSIST PEACE OUGHT TO BE MAINTAINED."

IN THE NETHERLANDS, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID NO OFFICIAL COMMENT WAS EXPECTED, AND INFORMED QUARTERS TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE SPEECH WAS DIRECTLY OF CONCERN ONLY TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT HITLER MENTIONED THE NETHERLANDS IN APPARENTLY CORDIAL FASHION AND THAT THEY HAD NO OLD TERRITORIAL "SORE SPOTS," SUCH AS MIGHT EXIST IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

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THE TURKISH REACTION WAS THE SPEECH FAILS TO OFFER THE SLIGHTEST ENCOURAGING ELEMENT."

"IT SOUNDS SUSPICIOUSLY LIKE THE CRY OF AN OLD OFFENDER," SAID ONE TURKISH DIPLOMAT. "IT'S THE CRY OF A MAN ABANDONED BY FRIENDS, RELENTLESSLY TRACKED BY JUSTICE."

YUGOSLAVIA'S DIPLOMATIC SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT HITLER'S DECLARATION OF GERMANY'S "GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES" WAS A REPEAT OF WHAT HE TOLD POLAND ONLY LAST JANUARY."

PARKERS-THIRD-ADD-HITLER-7-SPES.

OCT 7 1939

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(UNDATED) MILESTONES IN THE [redacted] CONFLICT WHICH LED UP TO ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG ADDRESS TODAY INCLUDED:

SEPT.1--GERMANY STARTS WAR ON POLAND, DECREES DANZIG PART OF REICH.

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SEPT. 3--FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

SEPT.4--BRITISH LINER, ATHENIA, [redacted] WITH LOSS OF BETWEEN 50 and 60 x

SEPT.4--BRITISH BOMB NAZI [redacted] AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

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SEPT.4--FRENCH LAUNCH FIRST ATTACK AGAINST WESTERN FRONT WHILE GERMAN FORCES SWEEP OVER POLAND.

SEPT.5--FRENCH ~~COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS PATROL TROOPS~~ HAVE PENETRATED GERMAN TERRITORY.

SEPT.6--BRITISH TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE.

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SEPT. 9--SOVIET RUSSIAN RESERVISTS RUSHED TO POLISH FRONTIER.

SEPT. 17--SOVIET ARMY MOVES INTO POLAND FROM EAST.

SEPT.18--NAZI-SOVIET STAFF FIX OCCUPATION LINES IN POLAND.

SEPT.18--BRITISH PLANE CARRIER, COURAGEOUS, SUNK BY U-BOAT.

SEPT.19--IN DANZIG SPEECH HITLER SAYS WANTS PEACE BUT IS READY FOR CARNAGE SEVEN-YEAR WAR.

SEPT.21--RUMANIAN PREMIER ARMAND CALINESCU ASSASSINATED BY PRO-NAZI IRON GUARDS.

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SEPT. 23--PREMIER MUSSOLINI REAFFIRMS ITALY'S POLICY OF NEUTRALITY BUT PREPARES FOR ANY EVENTUALITY.

SEPT.26--FRANCE DISSOLVES ORGANIZATION COMMUNIST PARTY.

SEPT.27--GERMANY ANNOUNCES SURRENDER OF WARSAW.

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SEPT. 28--SOVIET-NAZI PACT PARTIONS POLAND, calls for place on that basis.

SEPT.28--RUSSIA GETS BALTIC MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES THROUGH ESTONIAN PACT, forerunner of similar pacts with Latvia & Lithuania.

SEPT.29--INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT PANAMA ADOPTS NEUTRALITY DECLARATION INCLUDING 300 MILE "SAFETY ZONE."

SEPT.30--PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI RESIGNS AND NAMES WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ AS SUCCESSOR AS POLISH GOVERNMENT RE-ESTABLISHED IN PARIS.

OCT.1--FUEHRER HITLER CONFERS WITH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS; SUMMONS REICHSTAG.

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OCT. 2--UNITED STATES CONGRESS MEETS TO CONSIDER REPEAL OF ARMS EMBARGO.

OCT. 3--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN DECLARES FLATLY AGAINST PEACE ON BASIS OF "WORLD ASSURANCES" FROM NAZIS.

OCT. 5--RUSSIA SIGNS 10-YEAR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ACCORD WITH LATVIA, GAINING AIR, ARTILLERY AND NAVAL BASES IN LATVIA.

THE WAR TODAY -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

HERR HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS CALL FOR A GENERAL CONFERENCE WHICH WOULD DEAL BROADLY WITH ALL EUROPE'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ILLS AND ALSO WOULD PROVIDE FOR A MEASURE OF DISARMAMENT.

THERE WERE CONCILIATORY TOUCHES IN HIS LONG SPEECH, DELIVERED BEFORE THE REICHSTAG TODAY.

THE MOST NOTABLE WAS HIS DECLARATION THAT HIS PROPOSED CONFERENCE MUST NOT BE HELD UNDER A THREAT OF FORCE--PRESUMABLY AN ANSWER TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH REFUSAL TO CONSIDER TERMS ACCOMPANIED BY THREATS.

AGAIN THE FUEHRER MADE A SWEEPING RENOUNCEMENT OF ANY FURTHER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS, EXCEPTING FOR HIS OLD COLONIAL DEMANDS. AND HE SAID THE COLONIAL CLAIMS WEREN'T MADE IN THE FORM OF AN ULTIMATUM BUT WERE BASED ON POLITICAL JUSTICE.

IN FACT, HITLER SAID HIS INTERESTS IN BOTH EASTERN EUROPE AND SCANDINAVIA WERE WHOLLY ECONOMIC.

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ON THE WHOLE IT APPEARED THAT HE WAS STRIVING, WITHOUT GIVING WAY ON ANY VITAL POINTS, TO PRESENT A PROGRAM WHICH MIGHT ATTRACT FAVORABLE ATTENTION.

HIS PEACE PROPOSALS [redacted] SO THAT THEY WOULD CALL FOR FULL [redacted] BROTHERHOOD WERE IT NOT FOR THE FACT THAT [redacted] FUNDAMENTAL POINTS ON WHICH THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN WHAT THEY CLAIM TO BE IRREVOCABLE STANDS. THESE BRIEFLY ARE:

1. THAT THEY WILL NOT MAKE PEACE WHILE GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPY POLAND, AND THAT POLAND MUST BE RESTORED.

2. THAT THEY WILL NO LONGER ACCEPT THE UNSUPPORTED WORD OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT.

3. THAT THEY WILL NOT CEASE WAR UNTIL THEY HAVE "CRUSHED HITLERISM"--A DECLARATION WHICH SOME OBSERVERS HAVE THOUGHT TOOK IN A GOOD DEAL OF TERRITORY, TO SAY THE LEAST.

AS REGARDS POLAND, HITLER ASSERTED FINALLY THAT THE POLAND OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY CAN'T BE RECONSTRUCTED. INDEED, HE DECLARED THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA ALONE WILL DETERMINE WHAT POLAND IS TO BECOME.

HE PROPOSED, AS A CONCESSION, THAT THERE BE ESTABLISHED, A POLISH STATE WITH BOUNDARIES WHICH SHALL "DO JUSTICE TO HISTORICAL, ETHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTS."

IF HITLER HAS SAID HIS last WORD (AND THAT IS WHAT HE SAID) IT IS PATENT THAT THE ALLIES CAN FIND NO BASIS IN HIS PROPOSALS FOR A CONFERENCE -- UNLESS THEY ARE PREPARED TO BACK WATER, AND A LOT OF IT.

JCAME933AES

FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S THE WAR TODAY

OCT 7 1939

X X X AND A LOT OF IT.

SOME NAZIS CALLED HITLER'S ADDRESS THE GREATEST SPEECH FOR PEACE SINCE THE WORLD WAR. WHATEVER MAY BE THE ALLIED REACTION TO THAT CLAIM, AND TO THE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS, HE MAY HAVE ACHIEVED A VICTORY AT HOME, FOR HIS EFFORT CERTAINLY WAS CALCULATED TO FIX THE BLAME FOR CONTINUING THE WAR ON THE ALLIES.

WHILE HITLER APPEARED TO BE AVOIDING DIRECT THREATS TO THE ALLIES, HE TOOK PAINS TO DESCRIBE THE PROWESS OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE POLISH CAMPAIGN, AND PAINTED A TERRIBLE PICTURE OF THE HELL WHICH WOULD FOLLOW IF PEACE WEREN'T MADE. ALSO, THE ALLIES HAD BEFORE THEM THE STATEMENT WHICH HE MADE TO NEWSPAPERMEN YESTERDAY WHILE STANDING AMIDST THE RUINS OF WARSAW:

"YOU SEE FOR YOURSELVES WHAT CRIMINAL FOLLY IT WAS TO TRY TO

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DEFEND THIS CITY. I WISH CERTAIN STATESMEN WHO ARE TRYING TO TURN ALL EUROPE INTO ANOTHER WARSAW MIGHT HAVE SEEN WHAT YOU SAW TODAY."

HITLER PRESUMABLY WAS TAKING ANOTHER FLING AT "MR.CHURCHILL (BRITAIN'S FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY) AND HIS COMPANIONS," WHOM HE ALSO GAVE A LITTLE RIDE IN TODAY'S SPEECH. THE FAMOUS WINSTON CHURCHILL IS ONE OF THE

WHILE WE ARE ON THE

PRONOUNCED A GREAT TRUTH WHEN HE DECLARED:

"I DO NOT BELIEVE PEACE CAN EVER COME TO EUROPE UNTIL ENGLAND AND GERMANY DO ARRIVE AT AN UNDERSTANDING."

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THE PRESENT WAR LIES LARGELY BETWEEN THESE TWO GREAT POWERS, EACH OF WHICH ACCUSES THE OTHER OF SEEKING TO DOMINATE EUROPE. IT IS A QUARREL OF LONG STANDING.

NAZI OFFICIALS INDICATED THAT HITLER'S SPEECH WAS A FORMAL PEACE PROPOSAL TO WHICH HE EXPECTED ANSWER.

"AND LET THOSE WHO CONSIDER WAR TO BE THE BETTER SOLUTION REJECT MY OUTSTRETCHED HAND," HE DECLARED. "THEN WE SHALL FIGHT."

"FROM BOTH SIDES (EVENTUALLY," HE CRIED, "DESTRUCTION WILL STRIKE DEEPER, DEEPER AND WHATEVER CANNOT BE REACHED BY LONG DISTANCE GUNS WILL BE DESTROYED FROM THE AIR. X X X THIS BATTLE OF DESTRUCTION WON'T BE CONFINED TO THE LAND. NO, IT WILL REACH FAR OUT OVER THE SEA. X X X AND THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF EUROPE WILL BE SCATTERED IN FORM OF SHELLS, AND THE VIGOR OF EVERY NATION WILL BE SAPPED ON THE BATTLE-FIELDS."

WHICH IS ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING THAT THE CHIEF WINNERS IN WAR ARE THE PROFITEERS AND THE TRENCH-RATS.

30.24-3897

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A NEW ADOLF HITLER, STILL PROCLAIMING GERMANY'S MIGHT, YET ALMOST PLEADING FOR A PEACE OF APPEASEMENT IN EUROPE, STANDS REVEALED TO THE WORLD.

A YEAR AGO, AT MUNICH, SUCH A PEACE SEEMED WITHIN HIS GRASP. IF THE SPEECH HE DELIVERED YESTERDAY, VISIONING A ROUND-TABLE SOLUTION OF ALL WESTERN EUROPE'S PROBLEMS, HAD BEEN UTTERED IN SEPTEMBER, 1938, THERE IS NO DOUBT IT WOULD HAVE SENT WORLD PEACE HOPES BOUNDING HIGH.

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BUT NOW THAT ROAD TO PEACE SEEMS BARRED BY THE ALLIES' BITTER MEMORIES OF MUNICH AND ITS AFTERMATH IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND.

IN VIVID PHRASES, HITLER DREW A PICTURE OF COMPLETE WAR AS THE GRIM ALTERNATIVE TO HIS OFFER. BUT THERE WAS NO SIGN THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD ACCEPT THE OFFER. ON THE CONTRARY, PREMIER DALADIER DECLARED THAT ONLY A FRANCO-BRITISH VICTORY COULD ASSURE "REAL JUSTICE AND LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE."

IT HAS BEEN SAID IN BOTH BRITAIN AND FRANCE THAT HAVING SET THEIR HANDS TO THE WAR PLOW AGAINST HITLERISM IN EUROPE, THEY WILL NOT LOOK BACK UNTIL THE FURROW IS TURNED, WHATEVER THE COST.

YET FOR THE PEOPLES OF GERMANY, OF FRANCE AND OF ENGLAND--AND FOR THOSE OF ALL OTHER NATIONS LOOKING ON FEARFULLY AT THE STRUGGLE--THAT HITLER SPEECH DID FURNISH ANOTHER BREATHING SPELL IN WHICH PEACE HOPE STILL CAN FLOURISH. IT PUTS OFF ONCE MORE THE FULL SHOCK OF WAR ON THE WEST FRONT--FOR HOW LONG NONE CAN SAY. AND WHILE GERMAN AIR POWER IS WITHHELD FROM THE COMBAT--WHICH HITLER WARNED WOULD KNOW NO "ISLANDS" AND REACH FAR ACROSS THE SEA--PEACE HOPES WILL LIVE IN THE WORLD AGAINST ALL DISCOUR-

AGEMENT.

FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC OBSERVERS, THE ISSUE OF PEACE BY NEGOTIATION RAISED BY HITLER APPEARED TO TURN ON A SINGLE PHRASE OF THE THOUSANDS OF WORDS IN WHICH HE DRESSED IT. THAT IS THE PHRASE "UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED PEACE" WHICH HE SAID MUST BE THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT TO BE SOUGHT BY SUCH A WESTERN EUROPEAN CONFERENCE HAS HE PROPOSED. THAT ALONE COULD GIVE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS THE "SENSE OF SECURITY" NECESSARY TO PERMIT REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS TO "A REASONABLE AND ECONOMICALLY TOLERABLE LEVEL," HE SAID.

THAT COMES FROM HITLER AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S RECENT WARNING THAT NO "MERE ASSURANCES" FROM THE NAZI GOVERNMENT COULD BE ACCEPTED. IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT HISTORY, GERMAN COMMITMENTS WERE "WORTHLESS", CHAMBERLAIN SAID, AND ANY GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL WOULD BE TESTED IN THAT LIGHT.

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DALADIER HAS ALREADY DISMISSED THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE MOVE AS MERELY A "TRUCE" PROPOSAL, DESIGNED TO PERMIT GERMANY TO CONSOLIDATE THE TERRITORY AND RESOURCES SHE HAS ABSORBED SINCE SHE BEGAN HER MARCH TO VIENNA, TO PRAGUE, TO WARSAW. IT SEEMS HARDLY POSSIBLE THAT HITLER'S DENIALS OF ANY LURKING DESIGNS ON FRANCE CAN SOOTH FRENCH FEARS OF THE EVER-EXPANDING NEIGHBOR ACROSS THE WEST FRONT.

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IT IS DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE WHAT GUARANTEES HE COULD INCUDE THE ALLIES TO ACCEPT, SHORT OF THE ELIMINATION OF HIMSELF AND MANY OF HIS CHIEF AIDES IN BERLIN. CERTAINLY THERE WAS NO OFFER TO RECONSIDER THE NEW MAP OF EASTERN EUROPE WHICH GERMAN MIGHT AND RUSSIAN COOPERATION HAVE DRAWN. ON THE CONTRARY, HITLER AGAIN SERVED NOTICE THAT THE PROBLEMS OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE WOULD BE DEALT WITH BY THE RUSSO-GERMAN PARTNERSHIP IN ITS OWN WAY.

THAT ISSUE SEEMS NOT OPEN TO CONSIDERATION BY THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE HE SUGGESTED. YET LONDON AND PARIS STILL STAND PLEDGED TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-WITHOUT-A-COUNTRY. THEY ARE COMMITTED TO RESTORE POLAND, NOT IN THE FORM OF A "RESIDUARY" STATE WHICH HITLER AND STALIN MAY HAVE IN MIND, BUT AS SHE WAS.

FOR THESE REASONS, HITLER'S SPEECH CANNOT AS YET BE VIEWED AS OFFERING MUCH HOPE THAT THE NEW EUROPEAN CONFLICT CAN BE STEMMED BEFORE IT TAKES ITS FULL TOLL IN BLOOD AND TREASURE. IT DOES NOT CLOSE THE DOOR TO PEACE, BUT IT LEAVES IT SO SLIGHTLY AJAR AS TO DAUNT OPTIMISM ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

ONE ELEMENT OF THAT SPEECH ATTRACTED SPECIAL ATTENTION. IT WAS THE LACK OF ANY INTIMATION THAT JOINT MILITARY ACTION BY THE RUSSO-GERMAN PARTNERS IS IMPENDING. THERE WAS NO WORD TO SHAKE THE CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH LEADERS THAT NO RUSSIAN TROOPS OR WAR BIRDS WILL APPEAR IN THE WEST.

IN SOME RESPECTS, THE SPEECH SEEMED A FINAL EFFORT TO BREAK DOWN FRENCH WILL TO FORCE THE CONFLICT TO COMPLETE WAR, AND TO DRIVE A WEDGE INTO BRITISH SOLIDARITY. HITLER SINGLED OUT WINSTON CHURCHILL, LONG HIS SPECIAL FOE, RATHER THAN PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, AUTHOR OF THE NOW-ABANDONED APPEASEMENT POLICY, FOR CASTIGATION.

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THAT THE SPEECH WAS WORDED ALSO TO REACH THE EARS OF PEACE-ANXIOUS PEOPLES OF THE NEUTRAL WORLD IS AS OBVIOUS AS THAT IT WAS INTENDED TO STIMULATE GERMAN PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE FUEHRER. YET HITLER DID NOT CONCEAL EVEN FROM HIS OWN PEOPLE THAT THERE MIGHT BE NO VICTORY FOR EITHER SIDE IN THE WAR, EVEN THOUGH ASSERTING HIS OWN CONFIDENCE OF ULTIMATE GERMAN TRIUMPH. IT IS A NEW, PERHAPS A SIGNIFICANT, NOTE FOR HIM TO SOUND.

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30.24-3899.

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED HOSTILITIES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WHILE HEADS OF STATE TALKED, THE CHIEFS OF THE COMBINED ARMIES OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN CHECKED UP ON THEIR WESTERN FRONT STRATEGY YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AT A SECRET MEETING.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH COMMANDS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES WAS DISCLOSED BY THE FRENCH IN A COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID "CURRENT QUESTIONS" WERE CONSIDERED BY GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, FRENCH GENERALISSIMO, AND SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL STAFF.

THE PLACE OF THE MEETING--WHETHER IN FRANCE OR IN ENGLAND--WAS NOT REVEALED.

THE SESSION WAS ANNOUNCED WHILE THE UNFAVORABLE REACTION OF THE ALLIES MOUNTED AGAINST ADOLF HITLER'S PEACE FORMULA.

--THE WAR ON LAND--

FRESH ASSAULTS WERE REPORTED FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.

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A FRENCH ARMY COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT SAID THE POILUS HAD REPULSED "AN ATTACK ON ONE OF OUR POSTS IN THE REGION WEST OF WISSEMBOURG."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT ITS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES WERE ARRIVING IN ~~GERMANY~~ France "IN GREATER NUMBERS AND WITH A LARGER VOLUME OF MATERIAL THAN WAS THOUGHT POSSIBLE."

THE ONLY WORD FROM GERMANY ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS THAT THE ARMIES WERE "QUIET."

HOWEVER, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE POLISH ARMY SURRENDERED NEAR KOCK, EAST OF DEBLIN. ABOUT 8,000 MEN HAVE UP THEIR ARMS, THE GERMANS SAID.

--THE WAR ON THE SEA--

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP--THE 876-TON GLEN FARG--WAS REPORTED SUNK BY A SUBMARINE IN CIRCUMSTANCES SHROUDED IN MYSTERY. NOT EVEN THE NUMBER OF THE RESCUED CREW WAS ANNOUNCED. THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID ONE MAN DIED OF WOUNDS.

THE GLEN FARG WAS THE FIRST VESSEL LOST BY THE BRITISH IN A WEEK.

--THE WAR IN THE AIR--

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF AN AIR BATTLE OVER THE SIEGFRIED LINE WAS RELEASED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

THE STORY, WHICH GAVE NO DATES, SAID THE GERMANS LOST FOUR PLANES. A WOUNDED BRITISH AVIATOR WHO LANDED IN NO-MAN'S-LAND WAS CARRIED TO SAFETY BY A FRENCH ALGERIAN SOLDIER.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY GAVE AN INKLING OF THE WAR'S TOLL IN MAN POWER WHEN IT SAID 20 ROYAL AIR FORCE MEN HAD BEEN KILLED SINCE THE WAR STARTED LAST MONTH.

W826PES OCT 7 1939

UNDATED--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD HOSTILITIES (WHICH WITH THIS AED MAY STAND FOR NIGHT LEAD UNDATED INTERNATIONAL) X X X LAST MONTH.

WHILE SEVERAL MAJOR POWERS CONCETRATED ON HITLER'S SPEECH, SOVIET RUSSIA PUSHED HER POLICY OF SPREADING HER INFLUENCE IN EASTERN EUROPE THROUGH "NEGOTIATION AND NEUTRALITY." OCT 7 1939

RUSSIA ALREADY HAS A 10-YEAR MUTUAL AID TREATY WITH LATVIA AND AN AGREEMENT WITH ESTONIA GIVING HER RIGHTS IN THAT LITTLE BALTIC COUNTRY. ONE WITH LITHUANIA WAS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SOON.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE'S DEBATE ON THE ROOSEVELT ADMICISTRATION NEUTRALITY BILL CONTINUED. SENATE LEADERS SAID THEY PROBABLY WOULD ASK FOR A VOTE NEXT MONDAY ON A REPUBLICAN MOTION TO SEND THE BILL BACK TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE--AND THEY EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THEY COULD DEFEAT IT.

ONE MORE IMPORTANT FIGURE IN THE WORLD WAR DIED LAST (FRIDAY)
NIGHT IN GENEVA--COUNT JOHANN HEINRICH VON BERNSTORFF. HE WAS THE LAST
AMBASSADOR TO REPRESENT IMPERIAL GERMANY IN WASHINGTON.

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W918PES

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED HITLER'S VISIT TO
TROOPS AT WARSAW WHERE HE REVIEWED THE UNITS WHICH CONQUERED
THE POLISH CAPITAL.

NEAR BREST, EAST OF BERLIN, THE LAST REMNANTS OF THE
POLISH ARMY, ABOUT 8,000 MEN, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LAID DOWN
THEIR ARMS.

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ON THE WESTERN FRONT A CALM NIGHT WAS REPORTED, WITH
THE EXCEPTION OF THE USUAL PATROL ACTIVITY, PRINCIPALLY SOUTH-
WEST OF THE KEY GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SAARBRUECKEN.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY BRUSHED ASIDE
AS "TOO ABSURD TO DENY," AN OFFICIAL GERMAN TIP TO WASHINGTON
IMPLYING THAT THE UNITED STATES LINER IROQUOIS, NOW EN ROUTE
TO NEW YORK, WOULD BE SUNK IN FULFILLMENT OF A BRITISH PLOT.

RPT--CDH--S28A

THE GERMAN FUEHRER, IN HIS REICHSTAG ADDRESS PRO-
POSED AN ALL-INCLUSIVE CONFERENCE DESIGNED TO BRING ABOUT
DISARMAMENT AND NEW ECONOMIC TREATIES.

HE DECLARED THE VERSAILLES TREATY WAS NON-EXISTENT
AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEAD.

OCT 7 1939

IN URGING A BROAD CONFERENCE, HITLER PICTURED THE
NEW WAR AS ONE OF UNPRECEDENTED HORROR AND CHALLENGED THE ALLIES
"TO INTERPRET THESE OPINIONS OF MINE AS CHIVALRIC IF THEY DARE."
IF THEY ARE REJECTED, HE SAID, "WE SHALL FIGHT," AND
ADDED THAT "THIS WAR MAY BE MY FINAL DECLARATION."

HITLER RENOUNCED FURTHER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS SAVE FOR
HIS OLD COLONIAL DEMANDS; DECLARED GERMANY AND RUSSIA TOGETHER
WOULD "RELIEVE ONE OF THE ACUTEST DANGER SPOTS OF EUROPE," AND
LAID DOWN A FIVE-POINT PROGRAM FOR FALLEN POLAND.

HE INDICATED A DRASTIC RESETTLEMENT OF NATIONALITIES
WAS IN ORDER AND THAT THE PROBLEM WAS NOT RESTRICTED TO POLAND.

SIGNIFICANT WERE HIS REMARKS THAT THE EAST AND SOUTH
OF EUROPE WAS FILLED "WITH SPLINTERS OF GERMAN NATIONALITY,
WHOSE EXISTENCE CAN NOT BE MAINTAINED."

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THERE WERE SOME CONCILIATORY TOUCHES IN THE 50-MINUTE SPEECH. HITLER HELD THE GREATEST BOON FOR EUROPE WOULD BE A BRITISH-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE IN THE PAST HE HAD DECLARED SOVIET RUSSIA HAS ORGANIZED ON PRINCIPLES DIFFERENT THAN THOSE HELD IN GERMANY.

OCT 7 1939

HITLER POSED THE QUESTION AS TO WHY THERE WAS WAR IN THE WEST. HE DECLARED PEACE COULD BE HAD IN THE NAME OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE, BUT NOT IN THE NAME OF JEWISH AGITATORS.

MEANWHILE, IN MOSCOW, SOVIET RUSSIA ADDED TO HER SET-UP FOR CONTROL OF THE BALTIC. LITHUANIAN OFFICIALS WERE SUMMONED TO MOSCOW. A 10-YEAR NONAGGRESSION ACCORD WAS CONCLUDED WITH LATVIA, CLOSELY PARALLELING THE ONE SIGNED A WEEK AGO WITH ESTONIA.

OCT 7 1939

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRIVED AT HYDE PARK LEAVING CONGRESS IN THE THROES OF DEBATE ON NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION.

NAVY AND COAST GUARD CRAFT SPED TOWARD A MID-ATLANTIC RENDEZVOUS WITH THE LINER IRISHMAN AFTER THE WHITE HOUSE DISCLOSED RECEIPT OF INFORMATION THE REFUGEE-LADEN VESSEL WAS TO BE SUNK.

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THE INFORMATION CAME FROM THE HEAD OF THE GERMANY NAVY. THE QUESTIONS OF HOW AND WHY AND BY WHOM THE SINKING WAS TO BE DONE WERE LEFT UNANSWERED. THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF HOW THE REICH OBTAINED THE INFORMATION.

A109 (SOUTH OUT)

UNDATED HITLER-ROOSEVELT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT 7 1939

REPORTS FROM BERLIN THAT ADOLF HITLER MIGHT AGREE TO A EUROPEAN ARMISTICE IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROPOSED SUCH A STEP RECALLED THAT DER FUEHRER PREVIOUSLY REBUFFED SUCH PROPOSALS BY THE PRESIDENT.

IN A REPLY TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S APRIL 4 APPEAL TO GERMANY TO A 10-YEAR PEACE AGREEMENT, HITLER IN A SPEECH TO THE REICHSTAG APRIL 29 SAID:

"MR.ROOSEVELT, YOU DO NOT APPEAL FIRST TO ME AND GERMANY, BUT

RATHER TO THE OTHERS; I HAVE A LONG LINE OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE BEHIND ME AND SHALL REMAIN SKEPTICALLY INCLINED UNTIL REALITY HAS TAUGHT ME TO KNOW BETTER."

TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSALS FOR A DISCUSSION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE, HITLER IN THE SAME SPEECH TOLD THE REICHSTAG:

"IT IS MY BELIEF, MR.ROOSEVELT, THAT IT WOULD BE A GREAT SERVICE IF YOU, WITH YOUR GREAT INFLUENCE, WOULD REMOVE THE BARRIERS TO A GENUINELY FREE WORLD TRADE BEGINNING WITH THE UNITED STATES."

LAST APRIL 12, PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' NEWSPAPER DER ANGRIFF CHARACTERIZED AS AN "IMPERTINENCE" THE REMARK OF THE PRESIDENT AT WARM SPRINGS, GA., THAT "I'LL BE BACK IN THE FALL IF WE DON'T HAVE A WAR."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE REMARK WAS "COARSE BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE AND IMPERTINENCE."

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W1123PES

UNDATED--FIRST ADD HITLER-ROOSEVELT X X X IMPERTINENCE."

BEFORE ADDRESSING THE REICHSTAG APRIL 29 HITLER HAD ADDRESSED AN INQUIRY TO SMALLER EUROPEAN NATIONS, ASKING THEM, IN THE LIGHT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PEACE APPEAL, "DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF MENACED BY GERMANY? DID YOU ASK PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INTERCESSION OR KNOW IN ADVANCE OF HIS PLEA FOR A MINIMUM OF TEN YEARS OF ASSURED NON-AGGRESSION?"

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RUMANIA REPLIED, "WHO CAN FEEL SAFE?" HITLER MADE PUBLIC A POLL OF THE OTHER SMALL NATIONS IN WHICH THE MAJORITY REPLIED THEY DID NOT FEEL MENACED. ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL, FOR "TEN YEARS AT LEAST --A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IF WE DARE LOOK THAT FAR AHEAD," WAS SENT IN BEHALF OF 31 NATIONS.

ON JULY 5 THE SEMI-OFFICIAL NAZI COMMENTARY, DEUTSCHE DIENST, TOOK THE PRESIDENT TO TASK IN AN ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DECLARING, "THE INTENTION OF ROOSEVELT TO LINE UP AMERICA IN THE ENCIRCLEMENT FRONT DOES NOT LESSEN THE DANGER OF A WORLD WAR, BUT INCREASES IT."

THAT STATEMENT RESULTED FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMENT ON THE ACTION OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN WRITING IN A MODIFIED ARMS EMBARGO INTO THE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY BILL. MR.ROOSEVELT HAD SAID THE FIRST POLICY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION IS TO PREVENT WAR IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND ASSERTED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM FOUR MAJOR CAPITALS STATING HOUSE ACTION HAD BEEN WELCOMED IN FASCIST AND NAZI NATIONS WERE SUBSTANTIATED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

DEUTSCHE DIENST SAID THAT TO MAINTAIN GERMANY WELCOMED THE ACTION WAS "BIASED FALSIFICATION" AND ADDED ROOSEVELT WAS PAINTING "WAR GHOSTS ON THE WALL."

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BY JULY 15 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AND SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL'S STATEMENT ON NEUTRALITY BROUGHT THE COMMENT FROM DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCHE-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, FOREIGN OFFICE MOUTHPIECE THAT UNITED STATES WAS SELECTED FROM THE BEGINNING AS THE "WARMS WORKSHOP OF A DEFINITE WAR PARTY."

ON JULY 27 ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER, VOEKISCHER BEOBACHTER, DECLARED THE UNITED STATES MODIFICATIO

AS THE "ARMS WORKSHOP OF A DEFINITE WAR PARTY."

ON JULY 27 ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER, VOEKISCHER BEOBACHTER, DECLARED THE UNITED STATES MODIFICATION OF TERMINATION OF ITS 1911 COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN "IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE AUTOCRATIC RULE" OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEXT PEACE APPEAL, TO HITLER AND THE POLISH PRESIDENT IGNACE MOSCICKI, WHEN THE POLISH-GERMAN TENSION GREW GREAT ON AUG. 24, BROUGHT THE REACTION FROM HIGH NAZI SOURCES CLOSE TO HITLER THAT THE PLEA WAS "SENT TO THE WRONG ADDRESS IT SHOULD HAVE GONE TO ENGLAND."

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A112

THE FOLLOWING DAY, AUG. 25, AND AFTER HE HAD SOUGHT THE AID OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE OF ITALY IN A PEACE MOVE, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT HIS FOURTH PEACE APPEAL IN A YEAR TO ADOLF HITLER.

ROOSEVELT SAID HE HAD RECEIVED THE FAVORABLE REPLY OF THE POLISH PRESIDENT TO HIS PLEA FOR PEACE. THE FIELD IN WHICH A LAST-MINUTE COMPROMISE COULD BE MADE WAS LIMITED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHO ADDED, "I SUGGEST EACH NATION WILL AGREE TO ACCORD COMPLETE RESPECT TO THE INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE OTHER."

TO ONE OF HIS APPEALS TO HITLER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GOT A FAVORABLE REPLY.

THE DAY HIS ARMIES INVADED POLAND, SEPT. 1, THE FUEHRER AGREED TO MR.ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL THAT BELLIGERENTS IN A POSSIBLE EUROPEAN WAR NOT BOMB UNFORTIFIED TOWNS AND CITIES.

"I UNCONDITIONALLY ACCEPT THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT HOSTILITIES MAKE PUBLIC DECLARATION TO THAT EFFECT," HE REPLIED.

"AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, I ALREADY IN TODAY'S REICHSTAG SPEECH HAVE PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THAT GERMAN AIR FIGHTING FORCES HAVE RECEIVED A COMMAND TO LIMIT THEMSELVES TO MILITARY OBJECTS IN THEIR COMBATIVE

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ACTIONS."

(7TH GRAF READ "UNITED STATES NOTIFICATION OF TERMINATION (INSTEAD OF "MODIFICATION")

W1146PES

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A164

(NYC IN)

ADD CHRONOLOGICAL UNDATED SHIPS SUNK.

OCT. 6--GLEN FARG (BR) FREIGHTER, 876 GROSS TONS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED SHE WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, SAID CREW RESCUED BUT ONE DIED OF WOUNDS, NO OTHER DETAILS.

OCT 7 1939

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

BY ROBERT E.BUNNELLE

LONDON, OCT. 6--(AP)--ADOLF HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS WERE PROMISED A CAREFUL BUT WARY EXAMINATION TONIGHT BY A BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROUD OF ITS NAVAL MIGHT AND THE QUICK DISPATCH OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO FRANCE.

BRITAIN'S CAUTIOUSLY WORDED COMMENT ON HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH COINCIDED WITH ACCOUNTS OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF ITS ARMED FORCES--THAT THE ROYAL NAVY "CONTINUES SUCCESSFULLY TO HOLD THE SEAS" AND THAT BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES WERE ARRIVING IN FRANCE "IN GREATER NUMBERS AND WITH A LARGER VOLUME OF MATERIAL THAN WAS THOUGHT POSSIBLE."

AN OFFICIAL BRITISH STATEMENT DISMISSED HITLER'S SURVEY OF PAST EVENTS WITH THE ASSERTION THAT IT "ABOUNDS IN PERVERSIONS OF THE TRUTH WHICH WILL BE READILY RECOGNIZED BY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY AND INDEED OF THE WHOLE WORLD."

OF HIS "LAST" PEACE BID THE STATEMENT SAID:

1939

"IN THEIR PRESENT FORM THESE PROPOSALS ARE IN MANY RESPECTS VAGUE [illegible]

"IN THEIR PRESENT FORM THESE PROPOSALS ARE IN MANY RESPECTS VAGUE AND OBSCURE BUT IT IS NOTED THAT THEY CONTAIN NO SUGGESTION OF REPARATION FOR THE WRONGS DONE BY GERMANY TO OTHER PEOPLES. NEVERTHELESS, THEY WILL, AS HAS BEEN DECLARED BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, BE SUBJECTED TO CAREFUL EXAMINATION IN CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE DOMINIONS AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC."

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(PREMIER DALADIER GAVE THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE FRENCH SENATE HIS PERSONAL DECLARATION THAT ONLY A FRENCH-BRITISH VICTORY WOULD ASSURE A "REGIME OF REAL JUSTICE AND LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE." THUS, IN EFFECT, HE TURNED DOWN HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS.)

"BUT IT IS NECESSARY TO REMEMBER TWO THINGS. FIRST, THAT NO PEACE PROPOSALS ARE LIKELY TO BE FOUND ACCEPTABLE WHICH DO NOT EFFECTIVELY FREE EUROPE FROM THE MENACE OF AGGRESSION; AND SECOND, THAT ASSURANCES GIVEN BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN THE PAST HAVE ON SO MANY OCCASIONS PROVED WORTHLESS THAT SOMETHING MORE THAN WORDS WILL BE REQUIRED TODAY TO ESTABLISH THE CONFIDENCE WHICH MUST BE THE ESSENTIAL BASIS OF PEACE."

THERE WAS NO UNOFFICIAL ELABORATION OF THE STATEMENT, AS OFTEN OCCURS IN THE CASE OF GOVERNMENT PRONOUNCEMENTS, BUT IT WAS SAID PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WOULD MAKE A STATEMENT EARLY NEXT WEEK TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "GIVING A MORE CONSIDERED VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT."

CHAMBERLAIN REPEATEDLY HAS ASSERTED BRITAIN COULD NOT MAKE PEACE WITH HITLER'S NAZI REGIME.

THE BRITISH DISCLOSED TODAY THAT £5,000,000 ($20,000,000) THEY AGREED TO LEND POLAND FOR WAR PURPOSES WAS STILL IN THIS COUNTRY AND WOULD BE USED IN BRITAIN'S PROSECUTION OF THE CONFLICT.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP, THE 876-TON ELEN FARG, WAS REPORTED SUNK BY A SUBMARINE TODAY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL OF THE CREW WERE SAVED BUT ONE, WHO DIED OF WOUNDS. IT WAS THE FIRST BRITISH VESSEL SUNK IN A WEEK.

BRITISH PRESS REACTION

LONDON, OCT. 6-(AP)-THE AUTHORITATIVE TIMES, COMMENTING TONIGHT ON HITLER'S "PEACE PROPOSALS" ASSERTED THAT BRITISH STATESMEN "ARE CONCERNED, NOT WITH HITLER'S TERMS, BUT WITH HITLER HIMSELF AND HITLER'S RECORD."

OCT 7 1939

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED:

"THEY FULLY UNDERSTAND WHY IT WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE PRESENT RULER OF THE REICH TO END HITLER'S WAR TEMPORARILY WITH HITLER'S PEACE X X X.

"IT IS JUST BECAUSE HITLER AND HITLERISM--THE EMPLOYMENT OF FORCE AND FRAUD WITHOUT END IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS---ARE AN INSUPERABLE BAR TO THE NEGOTIATION OF A TRUE PEACE THAT THEY ARE NOW DETERMINED NOT TO REST UNTIL THE WAY OF PROGRESS BY CONCILIATION, JUSTICE AND GOOD FAITH HAS BEEN FINALLY CLEARED."

W948PES

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH X X X A WEEK.

FROM A PEACE ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN OUT OF THE PICTURE IN RECENT MONTHS, THE NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL, CAME A DECLARATION THAT HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS PROVIDE A BASIS FOR A TRUCE AND A CONFERENCE.

OCT 7 1939

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL SAID THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DECLARE ITSELF READY IMMEDIATELY TO TAKE PART IN SUCH A CONFERENCE.

30.24-3905

RELAXING RESTRICTIONS WHICH HAD CLOSED LONDON THEATERS AND MOVING PICTURE HOUSES IN THE EVENING, THE HOME OFFICE APPROVED A PLAN OF WEST END THEATER MANAGERS TO KEEP SOME THEATERS OPEN UNTIL 11 P.M.

W942PES

OCT 7 1939

IROQUOIS

LONDON,OCT.6-(AP)-EIGHTEEN AMERICANS SAILED FROM LIVERPOOL ABOARD THE LINER IROQUOIS.

THE UNITED STATES LINES LISTED THEM AS ALAN ARTHUR BOYDEN, BLANCHE COATES, JOHN JAMES AND BONNIE CULBERTSON, ANNIE LOUISE DEMAREST, SARAH KERSHAW, ELIZABETH M.PRIM, 13, VOLKER WILLIAM RASSBACH, ELEANOR B.ROYSTON, BERNARD RICHARDSON, PHILIP SIMONDS, KENNETH STRANGE, CLARA SALTUS, MARGARET VERNON, ELLIS WILLIS, GEORGE ARNOLD, AND VIOLET AND MARJORIE HAMMOND, 12.

THEIR AMERICAN ADDRESSES WERE NOT AVAILABLE HERE.

WD1214PES

OCT 7 1939

LONDON, OCT. 6-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP NEAME AS DEPUTY CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TONIGHT.

NEAME WON THE VICTORIA CROSS IN THE WORLD WAR. HE IS 50 YEARS O.L.D.

OCT 7 1939

STOUT8-0231S-WA-645PER.

PHS BOX

LONDON, OCT. 6--(AP)--FOR CRUELTY TO A GOLDFISH CHARLES KENDRICK HOLDEN, 26-YEAR-OLD RAILWAY WORKER WAS FINED five shillings (one dollar) (X)

OCT 7 1939

HOLDEN WAS ALSO DEPRIVED OF THE GOLDFISH, WHICH HE WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE KEPT IN [illegible] BOWL.

LONDON0317 BH1152P

Add-London-Oct 6 xx x at midnight

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD DECLARED EDITORIALLY THAT "HITLER'S PEACE WOULD MEAN A NAZI EUROPE."

"FOR THAT REASON HE WANTS TO CALL OFF THE FIGHTING," THE PAPER CONTINUED. "FOR THAT REASON THE WESTERN POWERS WILL CONTINUE FIGHTING UNTIL PEACE CAN MEAN A EUROPE IN WHICH MEN CAN LEAD THEIR OWN LIVES, THINK THEIR OWN THOUGHTS AND SING THEIR OWN SONGS."

THE STAR SAID: "IN ANY DISCUSSION OF HITLER'S 'PEACE' IDEAS, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO REMEMBER HOW MUCH WEAKER HE IS THAN HE WAS ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE WAR. THERE IS PLENTY OF EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT HITLER IS FIGHTING BLIND."

OCT 7 1939

Add London Oct 6

BY LETTERS THE EMBASSY HAS ADVISED AMERICANS THAT THERE ARE ADQUATE ACCOMMODATIONS AT PRESENT IN SPEDIAL

OCT 7 1939

VESSELS PROVIDED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BUT AT THE SAME TIME WARNED THAT TRANSPORTATION COULD NOT BE ASSURED LATER.

THE IROQUOIS, 4,389-TONS, LEFT LIVERPOOL MONDAY WITH SOME 30 AMERICANS AND THEN CALLED AT CORK TO PICK UP 548 MORE. ONLY THOSE ABLE TO PROVE UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP WERE GIVEN PASSAGE.

OCT 7 1939

Add - London - Oct. 6

THE SUGGESTION, MADE TO WASHINGTON THROUGH UNITED STATES NAVAL ATTACHE AT BERLIN BY THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN NAVY, GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER, THE ADMIRALTY ASSERTED, "ENABLES US ONCE MORE TO REALIZE AND MEASURE THE CRIMINAL MENTALITY OF THE NAZI PARTY LEADERS.

THE IROQUOIS SAILED TUESDAY FROM COBH, IN CORK HARBOR, IRELAND. SHE CARRIED (584) 566 PASSENGERS AND A CREW OF 212. THE PASSENGERS WERE AMERICANS FLEEING EUROPEAN HOSTILITIES.

PTHE TEXT OF THE ADMIRALTY'S COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS: OCT 7 1939

"THE ATTENTION OF THE ADMIRALTY HAS BEEN DRAWN TO THE SUGGESTION EMANATING FROM BERLIN THAT THE UNITED STATES SHIP 'IROQUOIS' IS TO BE SUNK 'THROUGH A REPETITION OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MARKED THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ATHENIA.' THE ATHENIA WAS OF COURSE SUNK BY A GERMAN U-BOAT WHICH WAS PLAINLY SEEN BY RESPONSIBLE SURVIVORS, NO BRITISH SUBMARINE BEING WITHIN SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES. THE FACT THAT SUCH SUGGESTIONS SHOULD BE MADE BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ENABLES US ONCE AGAIN TO REALIZE AND MEASURE THE CRIMINAL MENTALITY OF NAZI PARTY LEADERS, BUT IT IS SURPRISING THAT AN OFFICER OF THE FORMER IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY LIKE ADMIRAL RAEDER SHOULD DEMEAN HIS UNIFORM BY LENDING HIMSELF TO SUCH BASENESS."

GERMANY X X X ETC. 4TH GRAPH PREV.

OCT 7 1939

JG104AEW

THE IROQUOIS SAILED TUESDAY FROM COBH, IN CORK HARBOR, IRELAND, WHERE SHE PICKED UP 548 AMERICANS. EIGHTEEN AMERICANS HAD BOARDED THE SHIP AT LIVERPOOL, MAKING A TOTAL OF 566 IN ADDITION TO THE CREW OF 212 (CORRECT). THE PASSENGERS WERE IN FLIGHT FROM THE HAZARDS OF EUROPEAN WAR.

THE ADMIRALTY SOURCES XXX THIRD GRAPH, ELIMINATING SECOND GRAPH "THE IROQUOIS XXX EUROPEAN WAR." AND IN LAST GRAPH CHANGING FIGURE FROM "SOME 30" TO 18.

OCT 7 1939

Add. Paris - Oct 6 - (Henry's)

SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMENT ON HITLER'S PROPOSALS REFLECTED THE SAME BELIEF THAT GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER WAS BASED ON WHAT THESE SOURCES DESCRIBED AS "EXPLOITATION OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AS THOUGH IT WAS A GERMAN COLONY."

DALADIER'S SPEECH WAS NOT CONSIDERED OFFICIALLY AS AN ANSWER TO ANY FORMAL PROPOSALS FOR PEACE. THERE HAD BEEN NONE RECEIVED BY FRANCE. DALADIER, IN FACT, MADE ONLY A PASSING REFERENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE THAT HITLER WAS SPEAKING TODAY.

OCT 7 1939

SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMAN FUEHRER'S SPEECH FOLLOWED LINES EXPECTED BY THE FRENCH.

W813PES

30.24-3907.

30.24-3907

Adv - Paris - Oct - 6

SEMIOFFICIAL QUARTERS SAID HITLER'S SPEECH

FOLLOWED THE LINES THE FRENCH HAD EXPECTED.

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL FRENCH REACTION AS

OFFICIALS MAINTAIN THERE HAVE BEEN N O GENUINE PROPOSALS.

FRENCH OBSERVERS SAID [redacted]

[redacted]

OCT 7 1939

IF AND WHEN HITLER SHOULD TRANSMIT DEFINITE

PROPOSALS EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH A NEUTRAL POWER,

FRENCH CIRCLES INDICATED THEY WILL BE ANSWERED TO AVOID

ANY CHARGE OF A FLAT REFUSAL GIVING HITLER AN OPPORTUNITY TO

POSE BEFORE HISTORY AS AN INJURED PARTY.

Adv-Geneva-Oct 6

OFFICIALS SAID LETTERS AND PACKAGES OF NON-PERISH-

ABLE FOODSTUFFS AND CLOTHING MAY BE SENT FROM ONE BELL-

IGERENT STATE INTO ANOTHER BY WAY OF NEARBY NEUTRAL

COUNTRIES.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 6--(AP)--TWO FOREIGNERS DRESSED

IN CLERICAL GARB WERE ARRESTED NEAR ANTWERP TODAY AND CHARGED

WITH SPYING.

POLICE SAID THE PAIR HAD MAPS OF BELGIAN MILITARY

DEFENSES. NO OTHER DETAILS WERE ANNOUNCED.

OKING 01845 EST AP59

OCT 7 1939 CBH-SP

CE6 (AGENCIES OUT)

BRUSSELS, OCT.6-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THAT THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT WAS LIKELY TO AGREE TO KEEP THE BELGIAN PAVILION AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR OPEN NEXT YEAR. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT ANY DEFINITE DECISION WOULD HAVE TO BE RATIFIED BY THE CABINET.

WD128PES

OCT 7 1939

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

ROME, OCT. 6-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH TODAY RECEIVED MAXIMUM PUBLICITY IN ITALY, BUT DID LITTLE TO FAN THE SPARK OF PEACE HOPES. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REACTION.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THE FULL TEXT WITH MODERATELY APPROVING HEADLINES.

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA'S HEADLINE DESCRIBED THE SPEECH AS "AN OFFER OF PEACE, REASON AND JUSTICE."

OCT 7 1939

LAVORO FASCISTA'S HEADLINE READ "REAFFIRMATION OF GERMANY'S WILL FOR PEACE."

IT WAS BELIEVED IN INFORMED CIRCLES THAT ITALY'S POLICY OF TAKING NO INITIATIVE IN PEACE MOVES REMAINED UNCHANGED, AT LEAST UNTIL THERE

WAS SOME INDICATION OF BRITISH AND FRENCH REACTION.

(A BRITISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID HITLER'S PROPOSALS WOULD BE GIVEN "CAREFUL EXAMINATION" IN CONSULTATIONS WITH FRANCE AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.)

LITTLE CONFIDENCE WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE SPEECH'S RECEPTION IN LONDON AND PARIS WOULD BE FAVORABLE, IN VIEW OF PREVIOUS DECLARATIONS BY BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENT LEADERS.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO RECEIVED A COPY OF THE SPEECH FROM THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TWO HOURS BEFORE HITLER STARTED SPEAKING.

WELL INFORMED SOURCES SAID THAT IF THE WESTERN ALLIES AGREED TO A CONFERENCE WITH DER FUEHRER, ITALY PROBABLY WOULD AGREE TO PARTICIPATE.

SOME CIRCLES EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT OVER HITLER'S FAILURE TO MAKE MORE CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR A PEACE BASIS, BUT THE GOVERNMENT WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN AWARE OF WHAT HITLER WOULD SAY EVER SINCE COUNT CIANO RETURNED FROM BERLIN MONDAY.

SOME OBSERVERS THOUGHT THAT MIGHT EXPLAIN MUSSOLINI'S AVOIDANCE OF ANY DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVE ON BEHALF OF HITLER'S MOVE.

OCT 7 1939

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER FOURTH GRAPH, ROME, SECOND NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN X X X AND COMPLETE."

OCT 7 1939

IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER, PREDICTED THAT "WARMONGERS" WOULD INTERPRET HITLER'S SPEECH AS DISCLOSING GERMAN WEAKNESS BUT THAT PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WOULD TAKE IT DIFFERENTLY.

"AFTER 20 YEARS OF VERSAILLIST CLAMORS PUBLIC OPINION IS PERFECTLY ABLE TO FORESEE THE RECEPTION WHICH WARMONGERS WILL GIVE HITLER'S GREAT SPEECH," SAID THE NEWSPAPER. "IT WILL BE SAID BY SOME THAT IF GERMANY OFFERS EUROPE, COLLABORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION, IT IS A SIGN THAT SHE DOES NOT FEEL SURE OF HERSELF AND THAT HER LEADER MANIFEST WEAKNESS. OTHERS WILL REPEAT THAT THE WESTWALL IS WORTHLESS."

THE SPEECH RECEIVED X X X FIFTH GRAF.

W1058PES

BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

ROME, OCT. 6-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE ITALIAN SOURCE TONIGHT FOUND ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH "FAVORABLY" RECEIVED AS A WAY TOWARD ENDING THE EUROPEAN WAR.

OCT 7 1939

"THE SPEECH WAS RECEIVED HERE WITH GREAT INTEREST, ATTENTION AND CONSIDERATION," THIS SOURCE SAID.

"THE GENERAL IMPRESSION WAS FAVORABLE. IT WAS JUDGED A STRONG SPEECH AND CONSTRUCTIVE. THE RECEPTION WHICH THE SPEECH WILL HAVE WITH THE WESTERN POWERS AND THE REACTION PRODUCED FROM THE GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC OPINION IN THOSE COUNTRIES ARE AWAITED IN ITALY WITH GREAT INTEREST BY REASON OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT."

THE SAME ITALIAN SOURCE ADDED "THE INDIVIDUAL POINTS IN HITLER'S SPEECH ALSO ARE BEING CAREFULLY CONSIDERED HERE SINCE WE ARE DEALING WITH A SPEECH BOTH VAST AND COMPLETE."

THE SPEECH RECEIVED MAXIMUM PUBLICITY IN ITALY WHERE ATTENTION NOW SEEMS CENTERED ON THE REACTION IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

30.24-3909

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (BUDGET)

BY WITT HANCOCK

MOSCOW, OCT. 6-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA, APPARENTLY CONVINCED SHE HOLDS AN ADVANTAGE OVER EUROPE'S WARRING LEADING POWERS, CONTINUED TODAY HER POLICY SPREADING HER INFLUENCE IN EASTERN EUROPE THROUGH "NEGOTIATION AND NEUTRALITY."

SHE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL THUS FAR IN WINNING CONCESSIONS WITHOUT RIFLE SHOTS, EXCEPT IN POLAND.

FOLLOWING THE SIGNING OF A 10-YEAR MUTUAL AID TREATY WITH LATVIA LAST NIGHT GRANTING RUSSIA HUGE CONCESSIONS, ONE WITH LITHUANIA WAS EXPECTED BY DIPLOMATS TO FOLLOW SHORTLY, THUS COMPLETING TREATIES WITH THE THREE BALTIC STATES ON THE WEST. A RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN ACCORD WAS SIGNED LAST WEEK.

(REPORTS FROM HELSINKI, FINLAND, SAID LITHUANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER JUOZAS URBSYS WAS TO FLY TO MOSCOW TODAY TO COMPLETE RUSSIAN-LITHUANIAN NEGOTIATIONS.)

INFORMED CIRCLES SAID TRANSIT RIGHTS WERE EXPECTED TO BE RUSSIA'S PRINCIPAL DEMAND UPON LITHUANIA. THE U.S.S.R. ALREADY HAS GAINED IMPORTANT MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR BASES IN THE TREATIES WITH ESTONIA AND LATVIA.

(MORE)

OCT 7 1939

W537PES

A19

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X AND LATVIA.

OCT 7 1939

WHEN DISCUSSIONS WITH LATVIA WOULD BE RESUMED REMAINED A MYSTERY. IT ALSO WAS NOT KNOWN WHEN TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU WOULD BE CALLED TO THE KREMLIN FOR FURTHER CONVERSATIONS.

SARACOGLU, MEANTIME, WAS BEING SHOWN THE SIGHTS ABOUT MOSCOW MUCH AS ANY AMERICAN TOURIST, BUT APPARENTLY HE WAS DOING LITTLE NEGOTIATING AT THE MOMENT. TODAY, FOR INSTANCE, HE VISITED MOSCOW'S SPORTS STADIUM, "DYNAMO," AND SEEMED TO BE EFFECTIVELY CONCEALING ANY IMPATIENCE OR BOREDOM HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN FEELING.

SOME FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS SAID IT LOOKED AS THOUGH THE RUSSIANS WERE PLAYING "THE ORIENTAL GAME OF PATIENCE," IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TURKS, AT THE SAME TIME WATCHING CLOSELY THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH-TURKISH MILITARY TALKS IN LONDON.

RUSSIA WAS REPORTED TO BE DEMANDING TURKISH NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR AND A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT IN ADDITION TO ASSURANCE THAT WARSHIPS OTHER THAN THOSE OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE BLACK SEA THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

NO OFFICIAL COMMENT WAS FORTHCOMING ON ADOLF HITLER'S SPEECH TODAY TO THE REICHSTAG, BUT UNOFFICIALLY IT WAS REPORTED THE SPEECH WAS WELCOMED HERE.

OCT 7 1939

THERE WERE INDICATIONS, ESPECIALLY, THAT HITLER'S ASSERTIONS THAT PEACE WAS ASSURED IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA ALONE WOULD DETERMINE THE FATE OF POLAND, CREATED CONSIDERABLE SATISFACTION AT THE KREMLIN.

IT WAS REGARDED THAT HITLER'S FAILURE TO MENTION THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIAN AID IN THE EUROPEAN WAR WAS A FURTHER BOLSTER TO THE RUSSIAN DETERMINATION TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

DIPLOMATS DECLARED RUSSIA'S NEWLY-WON CONCESSIONS FROM HER BALTIC NEIGHBORS INCREASES TREMENDOUSLY HER STRATEGICAL DEFENSE POSITION AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE ATTACK BY BRITAIN--- OR GERMANY.

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS EMPHASIZED THAT THE "INDEPENDENCE" OF ESTONIA

AND LATVIA WOULD BE RESPECTED BY RUSSIA.

A DISPATCH BY TASS, SOVIET OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, FROM TALLINN, ESTONIA, SAID THERE WAS A BOOM ON THERE IN THE SALE OF SOVIET BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAPERS, INCLUDING WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST STATE AND THE SOVIET ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

MOSCOW NATURALLY WOULD NOT OBJECT, OCT 7 1939 WAS SAID IN AN UNOFFICIAL QUARTER, IF THE BALTIC STATES TURN TOWARD THE SOVIET SYSTEM.

W545PES

Add - Moscow - Oct 6

IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT ORGAN, SAID EDITORIALLY: "WITHIN A BRIEF SPACE OF TIME RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS WESTERN NEIGHBORS HAVE BEEN ENRICHED BY A SERIES OF NEW PACTS WHOSE HOSTIRICAL SIGNIFICANCE IS DIFFICULT TO OVERESTIMATE.

"THE MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF THESE INTERNATIONAL PACTS CONSISTS THAT IN A MOMENT OF GREATEST ALARM IN EUROPE, THE SOVIET UNION FIRMLY AND CONSISTENTLY CARRIED OUT A SYSTEM OF MEASURES CREATING A FIRM FOUNDATION OF LASTING PEACE IN EASTERN EUROPE..... OCT 7 1939

"OUR NEIGHBOR NATIONS X X X REALIZE THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS THE MOST RELIABLE BULWARK OF PEACE AND SHOW A NATURAL DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN GOOD-NEIGHBORLY AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH IT."

WDAJS101PES

A57

SHANGHAI, OCT.6-(AP)-CHINESE DISPATCHES--UNCONTRADICTED BY JAPANESE--REPORTED TODAY A SMASHING VICTORY IN DEFENSE OF CHANGSHA, HUNAN PROVINCE CAPITAL. OCT 7 1939

THESE ADVICES SAID THAT JAPANESE FORCES WHICH HAD PENETRATED TO POINTS WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE CITY HAD BEEN ROUTED. THE MAIN BODY OF TROOPS WAS REPORTED IN RETREAT NORTHWARD OVER THE MI RIVER, 40 MILES FROM CHANGSHA.

THE CHANGSHA DRIVE HAD BEEN JAPAN'S FIRST MAJOR OFFENSIVE IN NEARLY A YEAR. AND THE SECOND BIG DRIVE TOWARD THAT OBJECTIVE. OCT 7 1939

A98

OTTAWA, OCT. 6-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT MAJOR GENERAL A.G.L.MCNAUGHTON, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL AND FORMER CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, WOULD COMMAND THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE WHEN THE UNITS ARE ASSEMBLED. OCT 7 1939

W1022PES

A13WX

NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

BY WILLIAM B.ARDERY

WASHINGTON,OCT. 6-(AP)-THE SENATE LEADERSHIP DECIDED TODAY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF A REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENTARY MANEUVER AND FORCE A TEST VOTE NEXT WEEK ON THE ADMINISTRATION NEUTRALITY BILL. OCT 7 1939

AFTER A SERIES OF CLOAKROOM CONFERENCES, ADMINISTRATION LIEUTENANTS SAID THEY HAD AGREED TENTATIVELY TO DEMAND A VOTE MONDAY ON A MOTION BY SENATOR TOBEY (R-NH) TO SEND THE BILL BACK TO THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. THEY WERE CONFIDENT THEY COULD DEFEAT THE MOTION.

TOBEY HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE COMMITTEE SHOULD SPLIT THE BILL INTO TWO PARTS--ONE CARRYING OUT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECOMMENDATION FOR REPEAL OF THE PRESENT ARMS EMBARGO AND THE OTHER EMBODYING RESTRICTIONS ON AMERICAN SHIPPING AND TRAVEL TO BELLIGERENT ZONES.

TOBEY CONTENDS CONGRESS SHOULD ACT QUICKLY ON THE SECOND PART, IN ORDER TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF TROUBLE, AND DISCUSS THE FIRST PART LATER.

AFTER CHECKING ON SENTIMENT FOR TOBEY'S MOTION, STRATEGISTS

30.24-3911

30.24-3911

FOR THE EMBARGO BLOC MADE IT PLAIN THEY WOULD PREFER THAT THE SENATE DELAY ACTION ON IT INDEFINITELY. THEY SAID IT WAS CERTAIN TO BE DEFEATED AND THAT ITS DEFEAT WOULD BE REGARDED AS A CLEAR-CUT VICTORY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

THEY WERE HANDICAPPED, HOWEVER, BY THE FACT THAT THE MOTION IS PRIVILEGED AND MAY BE CALLED UP FOR ACTION BY ANY MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

OCT 7 1939

A "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT" BETWEEN TOBEY AND MAJORITY LEADER BARKLEY (D-KY) WOULD PERMIT A VOTE ON THE MOTION MONDAY. ADMINISTRATION SENATORS INDICATED THEY WOULD CALL FOR A VOTE IF THE OPPOSITION FAILED TO DO SO.

WHILE DEBATE ON THE NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION CONTINUED, THE ADMINISTRATION PICKED UP TWO NEW COMMITMENTS FOR REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO. SENATORS BAILEY (D-NC) AND BARBOUR (R-NJ) JOINED THE REPEAL CAMP.

MEANWHILE A GROUP OF OPPOSITION SENATORS MET AND ISSUED A STATEMENT OFFERING TO SUPPORT COMPROMISE LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD CONTINUE THE PRESENT EMBARGO AND PUT ALL TRADE WITH WARRING COUNTRIES ON A STRICT "CASH AND CARRY" BASIS.

THE ADMINISTRATION MEASURE WOULD PROHIBIT TRANSPORTATION OF ANY GOODS TO BELLIGERENTS IN AMERICAN VESSELS AND WOULD REQUIRE THAT ALL PURCHASES BY BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS BE PAID FOR WITHIN 90 DAYS. ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS HAVE ARGUED THAT THE 90-DAY CREDITS ARE EQUIVALENT TO CASH, BUT SOME SENATORS HAVE DEMANDED AN ABSOLUTE "CASH ON THE BARREL HEAD" REQUIREMENT.

SOME ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS INTERPRETED TODAY'S DECLARATION BY THE OPPOSITION AS A SIGN OF WEAKNESS, SENATOR HILL (D-ALA) SAYING THAT "IT IS LIKE SUING FOR PEACE AFTER YOU KNOW YOU ARE LICKED."

OCT 7 1939

THE OPPOSITION STATEMENT, ISSUED BY SENATOR BORAH (R-IDA), SAID:

"WE STILL ARE WILLING, AS HAS BEEN OUR POSITION FROM THE FIRST, TO ACCEPT THE ADMINISTRATION BILL IF THE ADMINISTRATION WILL LEAVE IN THE LAW THE EMBARGO ON ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR AND PROVIDE FOR CASH INSTEAD OF CREDIT ON OTHER COMMODITIES.

"BUT WE WILL NOT YIELD TO THE REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, AND IT IS NOT NECESSARY IF NEUTRALITY IS THE SOLE OBJECTIVE."

JOINING BORAH IN THIS DECLARATION WERE SENATORS JOHNSON (R-CALIF), DOWNEY (D-CALIF), DANAHER (R-CONN), OVERTON (D-LA), BULOW (D-SD), LA FOLLETTE (PROG-WIS), VANDENBERG (R-MICH), MCCARRAN (D-NEV), NYE (R-ND), SHIPSTEAD (FL-MINN) AND HOLT (D-W VA).

OCT 7 1939

SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) SAID THE STATEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO CORRECT AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT THE NEUTRALITY ISSUE LAY BETWEEN KEEPING THE EMBARGO AND HAVING NO OTHER PROVISIONS TO SAFEGUARD AMERICAN SECURITY, OR WIPING OUT THE EMBARGO AND ENACTING ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

SENATOR SCHWELLENBACH (D-WASH), AN ADMINISTRATION ADHERENT, SAID THE OPPOSITION DECLARATION WAS EITHER "A SIGN OF WEAKNESS" OR WAS "PURELY SUPERFLUOUS."

ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTER, SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX), ASSERTED THAT WHILE OPPONENTS OF EMBARGO REPEAL CONTENDED IT WOULD BE UNNEUTRAL "TO CHANGE THE RULES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE GAME" THEY

WERE PERFECTLY WILLING "TO CHANGE SOME OF THE RULES."

IN TAKING HIS STAND FOR REPEAL, BAILEY SAID THAT THE ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATION "WILL TEND MORE TO MAKE FOR THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY THAN THE EXISTING LAW."

HE ADDED THAT THE EXISTING LAW VIOLATES TRADITIONAL AMERICAN POLICY AND MAY AID GERMANY AND DISCRIMINATE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE ADMINISTR

(MORE)

AP530PES

OCT 7 1939

A16WX

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY X X X AND FRANCE.

THE ADMINISTRATION BILL, BAILEY ADDED, "WILL, WITHOUT RISK TO OUR SHIPS AND WITHOUT RISK OF MONEY OR MEN, TEND NOT TO DEPRIVE ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THEIR ALLIES OF THE MEANS OF DEFENSE AND OF SUSTENANCE."

BAILEY ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "MAKE IT PLAIN BEYOND ALL QUESTION THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES OR TEMPTATIONS WILL WE LEND MONEY TO ENGLAND OR FRANCE OR ENGAGE OUR COUNTRY OR ITS SONS IN THIS WAR."

BARBOUR, IN HIS DECLARATION, SAID HE HAD MADE A CONSCIENTIOUS STUDY OF THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION AND HAD DECIDED TO VOTE FOR REVISION OF THE EXISTING LAW.

(MORE)

OCT 7 1939

MD533PES

(NEUTRALITY ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER 12 NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 6)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,OCT. 6-(AP)-SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH) DECLARED TODAY THAT NO NATION COULD COMPLAIN AGAINST REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, BECAUSE THE ADMINISTRATION NEUTRALITY BILL WOULD PREVENT AMERICAN SHIPS FROM CARRYING WAR SUPPLIES TO A BELLIGERENT.

THOMAS, WHO HELPED DRAFT THE EMBARGO REPEAL LEGISLATION, WAS THE DAY'S FIRST SPEAKER IN THE SENATE NEUTRALITY ISSUE.

"WE ARE CONSIDERING THIS LEGISLATION WITH BUT A SINGLE OBJECTIVE," HE DECLARED, "AND THAT IS TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR."

TAKING ISSUE WITH SENATOR BORAH (R-IDAHO), THOMAS CONTENDED THAT REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO WOULD NOT BE CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

"WE ARE CONSIDERING TODAY DOMESTIC LAW," HE SAID. "THE PROPOSAL IS ONE OF ADDING RESTRAINTS TO AMERICAN CITIZENS AND AMERICAN PROPERTY AND AMERICAN SHIPS."

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(BESIDES REPEALING THE EMBARGO, THE LEGISLATION WOULD PROHIBIT AMERICAN SHIPS FROM CARRYING ANY GOODS TO BELLIGERENTS, WOULD BAR AMERICAN CITIZENS AND SHIPS FROM COMBAT ZONES, AND WOULD REQUIRE BELLIGERENTS TO OBTAIN TITLE IN THIS COUNTRY TO SUPPLIES BROUGHT HERE.)

THOMAS SAID THAT THERE WAS NO EXPERIENCE IN HISTORY IN WHICH A MAJOR NATION EVER HAD CREATED AN EMBARGO FOR THE SAME PURCHASE AS THAT APPROVED BY CONGRESS IN 1937.

BUT HE ADDED THAT HE DID NOT SEE HOW ANYONE COULD CONTEND, AS HE SAID BORAH HAD, THAT REPEAL WOULD CONSTITUTE INTERVENTION

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IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

"WHEN A NATION INTERVENES," THOMAS SAID, "IT MOVES AGAINST ANOTHER, NOT AGAINST ITSELF. IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS A NATION CANNOT BE CHARGED WITH 'INTERVENTION' WHEN THE ACTION WHICH IS TAKEN OPERATES AGAINST ITS OWN PEOPLE, WHEN THE RESTRAINT IS PUT UPON ITS OWN CITIZENS.

"HOW CAN A NATION BECOME AN INTERVENOR BY INSISTING THAT ITS CITIZENS DO NOT USE THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES WHICH OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS ENJOY?

"HOW, IN SHORT, COULD AMERICA BECOME AN INTERVENOR BY RELYING ON THE INTERNATIONAL LAW, ACCEPTED UNIVERSALLY FOR NEUTRAL NATIONS, AND EVEN THAT RESTRICTED AND LIMITED BY THE PROPOSED RESTRICTIONS OF THIS PROJECTED DOMESTIC LAW?"

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(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER 12 NOON, E.S.T., TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 6) (SENT OCT. 6)

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(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD NEUTRALITY ADVANCE X X X

LIVING COSTS.

AFTER A YEAR, DOWNEY ARGUED, CASH RESOURCES OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN WOULD BE EXHAUSTED.

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"WE WILL THEN EITHER HAVE TO EXTEND CREDIT TO THE ALLIES TO BUY, OR CUT OFF THE EMPLOYMENT OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS OVER NIGHT," HE SAID.

"BEYOND DOUBT, THE LATTER ALTERNATIVE WOULD, WITH OTHER EXISTING CONDITIONS, PRECIPITATE A DEPRESSION EVEN GREATER THAN

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WHAT OCCURRED IN 1929. SHOULD WE CHOOSE THE OTHER COURSE AND SELL TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON CREDIT, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT WE MAY FIND OUR OWN NATIONAL DEBT INCREASED FROM ITS PRESENT 30 BILLIONS TO 75 OR 100 BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

"THE RESULTANT COLLAPSE OF GOVERNMENT SOLVENCY WOULD BE THE SUPREME TRAGEDY OF ALL, WITH ATTEMPTS AT DICTATORSHIP, WITH DISORDER, AND PERHAPS REBELLION IN THE COUNTRY."

DOWNEY URGED A STEADY REDUCTION IN TRADE WITH EUROPE AS A PERMANENT POLICY, TO PREVENT SUDDEN DISLOCATIONS IN TIME OF WAR.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED IN MIDAFTERNOON, TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 6.)

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NEUTRALITY

OCT 7 1939

WASHINGTON, OCT. 6-(AP)-SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) RETURNED TO THE CAPITOL FROM A CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP TODAY AND TOLD REPORTERS HE WOULD VOTE AGAINST REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO BECAUSE TO REMOVE IT WOULD BE "A STEP TOWARD GETTING THIS COUNTRY INTO WAR."

"I HAVE RECEIVED MANY LETTERS ASKING ME TO VOTE FOR REPEAL, SAYING DEFINITELY AND POSITIVELY WE OUGHT TO GET INTO THE WAR BECAUSE THIS IS OUR WAR AS MUCH AS THAT OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND WE HAVE GOT TO GET IN TO STAMP OUT NAZI-ISM AND IF WE DONT DO IT THEY'LL COME OVER HERE AND CRUSH US NEXT," WHEELER TOLD REPORTERS.

"IN 1916 AND 1917 THEY WERE SAYING WE HAD TO CRUSH KAISERISM TO SAVE THE WORLD FOR DEMOCRACY. TODAY THEY ARE SAYING THE SAME THING. THE WHOLE SENTIMENT OF THIS COUNTRY IS AGAINST OUR GOING AGAIN INTO

A EUROPEAN WAR.

"I SAW PUBLIC SENTIMENT SWITCHED BEFORE AND IF ANYBODY HAD EVER TOLD ME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAD SO LOST THEIR SENSE OF BALANCE AS THEY DID IN THE LAST WORLD WAR I WOULDN'T HAVE BELIEVED THEM.

"THIS IS NOT OUR WAR AND I'M GOING TO VOTE AGAINST REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO BECAUSE I THINK ITS A STEP TOWARD GETTING THIS COUNTRY INTO WAR.

"I WANT TO SEE THE EMBARGO REMAIN AND THEN I WANT TO SEE A STRICT CASH AND CARRY WITH REFERENCE TO EVERYTHING ELSE."

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WASHINGTON,OCT. 6-(AP)-FIFTY AMERICAN CITIZENS IN WARSAW ARE SAFE, BUT ONE HAS BEEN HURT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS INFORMED TODAY IN A TELEGRAM FROM AMERICAN VICE CONSUL THADDEUS H.CHYLINSKI.

THE TELEGRAM GAVE THE INJURED AMERICAN'S NAME AS RAKOV.

AFTER A CHECK OF PASSPORT FILES, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID HE PROBABLY WAS HARRY RAKOW, OF BROOKLYN,N.Y.

ALEXANDER C.KIRK, AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT BERLIN, REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE THAT THE EMBASSY CHANCERY IN WARSAW WAS INTACT, ALTHOUGH BOMBS FELL INTO THE COURTYARD AND GARDEN, BUT THAT THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE AND THE CONSULATE GENERAL HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND STAFF FROM WARSAW, THE CONSULATE STAFF MOVED INTO THE EMBASSY FROM THE CONSULATE GENERAL.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT OWN THE BUILDINGS IT OCCUPIED IN WARSAW.

THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE WAS ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OLD PALACES IN THE POLISH CAPITAL. IT BELONGED TO COUNT RACZYNSKI, NOW POLISH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, AND UNTIL BIDDLE MOVED INTO IT TWO YEARS AGO WAS THE RESIDENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEF BECK.

BIDDLE WENT TO GREAT EXPENSE TO RENOVATE AND DECORATE THE PALACE. HE BROUGHT AN INTERIOR DECORATOR FROM PARIS FOR THE PURPOSE.

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WAR POWERS

WASHINGTON,OCT.6-(AP)-SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) DESCRIBED AS "FORMIDABLE" TODAY A LIST OF LAWS WHICH ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY TOLD THE SENATE CONTAINED POWERS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MIGHT EXERCISE DURING WAR OR EMERGENCY.

"IT IS A CLEAR DEMONSTRATION OF THE FACT THAT THERE IS A VAST QUANTITY OF FLOATING POWER THAT MAY BE USED IN WAR OR EMERGENCY," VANDENBERG SAID.

THE MICHIGAN SENATOR AUTHOR OF A RESOLUTION WHICH REQUESTED MURPHY TO INFORM THE SENATE OF PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY POWERS, CONCEDED THAT MURPHY'S REFUSAL TO EXPRESS AN OPINION ON THEIR EXTENT WAS "PROBABLY SOUND UNDER THE PRECEDENTS."

MURPHY MERELY CITED TO THE SENATE THE TITLES OF ABOUT 100 STATUTES GRANTING POWERS TO THE PRESIDENT. HE SAID THE LIST WAS INCOMPLETE AND COULD NOT BE FINISHED EXCEPT BY LONG STUDY.

"TO COMPLY WITH THIS RESOLUTION WOULD REQUIRE ME TO GIVE AN OPINION TO THE SENATE ON LEGAL PHASES OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE

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RESOLUTION," MURPHY WROTE. HISTORICALLY, HE SAID, ATTORNEYS GENERAL HAD RULED THAT THEY HAD NO AUTHORITY TO GIVE LEGAL OPINIONS TO CONGRESS.

MEANWHILE, REP.TABER (R-NY) OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SAID HE WAS "AMAZED" AT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ACTION IN ORDERING EXPENDITURES FOR ARMY AND NAVY HOUSING AND HOSPITALIZATION WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.

HE CONTENDED THE PRESIDENT HAD "WITH DELIBERATE INTENT CHOSEN TO IGNORE STATUTORY PROVISIONS AGAINST BUDGETARY DEFICITS AND HAS PRESUMED TO EXERCISE THE RIGHT OF CONTROL OVER APPROPRIATIONS WHICH THE CONSTITUTION VESTS SOLELY IN CONGRESS."

THE PRESIDENT TOLD REPORTERS TUESDAY THAT DESPITE WHAT HE TERMED A CONFLICT OF LAWS, THE GOVERNMENT WAS GOING AHEAD WITH CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AND HOSPITAL FACILIT

A CONFLICT OF LAWS, THE GOVERNMENT WAS GOING AHEAD WITH CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR APPROXIMATELY 100,000 MEN BEING ADDED TO THE ARMED FORCES.

MR.ROOSEVELT SAID THAT HE HAD TAKEN THE MATTER UP WITH COMPTROLLER GENERAL FRED BROWN AND THAT CONGRESS WOULD BE ASKED NEXT YEAR TO PROVIDE MONEY FOR THE FACILITIES.

"NO DANGEROUS EMERGENCY EXISTS," TABER SAID IN A STATEMENT DISTRIBUTED BY THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE. "BUT EVEN IF IT DID, CONGRESS IS IN SESSION, READY TO RECEIVE AND ACT PROMPTLY UPON ANY MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

"CAN IT BE THAT THE PRESIDENT, ALREADY POSSESSED OF EXTRA-ORDINARY POWER WHICH THE CONGRESS HAS SURRENDERED TO HIM, IS SEEKING

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TO EXTEND HIS AUTHORITY STILL FURTHER BY USURPING POWERS WHICH EVEN THE CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION CANNOT SURRENDER? IS THE PRESIDENT SEEKING TO ESTABLISH SOME STRANGE, NEW PRECE FORWARD TO SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE WHEN HE MAY HOPE TO BE ABLE TO GET ALONG WITHOUT CONGRES

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THE CONGRESS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION CANNOT SURRENDER? IS THE PRESIDENT SEEKING TO ESTABLISH SOME STRANGE, NEW PRECEDENT LOOKING FORWARD TO SOME TIME IN THE FUTURE WHEN HE MAY HOPE TO BE ABLE TO GET ALONG WITHOUT CONGRESS ALTOGETHER?"

MAGAEE

Roosevelt Silent on Nazi Truce Feeler; Sabotage Plot Reported on U.S.S.Arizona; Finns Call Troops, Delay Reply to Russia

OCT 8 1939

Legislators See Chance to [illegible] War in Europe

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—A strong wave of sentiment developed in the Senate today for President Roosevelt to step into the role of peacemaker in Europe.

Senators on both sides of the neutrality controversy expressed the opinion that the Chief Executive should take advantage of any clear opportunity afforded by overtures from Berlin to aid in ending the European war.

Administration quarters, however, remained silent. Secretary Hull declined comment on the dispatches from Berlin indicating that Chancellor Hitler would welcome a move by Mr. Roosevelt to effect a European settlement. At Hyde Park Mr. Roosevelt sent word to reporters that he had nothing to say.

APPROVED BY SENATORS

It was pointed out in authoritative circles that this Government has consistently taken the position that it was ready and willing to help Europe reach a general understanding on economic and disarmament questio

...ions, but had no intention of being drawn into its political disputes. This was the tenor of Mr. Roosevelt's peace appeals to Hitler prior to the beginning of the conflict.

Senate comment on the Berlin dispatches, almost without exception, was to the effect that there was no reason why Mr. Roosevelt should not endeavor to effect a peace and every reason why he should.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), who has proposed previously that the Chief Executive join other neutrals in seeking an armistice, declared that it would be "a great honor for the President to mediate the European war."

He expressed the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt would have an opportunity to obtain an "honorable peace" and predicted the Chief Executive would take advantage of the opportunity.

Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) told reporters that the President "has the greatest opportunity of any American President in history to serve humanity and bring about a permanent peace in Europe while preventing the slaughter of millions of human beings."

"I believe," Wheeler added, "that democracy will be driven from the face of the earth if England and France persist in trying to restore the former government of Poland because that means war clear across the Eastern Hemisphere with incalculable damage to peoples and the democratic form of government.

"I believe the 99 percent of our people, who oppose our becoming involved in any European war, will not only support but welcome President Roosevelt in immediately taking the initiative in trying to arrange an armistice to end this senseless war."

PITTMAN IN ACCORD

Chairman Pittman (D., Nev.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voiced the opinion that the President would not hesitate to "make any appropriate suggestions" for an European peace.

Declaring he had not consulted the White House, Pittman added that it would be "too much responsibility" for the Chief Executive to undertake the formal role of mediator or arbitrator.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) urged caution against a repetition of what he said was the "great mistake" of Woodrow Wilson made in taking an active part in the Versailles peace conference.

"Short of that," he said, "I see no reason why the President should not lend his good offices toward bringing about peace."

INDORSED BY THOMAS

Senator Thomas (D., Utah), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Mr. Roosevelt should consider "most seriously" the apparent Berlin desire for him to seek peace.

"No matter what happens peace-making has to be indulged in and there are only two techniques," Thomas said, adding:

"One is a forced peace where the victor writes the treaty and the other is negotiated peace. The quicker the nations of the world begin thinking about peace, the greater the chances for a negotiated peace tempered by the opinion of the neutral states."

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said he thought this country would be "justified in doing everything we can to bring about peace in Europe, but we can't be responsible for the terms of peace."

NYE BACKS MOVE

Senator Nye (R.-N.D.), a leader in the fight to retain the arms embargo, said:

"I would very much like to see the Chief Executive do tha job. I think now is he logical time to move. The President will be inclined, however, to wait to see what England and France want to do about it before he consents."

Another embargo advocate chieftain, Senator Borah (R.-Ida.), commented:

"I do not see any authoritative background for the statement in Berlin. I wouldn't have anything to say until a formal offer is made."

Senator Pittman predicted a final vote on the netrality bill by next weekend, but Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.), an opponent of the Administration measure, said that a tally would not come that soon.

PRESIDENT SAYS IT WAS SIGHTED 15 MILES AT SEA

This Would Put It Inside Neutrality Zone Set Up at Panama.

ROOSEVELT SILENT ON HITLER

Leaves Question Open Regarding Whether He Has Rejected Role of Mediator.

HYDE PARK, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The temporary White House announced today that a submarine definitely identified as foreign had been sighted yesterday about fifteen miles off Miami, Fla.

The nationality of the submarine was not disclosed, nor was it learned how she was sighted.

The spot where the undersea craft appeared is well within the neutrality zone set up by the recent declaration of the American republics at Panama. That declaration, however, was aimed primarily at discouraging hostile acts within the zone.

William Hassett, a White House secretary, said that the President had authorized him to release the report on the submarine in accordance with the policy of telling of the presence of foreign warships in waters adjacent to our shores.

Two Previously Reported.

The submarine was the first reported officially in American waters since Mr. Roosevelt disclosed at a recent press conference that one had been sighted off southern Alaska and another off Boston.

Earlier in the day President Roosevelt sent word to reporters that there was nothing to say about Berlin dispatches reporting that Adolf Hitler would accept an armistice in the European war, if the President proposed it.

The question of whether the President was turning down the suggestion that he act as mediator or merely was awaiting further developments was left open.

In any event, it was regarded as unlikely that Mr. Roosevelt would make any overtures for peace, unless he felt they were assured of success.

After a consultation with the President, Mr. Hassett told the press:

"The President has specifically authorized me to say he will not have any comment on the dispatches from Berlin. There is nothing to say."

President Looks Over Trees.

While the world awaited any presidential reaction to the proposals that he take the lead in attempting to bring a cessation of hostilities in Europe, Mr. Roosevelt looked over the trees on his country estate and the work on a library to house his public and private papers.

He had no engagements for the day, but he was keeping in touch with Washington. White House officials said that he had no further word about the American steamship Iroquois, which is returning to this country with 584 Americans caught in Europe at the outbreak of the war.

American warships were sent racing to her side after the Government had received a warning that she would be sunk as she approached the coast of the United States. The warning carried the implication that Great Britain or France would sink the vessel to stir up anti-German sentiment here.

Back in Capital Monday.

With the President maintaining silence on the matter of an armistice, it was regarded as significant that Great Britain and France had shown no indications of willingness to jump at Hitler's proposal for a general European conference for the laying down of arms and settlement of all European problems.

Some observers considered it unlikely that the President would make any attempt to bring about an armistice, unless it seemed certain that England and France would view the procedure with favor.

The President, it was disclosed, will be back in Washington on Monday. He has scheduled a radio address that night at 10:30 P. M. as part of the conference for mobilization for human needs—a prelude to a drive for funds for community chests.

Pittman Doubts Quick Move.

WASHINGTON, Oct 7 (A. P.).—Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, an administration adviser on Foreign Affairs, expressed today the view that any peace move by President Roosevelt would have to be preceded by clear evidence that Europe's warring nations themselves already had made efforts toward peace.

Although he said he had not conferred with the President on the subject, Mr. Pittman stated that he believed that if, under such circumstances, it appeared his ideas might be accepted, Mr. Roosevelt would "not hesitate to make any appropriate suggestions."

Secretary Hull said at his press conference today that this Government had not been advised of the unofficial German proposal that the President act, and he smilingly remarked that he doubted newspapers would publish his remarks if he commented in advance of formal notice.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed mediation in peace appeals to the German Chancellor and former President Ignace Moscicki of Poland prior to the outbreak of the conflict, it was recalled, but Hitler did not reply until his troops had moved against the Poles. When he did reply, the German Chancellor said that Poland had created disturbances and an intolerable situation and that mediation had been out of the question.

The overture from Berlin has been thus far no more formal nor definite than a statement by informed sources to newspaper men that the head of any neutral State, preferably President Roosevelt, could achieve a lasting place in history by mediating the war.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed mediation in peace appeals to the German Chancellor and former President Moscicki of Poland prior to the outbreak of the conflict, it was recalled, but Hitler did not reply until his troops had moved against the Poles.

When he did reply, the German Chancellor said that Poland had created disturbances and an intolerable situation and that mediation had been out of the question.

The President was represented as being unwilling now to lend himself to any move by Hitler which would have the effect of throwing the onus for continuance of the war on Britain and France.

MAY WANT ASSURANCES

If Germany were to suggest more formally that Mr. Roosevelt offer to mediate the conflict, it was predicted in reliable quarters, he would not make the offer unless he had assurances in advance from the allies that they would accept.

PREFERS ROOSEVELT TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

German Foreign Office Is Not Expecting Immediate Action on Fuehrer's Peace Appeal to End War.

LOCHNER

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Colleagues of Adolf Hitler represented the Fuehrer today as serenely confident his peace appeal will be heeded.

His speech before the Reichstag yesterday was characterized authoritatively as a "political offer demanding a clear-cut political reply."

But persons close to him said he would refuse to give further elucidation of the speech as a preliminary to negotiations for an armistice.

Details, it was said, might be worked out later but for the present the only question is: shall war cease or go on?

Because Hitler's offer was regarded as a broad political gesture—not as a "narrow" diplomatic document—German officialdom saw no reason why President Roosevelt or any other neutral need assure himself of acceptance of an offer of mediation before making it.

"It is not necessary that the next step be made in full public view," one Foreign Office commentator said.

"The answers can be shouted or even broadcast but they can equally well be whispered. But they must be answers, not a set of counter-questions."

Not in Hurry for Reply.

The German Foreign Office, it was said, was in no hurry and does not expect immediate action.

It was said to recognize that Der Fuehrer's speech must be studied carefully abroad and to feel that only patience can find a solution.

The reaction of British Prime Minister Chamberlain was awaited. In the meantime, other unfavorable British reaction was regarded as unauthoritative.

Well informed persons said that Hitler looked preferably to President Roosevelt as a neutral who might start negotiations to end the European war.

In these quarters, the present situation was described as a great opportunity for the President, but it was appreciated that past offers of his good offices for the meditation of European quarrels had been rejected by Hitler, and that the rejections were followed by propaganda directed against the United States.

[Informed persons in Washington represented President Roosevelt as unlikely to propose an armistice unless he had advanced assurances from Great Britain and France that it would be accepted. These persons indicated the President chose not to lend himself to any move which might have the effect of placing on Britain and France responsibility for continuation of the war.]

The history of President Roosevelt's appeals gave rise to a general belief that the best qualified neutral in sight who might be persuaded to try mediation under the conditions Hitler laid down yesterday in his Reichstag speech was Premier Mussolini.

Expect Mussolini to Act.

There was no positive information or substantiation in Berlin, but the expectation in informed circles was that the Italian leader would make an address in the next few days to bring Hitler's offer a step nearer to realization.

[Rome offered no grounds for this possibility, but Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo D'Italia, warned world leaders that their people were "listening and reasoning" because Hitler's statements were those of a "victorious leader who may reply upon the strong military preparation of his people and still invite other nations to a peaceful general settlement."]

It was acknowledged that Italy's military alliance with Germany somewhat compromised Mussolini's standing as the head of a neutral State, but it was emphasized that from the start of the war his attitude had been moderate. His efforts to localize the Polish conflict also were cited.

Some Look to Sweden.

Casting about for other neutral States which might attempt the delicate role of mediation, some German leaders looked to Sweden. There was even an unsubstantiated rumor that Sweden already had consulted other Scandinavian countries to see if a conference at Oslo might be acceptable.

But German leaders did not expect such a momentous matter to be determined overnight. It was said Hitler expected to wait at least a week and possibly longer, for world opinion to crystalize before judging for himself the general reaction to his Reichstag speech.

In it he offered a cessation of hostilities based upon an exclusive German-Soviet Russian determination of the future of Poland, or war from which he expressed certainty Germany would emerge unbeaten. He also envisaged an international conference aimed at establishment of European security.

In quarters close to the government it was said that if, during Hitler's waiting period, an enemy should go out of his way to make a hostile demonstration against Germany—for example, bomb a German city or sink a German ship—the Reich would conclude immediately that Hitler's "outstretched hand" had been rejected.

Would Set Machine in Motion.

Then, it was said, Germany would set her war machine into action in the West.

[The French Government, hav...

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ing announced determination to carry on to victory, apparently was settling down for a long war. There was a growing French conviction that the war was about to enter a new phase, marked by large scale operations and the threat of a German air offensive. The British Cabinet was engaged in careful examination of the Reichstag speech with the likelihood that a judgment of it would be worked out in time for Prime Minister Chamberlain to reply in the House of Commons Monday.]

Germany was in the position of offering to end the conflict under certain conditions, but at the same time trying to convince the world she was equally ready to fight, if the conditioned peace offer were turned down.

Decision Expected Soon.

As regards Western powers, the heart of Hitler's speech was held generally in quarters close to the German Foreign Office to be the passage in which the Fuehrer observed that there were no real victors in any great war and appealed for neutral intervention with this:

"May those peoples and their leaders who are of the same mind (as himself) now make reply. And let those who consider war to be a better solution reject my outstretched hand."

Indecision is repugnant to Hitler and the energetic Nazi counselors who surround him.

"We will know soon," said the average Berliner, and he appeared unexcited at the impending decision between an end of hostilities and—as Germans expressed it—real war in the West.

END OF WAR BY CHRISTMAS, NAZI SLOGAN

Hitler Reported Confident His Peace Proposals Will Bear Fruit

Finland Gives No Hope Of German Aid Against Russ Encroachment

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 7—With Adolf Hitler represented as confidently expecting his peace proposals to bear fruit, the Nazi slogan tonight was "out of the Siegfried Line by Christmas."

Nazi leaders said they saw no reason why the trenches and cockpits could not be emptied by Christmas if powers desiring peace acted immediately upon the peace projects the Führer outlined yesterday in his Reichstag speech.

Hitler, it was reported authoritatively, would accept an immediate armistice if such were proposed by President Roosevelt or the head of some other big neutral power, with a view to forming the necessary basis for an all-inclusive conference to reach a general settlement of Europe's problems.

War Activity Negligible

War activity, as reported by the German high command, was negligible. One French scouting plane, the communique said, was shot down at Godesberg and another forced down at Euskirchen.

In the East, German troops were reported cleaning the woods and marshlands of a few scattered Polish forces and classifying Polish war booty which was said to be so great no near estimate could yet be given.

News of Soviet Russia's invitation to Finland to send representatives to Moscow to discuss political and economic matters greatly surprised Finnish circles here.

Helped Finns In World War

The belief had been expressed in these and in political quarters generally that the Finns would be given benevolent German protection because of the long-standing friendship between the two nations.

The Germans sent an expedition to help the Finns fight the Bolsheviks near the end of the World War and a number of Finnish citizens fought in the German army during that war.

There had been indications that Finland would not fall completely into the Soviet sphere of influence as have Latvia and Estonia, which have signed treaties giving Russia concessions and special privileges along the rim of the Baltic Sea, with Lithuania considered likely to follow.

Official quarters tonight, however, when asked for comment on the Russian invitation said there was no written or implied agreement that the Reich would protect Finland and Germany could "only welcome it if Russia and Finland should reach a friendly accord."

Impatience Over Turkey

The fact that Finland last spring declined to sign a non-aggression pact with Germany was pointed out as one item to Finland's detriment so far as the Reich was concerned.

The Nazis, meanwhile, were showing some impatience over Turkey's slowness in reaching an agreement with Russia in regard to Dardanelles and Black Sea matters.

(Turkey's Foreign Minister is in Moscow negotiating with Soviet leaders. At the same time a Turkish military mission is in London. Turkey concluded mutual aid pacts appliyng to the Mediterranean area with Britain and France last May and June, but these have yet to be put into long-term treaty form.)

Informed quarters asserted that "Turkey must soon decide which way she is going."

They privately intimated that if Turkey does not whole-heartedly climb aboard the Nazi-Soviet bandwagon, then Russia will occupy the strategic Dardanelles gateway to the Black Sea.

Nazis argued that Turkey leaned to Britain and France at a time when it was feared Italy would enter war and when it appeared Russia would join Britain and France.

But Russia emerged as a partner of Germany in the partition of Poland and in a non-aggression pact, while Italy remained neutral, causing a change in Turkey's [illegible] in the Near East.

In connection with Hitler's intention to redraw the minorities map of east and southeastern Europe, 100,000 Germans from the Baltic states and a like number from southeastern Poland were reported already liquidating their homes and starting back to Germany.

It was estimated that 3,000,000 Germans will be brought back to the Reich if Hitler's plan succeeds. Conversely, no Pole is to be permitted in Germany. Hence, all Poles in the western provinces of former Poland which has been added to the Reich, will be forced to move into the new Polish state which the German Führer intimated he would establish.

Jewish Reservation Considered

Nazis are discussing plans for a Jewish reservation within the proposed Polish state located in south Poland between the Vistula and San rivers.

While Nazi officials worked on the organization of conquered Poland, they indicated they did not expect the momentous matter of peace negotiations to be determined overnight.

It was understoood Hitler planned to wait a week and possibly longer for world opinion to crystallize before judging for himself the effect of his speech yesterday to the Reichstag and the world.

Germany, meanwhile, was looking to Russia for raw materials to offset effects of the British blockade. A delegation of economic experts and industrialists departed for Moscow to negotiate an agreement on the kinds and amounts of raw materials Russia will deliver to the Reich under their new trade agreement, and what manufactured goods Germany is to send to Russia in payment.

The new treaty, signed at Moscow Sept. 28, calls for increasing trade between the two nations to former level, which was about $440,000,000 annually. Dr. Karl Ritter, former Ambassador to Brazil, headed the delegation.

Paris Set for Large-scale War

Nation Settles Down for Long Fight With Vast Air Attacks Likely.

PARIS, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—France settled herself today for a long war, her announced determination to carry on to victory, apparently unshaken by Adolf Hitler's "last" offer to call off hostilities.

There were indications of a growing conviction [illegible] war was about to enter a [illegible] marked by large scale operations and the [illegible] threat of a German air offensive.

Military leaders indicated France was prepared for any surprises the Nazis might spring.

Latest information from the front said German troops were continuing to harry French outposts in the Saar and Palatinate sectors, apparently in an effort to test the French strength.

German reinforcements were reported moving up steadily behind the Siegfried Line. These reinforcements included large numbers of heavy tanks and airplanes, it was said.

A communique issued this morning by the French General Staff reported reconnoitering patrols were active in the region southwest of Saarbruecken during the night.

Military officials said that German activity had been more noticeable in the last twenty-four hours. Small forces of Nazi troops were reported operating in the Wissembourg and Saarbruecken sectors.

A young German pilot who lost his way and landed behind French lines was taken prisoner and his plane seized.

French and British military commanders met yesterday in a long conference, and it was believed they discussed probable Germany strategy in the light of Hitler's Reichstag speech.

Attending the conference were Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces; Major-Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the British Imperial Defense Staff; Major-Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges, in charge of French operations on the northern flank, and the French and British air commanders.

It was announced that President Lebrun, accompanied by Gen. Gamelin, visited [illegible] Georges and Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, chief of the French air force, at their respective headquarters."

Hitler's address was the object of sharp attacks in the French press, which declared the speech had not altered the situation. Some commentators said Hitler had found it necessary to try to justify his political and military position in the eyes of the German people.

Says War Guilt Is Crushing.

L'Epoque declared: "In short, Hitler wants to tell us he is a sweet lamb that the Polish wolf wished to eat."

Le Figaro said Hitler's "war guilt is crushing him," and asserted he is trying to shift the blame to French and British shoulders.

Pertinax, writing in l'Ordre, said, "the whole speech lacked conviction, and Hitler doesn't know where he is going."

Fighting at the front was hampered yesterday and last night by bad weather, which limited operations of observation planes and cut down on artillery activity.

Meanwhile, former President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia arrived in Paris from London and was reported to be negotiating for establishment of a Czech Government in exile similar to that of Poland.

Dr. Benes was accompanied by Gen. Viest, one-time ranking commander in the Slovak Army under the German protectorate, who was said to have left the country to serve with the French-British forces.

Czech sources in London said Dr. Benes's trip to Paris was concerned with information of a Czech legion in France.

Increase Planes in France.

Sir Cyril Newall, British air commander, expressed appreciation today for the constant assistance given the Royal Air Force by French military authorities during the first month of the war.

He characterized the British flyers as a sort of advance guard of the British Expeditionary Corps and said the air force started establishing bases in France at the beginning of hostilities and was continuing to bring pursuit, scouting and bombing planes to the continent.

Allies Awaiting Winter's Aid in Starving Nazis

Put Off Offensive And Let Severe Weather Add to Effect of Blockade

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Oct. 7.—French and British sources indicated today that the Allies were playing a delaying game to prevent a start of major German operations on the western front, in order to let winter weather give full effect to the blockade of Germany.

These sources indicated that Allied leaders were convinced that if Germany had to face a winter siege to bolster morale, the Nazis would be much weaker when the weather cleared again for military operations in the spring.

[Other dispatches from Paris reported that British troops were continuing to proceed into the battle area and that some of them had taken position in the line beside the French.]

French military observers set the end of October as the cutside limit for the German offensive to start. While there often is "Indian summer" weather in Alsace-Lorraine through October, the weather turns bad with the beginning of November and stays bad through February.

Experienced French military men recalled that during the World War the weather in eastern France was such that there never were more than two weeks in December and January when it was possible for airplanes to take off, even for reconnaissance flights.

The French and British appeared to be taking full advantage of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's "peace lull," doing everything possible to prolong it until the end of October. After that, the war probably would settle down to a winter siege, with the western front stalemated and the British and French fleets drawing a sea cordon about Germany.

In this connection the French general staff's communique tonight said the French navy in the last week had intercepted 30,000 tons of merchandise destined for Germany.

The communique also reported artillery action by both sides between the Moselle and Saar Rivers and patrol operations also by both sides south of Zweibruecken.

The French high command, far from pressing an offensive against the German lines, seemed to be carefully strengthening its own advance positions against occasional attacks, which were reported repulsed.

During the last week the Germans have made perhaps ten or twelve of these small attacks against French lines established on German territory. Most of the German attacks were made during the night, the French indicated. In the largest, there was scarcely a platoon involved and in the majority the Germans used only a combat group or section—eight to twenty-five men.

These German night attacks of the last week seemed designed to test out French strength in the [illegible] the thinly [illegible] advanced farthest [illegible] the German [illegible]-man's-land separating the Maginot and Limes lines. French advance posts were kept in a constant state of alert, watching for shadows sliding over the ground, soaked by days of rain.

Aerial Activity Curtailed

Bad weather already has curtailed aerial activity. The French said German planes were noted occasionally flying behind the German lines, apparently trying distance spotting for the artillery, but barely did the Nazis venture over French territory.

French planes likewise were pinned down by the weather. Although the weather in the strictest sense was not too bad for flying, heavy fogs which lay over river valleys between the Rhine and the Moselle made flights almost useless, as it was impossible to see through the heavy curtain drawn over positions of both armies.

It was announced that President Albert Lebrun, accompanied by Gen. Maurice Gamelin, the allied generalissimo, visited Gen. Gaston Georges and Gen. Victor Vuillemin, chief of the French air force, "at their respective headquarters."

The general staff issued the following communique tonight: "Artillery action on [illegible] between the Moselle and Saar Rivers. Patrols on both sides of the region south of Deux-Ponts (Zweibruecken). During the first week of October, the French

Navy has stopped 30,000 tons of merchandise destined for Germany."

The morning communique said: "Activity of reconnaissance elements on the front, notably in the region southwest of Saarbruecken."

CHAMBERLAIN MAY ANSWER NAZIS MONDAY

Britons Are Suspicious of Hitler as Formula Is Examined.

REFUSAL OF PEACE IS SEEN

Government Silent on Proposal That Roosevelt Act as a Mediator.

LONDON, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Britons looked with suspicion on Adolf Hitler's "outstretched hand" today as the Government analyzed the Fuehrer's "last chance" proposals to end the war.

It was expected the War Cabinet would complete promised careful examination of Hitler's Reichstag speech in time to permit Prime Minister Chamberlain to deliver his reply before the House of Commons Monday.

The Government was silent, meanwhile, on a news dispatch from Berlin suggesting that Hitler would agree to an armistice were it proposed by President Roosevelt or the head of any other important neutral Power.

Peace Refusal Is Seen.

The Ministry of Information announced that August Zaleski, Foreign Minister in the Polish Government set up in Paris last week, would visit London next week to confer with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and other members of the British War Cabinet. This was regarded in foreign circles as evidence of Great Britain's refusal to make peace at the price of Poland.

The London morning papers carried the dispatch in their late editions without comment.

The British press displayed prominently, however, stories reporting that Hitler's Reichstag address was regarded in the United States as offering little hope for cessation of hostilities.

The same view was taken editorially by most British newspapers. Only among the minority communist and pacifist groups was there a sympathetic response to the Fuehrer's proposals.

The London Times declared that British statesmen "are concerned not with Hitler's terms but with Hitler himself and Hitler's record."

Recalling Hitler's past pledges to Poland, the Times said:

"Against this background of falsity, France and Great Britain will view the invocations to themselves with which Hitler ended, and the peace proposals' with which they were supported."

The Times added that a settlement with Germany "neither can nor will be purchased at the price of other nation's freedom."

Ready for Real War.

Under the caption, "After Hitler," the Evening Standard editorialized: "We are now ready for real war.

He (Hitler) can now throw himself against the Maginot Line at the price of fearful slaughter. He can attempt to wheel through Holland and Belgium. Finally he can unleash an air assault on this island; for that we are ready. He hoped to make us cowards by his cunning. He has failed, and he is finished."

The Star, under a front-page streamer, wrote: "The Nazis have put out an armistice feeler.' Berlin looks to Roosevelt; the United States is silent."

In an editorial, the Star said "to show any indulgence to him (Hitler) now would be an unforgivable betrayal of all the decencies."

Whether Mr. Chamberlain would be able to announce the Government's view of Hitler's proposals Monday depended, it was said, largely upon how quickly consultations with the dominions and France were completed.

On Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain probably will go before Commons to deliver his sixth war bulletin and an account of the British expeditionary force in France is expected Thursday.

The Home Office, relaxing restrictions which had closed London theaters and moving picture houses in the evening, approved a plan to keep some West End theaters open until 11 P. M.

ITALY IS READY TO AID IN PEACE

Calls Hitler Offer Sound, Puts Next Move Up to Britain and France

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

ROME, Oct. 7 (AP).—Authoritative Italian sources described Premier Mussolini today as ready to help Adolf Hitler's proposals for ending the war, provided Great Britain and France signified their willingness.

The British reaction to the Fuehrer's speech yesterday was considered in responsible quarters as "not too bad," but optimism was tempered by the fact that a wider opening for negotiations still had not come from London or Paris.

Editorials in the Fascist press indicated the Government, however, was not stepping forward to push along the proposals. Newspapers merely advocated acceptance of Hitler's overtures as offering a "constructive basis for negotiations."

Await Move by Allies

If Great Britain and France should indicate their willingness to participate in a peace parley, informed sources said, the Italians gladly would lend their good offices for an exchange of ideas, or for communications between the warring nations.

Italian observers said Hitler had left it to Britain and France to "declare war or peace." They regarded the speech as providing the possibility, however slight, that the war might yet be halted.

Asserting the Hitler offer had made a favorable impression in Italy, a spokesman said the British and French reaction was being "awaited in Italy with great interest by reason of the possibility of a peaceful solution."

Warns of Bigger War

Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, said "Europe is living anxious and tormented between one war and another—a useless one just finished and a still more useless, enormously vaster and more terrible one which may break out."

Mussolini's paper told world leaders their peoples were "listening and reasoning," because "Hitler's word is the frank word of a victorious leader who may rely upon the strong military preparation of his people and still invite other nations to a peaceful general settlement."

Il Messaggero and Il Popolo di Roma said that Hitler's reference to German demands for the return of her former colonies was not an "ultimatum."

"No one," said Il Popolo di Roma, "will wish to deny that the tone used by Hitler was restrained and conciliatory."

The paper asserted Hitler had put forth "constructive" proposals for a "rapid peace after an armistice."

There was little doubt among observers here that Italy would participate in any conference of leading Powers for a war settlement.

Mussolini Avoids War Talk

ROME, Oct. 7 (AP).—Premier Mussolini ignored international problems tonight in his second talk to party leaders within two weeks, as he greeted delegates from Sardinia. Following a brief address on Sardinia to the delegation, Mussolini appeared three times from the balcony to salute a crowd at the Piazza Venezia, but he did not speak.

The Sardinian delegates told the Premier, a communique said, their country could offer "metal for good guns" through the development of island mines.

Addresing a similar delegation from Bologna Sept. 23, Musolini said Italians should "work in silence."

FINLAND CALLS RESERVES AMID SOVIET TENSION

Defense Ministry Seeking to Guard Neutrality With New Forts.

MOSCOW INVITES DELEGATE

Russians Want Conference for Discussing Political and Economic Treaties.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Finnish Defense Ministry announced that it had ordered some reserve divisions to the colors "to strengthen the national neutrality" while the Cabinet pondered a Russian invitation to send a special envoy to Moscow to discuss political and economic matters. Visits of such envoys from Estonia and Latvia have resulted in concessions by those small States greatly increasing Russian power around the Baltic.

The Defense Ministry's announcement in Helsinki said that additional troops might be used to build fortifications.

The Foreign Office in Helsinki acknowledged that Russia had suggested to Finland that she send a delegate to Moscow to discuss political and economic matters.

It said that the Finnish Government had not yet acted on the invitation. One report was that Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko had declined to go, but it was possible that some other representative might be sent.

Estonia was the first in the parade of small Baltic States to Moscow and she, like the second, Latvia, agreed to pacts which gave Russia the right to establish military bases on their soil. Activity in both nations to implement the accords was looked for next week.

Red Army Awaited.

Estonia, which granted the right to Russia to establish garrisons totaling 25,000 troops on her soil, heard that the first troops, mechanized and technical divisions, would arrive next week. The first contingent of 5,000 men was expected on Tuesday, to be followed by 15,000 men.

Latvia looked for the arrival next week of a military commission to plan bases to be established there and to arrange for the transport of Soviet troops. Lithuania, third of the Baltic States to confer with Russia, had a large delegation en route to Moscow.

In Helsinki, unofficial sources said that they considered it possible that England might be willing to grant Russia rights on one or two unstrategic islands in return for a proper reward. The latter, they said, probably would be the cession to Finland of certain parts of Karelia, frontier district at the southeastern corner of Finland, inhabited by Finnish-speaking persons.

No Mention of Finland.

Meanwhile, in the wake of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech yesterday, the Helsinki Sanomat noted that the Fuehrer failed to mention Finland in his discussion of the Baltic, and regarded as the absence of Foreign Minister Erkko, said:

"Undoubtedly the omission will have political repercussions and there is no reason for keeping the oversight secret at home, whatever it means."

It described the speech as a step in the direction of peace and welcomed his statement that Germany's interest in the Baltic was economic.

Lithuania Sends Agents.

It was believed Finland will seek assurance that previous agreements between the two countries will be respected and to consult on their joint attitude in view of recent developments in the Baltic.

A Lithuanian delegation which left for Moscow at 9:45 A. M. (3:45 A. M., Eastern standard time) was the largest ever sent there by a Baltic State.

Lithuanians still hoped that the final boundary with Russia, resulting from Russian occupation of part of Poland, would give them part of the province of Wilno (Vilna) which the Poles took from Lithuania in 1920.

Moscow Wants Talk.

HELSINKI, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Foreign Ministry announced today that the Russian Government had suggested that Finland send a delegate to Moscow to discuss political and economic matters of mutual concern. The Finnish Government has not yet acted on the invitation.

However, Finland's Minister to Moscow, Aarno Yrjoe-Koskinen, is conferring with Soviet officials concerning a trade agreement. Commerce between Finland and Russia has been very small since Finland obtained her independence in 1917, but the Finns for years have talked of a Russian trade agreement.

Early this year a special Finnish delegation visited Moscow seeking a trade agreement, but was unsuccessful because Moscow introduced extraneous questions, such as the status of certain Finnish islands. Russia objects to plans for fortification of the Aaland Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

The negotiations were resumed recently and the Finns are hopeful of obtaining a pact with the Soviet on a purely economic basis. The desire for a trade agreement is strengthened by wartime shipping difficulties in the Baltic Sea.

Two Objectives Realized.

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Reliable though unofficial sources said today Soviet Russia, through her deal with Germany, apparently had realized two objectives for which she might have fought on the side of Great Britain and France.

These were assurances in the Baltic of the right to send her armies into the Polish Ukraine and White Russia, areas on the Soviet side of the German-Russian frontier drawn through conquered Poland.

A British-French plan to use Soviet Russia as a base of operations in defense of Poland, these sources said, failed because of a breakdown in military talks here last August as a result of the Russian demands.

Great Britain and France, they said, had proposed sending large supplies, warplanes and troops to Russia in preparation for going quickly to Poland's aid in the event of the war which then had not started.

Poland, they reported, had argued that British and French aircraft should not be shipped to Polish territory in peacetime lest Germany be provoked.

Russia Gains Objectives.

As an alternative, these sources declared, it was proposed that the airplanes be sent to Odessa, Soviet port on the Black Sea, and from Western border.

Russia, they said, wanted a guaranty that she would not have to fight on her own soil, and that she be permitted to send armies into White Russia and the Polish Ukraine, regions of former Poland that border on the U. S. S. R.

They said she also wanted concessions in the Baltic which Britain and France were unwilling to grant.

Now, through her treaty with Germany establishing a frontier in former Poland, she has regained White Russia and the Polish Ukraine. Through nonaggression treaties with Estonia and Latvia she has won concessions in the Baltic. Both have been accomplished without formal war.

Russia was expected to resume talks over the week end with Lithuania and Turkey, continuing her policy of spreading her influence in eastern Europe through negotiation and neutrality.

Seeking Transit Rights.

Diplomats foresaw quick agreement with Lithuania in which, they said, Russia probably would increase her defense strength in the north against any possible attack by Britain or Germany. Transit rights were said to be Russia's principal demand on Lithuania.

From Turkey, some diplomats said, Russia was demanding neutrality in the European war, a mutual assistance pact and assurances that warships other than those of Russia and Turkey would not be permitted to enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

There still was no official comment on Adolf Hitler's speech to the Reichstag yesterday, but informed sources expressed belief Russia would throw her full weight behind the Fuehrer's peace proposals.

A German trade delegation was expected here tomorrow. Its visit was seen in some quarters as a sign that Berlin hopes to get large and varied quantities of Soviet goods—a hope which foreign trade experts here doubt can be realized. Among the German experts were expected to be technicians in agriculture, railways, oil, chemicals and transport.

New Army Reserves Called Up By Finland

Stockholm, Oct. 7 (AP).—Finland tonight announced the calling up of new army reserves while delaying a reply to a Russian invitation to a conference in Moscow.

Although the two developments were not linked officially, observers said they regarded as significant the timing of the call to the colors.

Invitations to Finland's small Baltic neighbors to send envoys to Moscow

30.24-3919.

30.24-3919

cost them sweeping concessions to Russia's expanding power. Northern European capitals were speculating on whether the summoning of reserves meant that Finland would attempt to stand against this trend.

For Neutrality Defense

The reserves were called for "defense of the national neutrality," the Defense Ministry announced, adding that since they crowded the regular barracks, "some troops have been sent to rural areas where they might also be used for work on fortifications."

The number of reserves was not disclosed.

At the same time it became known that the Finns have been strengthening their Russian border since last spring.

The Finnish Cabinet met today to discuss political and economic questions.

May Send Delegate

Reliable Helsinki quarters expected after the Cabinet meeting that a representative would be sent to Moscow in answer to the Soviet proposal, but it was believed almost certain it would not be Eljas Erkko, Foreign Minister.

The Government made no announcement concerning the Cabinet meeting but informed sources said the Russian invitation was the principal topic. These sources said it was possible the delegate would leave tomorrow.

The Finnish public took the news of the Soviet proposal quietly and seriously but without alarm.

Government Also Calm

Government circles likewise showed calmness with outward signs of determination.

It was emphasized that no demands accompanied the Moscow invitation and that Finland was prepared for a thorough discussion of trade possibilities.

The summoning of the army reserves was regarded purely as a precautionary measure.

Helsinki officials reiterated that, contrary to all reports, preparations were going forward for the 1940 Olympic games to be held in Finland.

In connection with Russia's moves to extend the Soviet sway through pacts with Estonia and Latvia and negotiations with Lithuania, the Helsinki Swedish language newspaper, *Svenska Pressen*, observed, "The new agreements seem like shackles."

Approaching New Fate

The paper, regarded as sympathetic to the strongest party in the Finnish Diet, the Social Democrats, noted that the Baltic States often have been termed by the Nazis as a "bulwark against Bolshevism," but that they now were "approaching a new fate."

"In the near future they no longer will be what they were during twenty years of independence," it declared.

"Communism has now got a better hold on the west than ever in the past. Communists now have made strategic and military conquests which ordinarily presuppose war."

Soviet To Predominate

It observed that Soviet forces to be stationed in Estonia and Latvia would be more than those countries' troops.

Estonians heard that the first of 25,000 Russian troops to be quartered there would arrive next week, 5,000 being due Tuesday and 15,000 a little latter.

Latvia was expecting a Russian military commission next week, and Lithuania had a large governmental delegation en route to the Russian capital.

In addition, Latvia received a request from Germany today for the removal of Germans in that country back to the Fatherland. It was understood the Government considered this possible only through a treaty, because such an emigration would be large and complicated.

Russians Cool To Lithuania's Plea for Wilno

Report Workers in Former Capital Prefer Soviet; Seek New Rights on Baltic

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP).—Lithuania's hopes that she would regain her former capital, Wilno (Vilna), in return for concessions she was expected to make to Soviet Russia, received a setback tonight with reports that Wilno workers opposed such action.

Soviet broadcasts of reports of workers' meetings said that speeches and resolutions demanded annexation with Soviet White Russia. Wilno, historic Lithuanian capital, was seized in 1920 and added to Poland; it is in the Russian occupied part of the partitioned country.

Political observers said Lithuania—whose dpilomats returned here tonight after consultations at home—still might get part of the surrounding territory, but the tenor of the Wilno report indicated that Russia had no idea of turning that city over to the Baltic state.

Uuofficial reports said Lithuania would be asked to give Russia transit rights and possibly a port as a naval base. There were unconfirmed reports also that Lithuania's frontier with Germany would be strengthened.

Soviet sources hinted that a form of convention or a plebiscite might be called soon in nemly won Polish White Russia and Ukraine "to determine a form of government there." It was learned that V. Krushe, secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Ukraine, in a recent speech, said a plebiscite would be ordered to enable the "liberated" brothers both in the Polish Ukraine and White Russia to decide whether they "want a bourgeois democratic republic or Communist state."

(...).—News of the reported Soviet invitation to Finland to send envoys to the Kremlin occasioned no surprise tonight in Moscow's foreign circles, where it had been anticipated Finland was "next on the list."

Having strengthened her naval position enormously on the southern side of the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic, Russia was known to want to complement this by bases on the northern sides, which are under Finland's control.

It was reported that Russia wanted a share in the control of the Finland was not expected to give in as readily as Estonia and Latvia. Finland was said to be in a stronger position than Latvia or Estonia, but observers said her position seemed hopeless, especially as Germany was not resisting the Russian thrust into the Baltic.

An air of mystery still surrounded the talks between the Kremlin and Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, who has been here since Sept. 25. It was unknown what progress was being made or the exact nature of the Soviet proposals.

"Pravda," Communist party organ and the only newspaper published in Moscow today, gave prominence to a Berlin report of an interview that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had granted to a Japanese newspaperman, underlining Germany's hope of bringing Russia and Japan into closer harmony.

The paper at the same time attacked the French government's suppression of the Communist party, asserting the French people did not want to fight, but were helpless in the face of the government's stand.

"Pravda's" account of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech emphasized that Germany had only an "economic interest" in the Baltic states, where Russia had been penetrating with military and economic concessions through treaties with Latvia and Estonia and one imminent with Lithuania.

A Tass (official Soviet news agency) dispatch from Riga said that Latvia, eager for closer relations with Russia, would display Soviet motion pictures and sell Russian newspapers and books.

Three Balkan Nations Agree To Reduce Their Armed Forces

Yugoslavia-Rumania-Hungary Pact Viewed As Neutrality Move Through Mutual Assistance Bloc

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Oct. 7—Southeastern Europe witnessed a new trend in its post-World War history today with a simultaneous reduction in armed forces agreed upon bi Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary.

Particularly significant was this united move by the three Balkan states in view of the stand taken heretofore by Rumania and Yugoslavia against Hungary because of her claims to their World War gains.

Diplomats saw in the action a movement toward Balkan neutrality by means of a mutual assistance bloc to resist pressure from any of Europe's great powers.

Initiated By Yugoslavia

The partial demobilization, announced in communiques by the Rumanian and Hungarian governments, was started September 30. The two governments credited Yugoslavia with the suggestion.

Rumania and Yugoslavia were known to have had about 500,000 men under arms in the past month, and Hungary more than 300,000.

All the Balkan countries have been aware that concentration of hundreds of thousands of troops on the Rumanian-Hungarian borders has been one of the biggest dangers to peace in this part of Europe.

Both countries have viewed Yugoslavia as a friendly mediator of their differences, especially since southeastern states have become wary of inviting interference from the major powers.

Large-scale troop concentrations have been a heavy drain on national resources. Various countries at the same time have been under the strain of trade disruption due to the war in the west. For example, Hungary tonight doubled the price of tea and coffee in an effort to reduce consumption of these scanty commodities.

Balkan Bloc Seen In Demobilization

Rumania, Yugoslavia And Hungary Act

By the Associated Press.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 7.—The Rumanian government announced tonight that it had joined Yugoslavia and Hungary in simultaneous decrease of armed forces.

A communique disclosed that the three nations, at Yugoslavia's suggestion, began demobilization Sept. 30.

This united action marked a new trend in the post-World War history of southeastern Europe, where Rumania and Yugoslavia long have sided against Hungary because of her claims to their World War gains.

Behind the formal phrases of the Rumanian communique diplomats saw the step as the first aimed at solidification of a Balkan neutrality bloc and to provide mutual assistance against any pressure of the great powers.

Rumania is known to have had more than 500,000 men in her army for the last month, while Yugoslavia has had about 500,000 and Hungary more than 300,000.

BELGIUM RESTATES STAND AS NEUTRAL

At Same Time Confiscates French Warplane.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Premier Hubert Pierlot reaffirmed Belgium's neutrality today at a press conference at which he expressed a fervent hope that the country could remain at peace.

Reviewing the nation's position, he said that peace was "priceless, good and compatible with the pledges" made by Belgium. He referred to the country's withdrawal from her military pact with France in 1936 and the construction of a system of neutrality agreements with neighbors.

"Where would we be now if we had not changed our policy?" he asked. "People ask why are we not on the Allies side as in 1914. To this we answer, what would you do in our place?"

The Premier said that the army was six or seven times better than in 1914, indicating that there were about 600,000 men under arms for Belgium's defense.

"They are working day and night on fortifications," he said.

He added that Belgium made peace attempts before hostilities began, but as a small nation she has no ambition to be an arbitrator.

"The suggestions we made for peace will have to be considered again," he said, "if peace talks begin."

[Before war broke out King Leopold of Belgium and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands offered their good offices in an attempt to settle the German-Polish quarrel.]

Meanwhile a French military plane which landed at Langemarck, near Ypres, was confiscated by Belgian authorities today. Two non-commissioned officers, who were arrested, said that they left Paris for Lilile with military documents and mail and lost their way in a mist.

German Request to Latvia

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 7 (AP)—The German Minister today presented a request that the Latvian Government consent to the removal of Germans from this country to German territory. It was understood Latvia would not refuse, but officials believed that realization of such an undertaking required a carefully-worked-out treaty to avoid complications.

(Latvia's 1939 census showed that about 33,000 Latvian citizens were racially German. The total population was 1,950,000.

(Hitler in his Reichstag speech suggested transfer of populations as a means of stabilizing Europe).

BULGAR-NAZI DEAL HALTED

German Desire for Huge Meat Shipment Is Reported Cause

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 7 (AP)—Last-minute difficulties have prevented the signing of a German-Bulgarian trade agreement for 1940, it was learned authoritatively today. The German trade delegation, therefore, is staying in Sofia for an indefinite period. It arrived here on Sept. 19.

The major reason for the breakdown of negotiations was attributed to the German desire to obtain huge quantities of meat, skins, hemp and other commodities, export of which has been forbidden since the outbreak of European hostilities.

Germany, it was reported, offered to take 40,000,000 litres (42,280,000 gallons) of wine against half that quantity last year and an unlimited quantity of vegetables, fruit, pulp, pork and other commodities.

Germany also offered to help speed up Bulgarian transportation. She already is supplying gratis 125 freight cars daily to Bulgaria. It was learned reliably that Germany promised to increase her Danube commercial fleet with her Rhine fleet, using icebreakers in the Winter to keep the Danube navigable.

TALLINN-BERLIN TRADE PACT

New Treaty Reported Approved By Estonian President

Berlin, Oct. 7 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, said tonight that upon the Estonian Government's proposal, its President Konstantin Pats had approved the conclusion of a new trade treaty with Germany.

The President empowered Estonia's minister to Berlin, Karl Tofer, to sign the treaty, the news agency said. Details of the projected pact were not disclosed.

Mediation Offer Still Good

THE HAGUE, Oct. 7 (AP).—Informed quarters here said today that the offer to mediate the European war made by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of the Belgians before the outbreak of hostilities had no time limit and therefore still held good. It was stated authoritatively, however, that the first move must come from the belligerents.

Sweden Asks 12 Millions As Extra Defense Fund

Government Seeks 12 Mine-Sweepers and 102 Planes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7 (AP).—The Swedish government asked Parliament today for an additional appropriation of 51,000,000 crowns (about $12,000,000) for its defense fund to buy eleven minesweepers and 102 warplanes.

Major chief Fabian Tamm also requested four new destroyers and an additional twelve minesweepers, but this matter was referred to P. E. Skoldt, Minister of Defense, for recommendations.

Parliament already has provided 500,000,000 crowns (about $119,000,000), of which the sum of 330 million crowns was an extra appropriation, this year for defense.

Belgians Seize Two as Spies

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7 (AP).—Two foreigners in clerical garb were arrested near Antwerp today on charges of spying. Police said the pair had maps of Belgian defenses. No other details were announced.

Estonia Toasts Stalin

TALLINN, Oct. 7 (AP).—Toasts calculated to calm public excitement over signing of the Soviet-Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact were exchanged last night at a dinner attended by members of a joint commission working out details of the accord.

Soviet Flag Commander Issakoff toasting President Konstantin Paets said the pact guarantees Estonia's continued independence while giving Russia new access to the Baltic.

The Estonian commander-in-chief, General Johan Laidoner, replying with a toast to Joseph Stalin, expressed hope the Russians would implement the pact in a manner to inspire the confidence of all elements in Estonia.

SOVIET EXECUTES POLISH OFFICER

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP).—A Polish officer-landlord who was accused of entering Rovno, in the Soviet Ukraine, in an attempt to poison Soviet leaders, was sentenced to death before a firing squad by a military tribunal today.

An official statement asserted that the officer, named Bronislav, went into Rovno in civilian clothes and that a large quantity of poison was found in his possession.

2 Women Held In Plot to Kill Rumanian King

Bucharest, Oct. 7 (AP)—Four persons, two of them women, were held today by police on accusations of plotting to assassinate King Carol and a group of high government officials.

Police said the suspects, members of the Nazi-inclined Iron Guard, were traced through statements of Maria Clucer, woman employe in the army technical bureau, who was arrested Thursday and accused of possessing a manifesto critical of the King and "Jewish and Free Mason domination of the government."

The four were a professor, the nephew of a retired chief justice of Rumania's highest court, the professor's daughter and another woman.

Police declared the four had a list of intended victims, including the King, Premier Constantin Argetoianu, War Minister Gen. Gabriel Marinescu and Justice Minister Victor Iamandi.

They said the group had planned to poison former Premier Armand Calinescu, but were not connected with the Iron Guard members executed after Calinescu was assassinated Sept. 21.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA REVIVED IN PARIS

Benes Indicates Establishment Of Regime In Exile Similar To Polish

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 7—Dr. Eduard Benes former President of Czecho-Slovakia indicated in an official statement today that France had agreed to the establishment of a Czecho-Slovak Government in exile similar to that formed by Polish leaders here.

Dr. Benes, whose war-born republic was dismembered by Germany last March, said a Czech army to fight with France was being raised by "the provisional Czecho-Slovak Government."

He cited an agreement reached October 2 between Premier Edouard Daladier and Stephan Osusky, Czech Minister to Paris, as authority for organizing an army.

Once Lived In Chicago

Osusky, former American mining engineer who once lived in Chicago, signed the accord "in the name of the provisional Czecho-Slovak Government," Dr. Benes said.

The former President, making his statement twenty-four hours after arriving here from London, recalled that in the World War France was the first to authorize the formation of an autonomous Czech army and "later recognized the first provisional Czecho-Slovak Government."

Dr. Benes, who resigned as President October 5, 1938, after the Munich accord gave Germany her first foothold in Czecho-Slovakia, declared that despite sacrifices made by his nation "the insatiable appetite of Hitlerism has launched this war."

Air Battle

Germans Report French Flight Over Rhine Meets Disaster

Berlin, Oct. 7 (AP)—A German Army communique today reported two French planes downed and the crew of one captured in attempts to cross the Rhine river.

The communique did not disclose how many planes were in the flight yesterday afternoon. It said German pursuit planes and aircraft guns forced back the French flyers without German casualties.

Lieutenant Prisoner

The French planes, the communique said, attempted to fly over the Rhine at Bonn, but one was shot down at Godesberg, another forced down at Euskirchen and the others chased back.

It said the four-man crew of one plane, including a first lieutenant of the French general staff, was captured.

The text of the communique follows:

East of the Vistula and in the region of Suwalki, the advance toward the German-Russian border continued without a hitch in union with Russian troops.

There were two divisional commanders and 100 officers among the last remnants of the Polish army which capitulated near Kock yesterday.

In the west local scouting and troop actions of the enemy were repulsed. Otherwise there was only a sporadic barrage of fire.

French scouting planes attempted to fly over Bonn in the afternoon. One of them was shot down in an airfight at Godesberg, a second was forced down at Euskirchen. The crew of four, among whom was one first leutenant of the General Staff, was taken prisoner. There were no losses on the German side.

PRISONER LIST EXCHANGED

Red Cross Transmits Names to Each Side in Conflict

GENEVA, Oct. 7 (AP)—The International Red Cross Committee reported today the first exchange of lists of prisoners between Germany and the British-French Allies.

Lists of French and British prisoners of war held in Germany were received first by the committee and sent immediately to the Allied governments. Similar lists from France and Britain were forwarded to Germany by the exchange. The number of prisoners involved was not announced.

The lists will be used not only to inform relatives but to form a basis for future exchange of prisoners.

The committee also announced that there were 24,000 Polish prisoners in Rumania, 45,000 in Hungary, 16,000 in Lithuania and 2,000 in Latvia. Aid is being sent them through the Red Cross organizations of the four countries.

NAZIS LAUNCH RAID ON MINE SWEEPERS

Warplanes Attack Vessels in North Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced that two British mine sweepers were attacked by German flying boats in the North Sea this afternoon. No casualties were suffered by either side, the announcement said.

DEATH FOR TREASONISTS

Germany Changes Penalty From Life Imprisonment

Berlin, Oct. 7 (AP)—Penalties under the German treason law were sharpened today by a decree making attempted treasonable acts punishable by death.

Formerly the maximum penalty for such an offense was life imprisonment.

Duce Picks Rono As Overseas Inspector

ROME, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini today appointed Marshal Emilio de Bono inspector of Italian overseas forces.

Blackouts in Canal Zone

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Oct. 7 (AP).—Maj.-Gen. David L. Stone, commanding United States forces in the Panama Canal Zone, announced today that a series of "blackouts" would be held in the zone beginning Tuesday night as a test of the canal's defenses.

60,000 Recruits Added To Canadian Militia

TORONTO, Oct. 7 (Canadian Press).—Official sources in Ottawa said today 60,000 recruits had been added to Canada's permanent militia of 7,000 men since the outbreak of the European war.

These figures, it was said, did not include additions to the Royal Canadian Air Force and navy.

REPORTERS TO SEE FRONT

Group of Americans Will Join British Army in France

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The first American newspaper correspondents officially accredited to the British Army exchanged business suits for khaki uniforms today and prepared to leave for "somewhere in France." This departure, within a few days, was been arranged by the War Office.

Five days after the war began Great Britain now agrees with the Allied commander, French General Maurice Gustave Gamelin, who said: "It is time to lift the silence which separates the front from the rest of the country."

The Associated Press will be represented in the first group by Drew Middleton of the London staff. Others include: Frank R. Kent Jr., The Baltimore Sun; William H. Stoneman, The Chicago Daily News; W. W. Chaplin, International News Service; John O'Donnell, The New York Daily News; Edward Angly, The New York Herald Tribune; Harold Denny, The New York Times; Webb Miller, The United Press; William Henry, The Los Angeles Times and Columbia Broadcasting System; Walter Duranty, North American Newspaper Alliance, and Arthur E. Mann, Mutual Broadcasting System.

"A Damn Good Shot," Said He, Going Under

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—St. John Ervine, dramatist and critic, related in the Times today that Captain William Makeig-Jones, who went down with the British aircraft carrier Courageous September 18, exclaimed when a German torpedo struck his ship:

"That was a damn good shot."

Ervine said the captain made his remark to the yeoman of signals, who was among the survivors.

"It does not surprise Bill Makeig-Jones' friends that his first word after being hit was to indicate it was a tribute to the enemy's skill," said Ervine.

Radio Repeats Hitler's Speech

PARIS, Oct 7 (AP).—Radio listeners tonight heard German radio stations rebroadcasting French and English translations of the text of Adolf Hitler's speech to the Reichstag yesterday.

The rebroadcasts emphasized the need of an armistice to end the war and general peace conference. The Stuttgart station broadcast the French version while a Cologne station gave the English translation.

Airing blooming geraniums, from the muzzles of their machine guns. Further north, at another frontier post, the exact location of which, like the first, remains a military secret, one of the mobilized men garrisoned on the Swiss side has a house in France with its back porch in Switzerland.

Strict orders of both the French and the Swiss armies closing the frontier at this point at the beginning of the war prevented the Swiss from going home on his day off.

As the tension of the first weeks relaxed, however, the French placed a table in the door to the porch, halfway across the frontier. The Swiss soldier now eats his Sunday dinner at home although he remains in Switzerland and his wife is in France.

Lake Leman, near Geneva, also provides an odd frontier, for the Swiss have banned all boats on the international lake save police boats and the regular lake steamers which now call only at Swiss ports.

Hundreds of fishermen, with their sport and in some cases their livelihood at stake, objected to the ban, but it was continued. Fishermen in French waters recently had bad luck. They decided the smart Lake Leman fish had moved to the neutral Swiss side and began to fish at night in Swiss Waters. French authorities this week put a stop to this, banning all traffic on the French side of the lake between sunset and sunrise.

Swiss anti-aircraft gunners stick to strict neutrality. No matter whether the plane which crosses accidentally into Swiss territory is French or German, it is greeted impartially with bursts of fire as a warning to go away.

Soldier Eats on Swiss Side, Wife in France at Border Home

FOOTE

On the French-Swiss Frontier, Oct. 7 (AP).—It's a funny frontier, this jagged line running between France and Switzerland. One country mobilized to get into the war, the other mobilized to keep out. And both have gone through the grim formalities of protecting themselves from theoretical attack from or through the other.

From the southern tip of Switzerland at Geneva to the northern tip at Basel, both nations have manned their frontier forts and other defenses. Yet between the guns of both sides the troops are friendly.

The French are doing everything possible to assure the Swiss they have no intention of violating Swiss neutrality and only want to protect themselves.

The Swiss are doing the same thing within the limits of their primary interest—to protect their neutral position.

FLOWERS BEDECK GUNS

At one frontier post in the Jura Mountains west of Lake Neufchatel three machine guns cover the pass leading into France from Switzerland. Swiss machine guns match them from the other side.

Yet just to show there are no real hard feelings behind formal defense of the frontier, the French gunners have hung three flower pots, each

Pacifist Canon Quits Church in Protest on War

Head of Peace Pledge Union Says Anglican Leaders 'Betray Master, Gospel'

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 7 (AP).—Canon Stuart Morris, head of the Peace Pledge Union, announced at a meeting of the union today that he was renouncing his orders in the Anglican Church as a protest against

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the attitude of 'a great part of th Church of England" toward the European war.

"Even if our cause had been the most just of causes," he said, "it remains true that no cause, however righteous, can possibly be achieved by a resort to violence and a denial of all that we mean by righteousness."

The Rev. Mr. Morris, forty-nin

years old, a member of the General purposes and Church Electorate subcommittee of the Church of England, became head of the Peace Pledge Union a year and a half ago, on the death of its founder, Dick Sheppard, a clergyman.

(Sheppard became head of the first English pacifist movement about 1919 when he advertised in a newspaper for all who conscientiously objected to war to get in touch with him. The large response led him to found the Peace Pledge Union.)

Morris said he was not prepared to be hampered by official attachment to a church which "had not only betrayed its Master and the Gospel it preached, but has betrayed the people to whom it preached."

Many English churchmen have offered prayers for a British victory.

Another churchman, C. G. Holland, vicar of Atwell, suggested in his October magazine, "Let us at least leave God as a neutral."

Executive unlikely to act unless assured in advance of British, French acceptance. Glen Farg, British ship, reported sunk by submarine. U. S. Naval and Coast Guard ships sailing to meet Iroquois.

SATURDAY—Hitler represented as expecting success for peace proposals. Nazis say, "Out of Siegfried Line by Christmas." Rumania discloses reduction in armed forces along with Yugoslavia and Hungary. Britain announces two minesweepers attacked by Nazi flying boats, no casualties. Finland calls army reserves, delays reply to Russian bid to conference.

U.S. Set to Reject Nazi Protest if Arms Ban Ends

Hull Likely to Cite '15 Plea of Reich for Law Change; Action Begun Before War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—A deep-rooted impression exists in official quarters here that the German government will protest any lifting of the embargo on arms as an unneutral act because it was made after the outbreak of war.

In this case the reply of the American government can be reliably forecast.

It will follow three main lines—according to excellent sources, one on international law, one on fact and one on precedent.

The first will paraphrase, if it does not quote, from the recent statement of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in which he maintained that:

Most of the progress in developing rules of neutrality has been made by acts taken during a war;

Belligerants change their rules frequently during a war—the World War was an example—and neutrals should have the same right;

If neutrals were required to establish their position in advance of war and stick to it while belligerents changed the rules, only the belligerents would determine the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents;

Change Begun Before War

This would not be the case if the change were made at the request of one of the belligerents, but Britain and France have not asked the American administration or Congress to lift the embargo.

The second argument will follow the line that procedure for lifting the embargo actually began before the war. It started in the last session of Congress when the Administration sought to have a new neutrality bill passed which did not contain the embargo.

A bill finally passed the House of Representatives, and it is this bill which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has amended and submitted to the Senate.

Before the last session closed, the President sent a special message to Congress inclosing a statement by Mr. Hull, in which he asked for legislation at that session.

When the legislation was not forthcoming, the President held a special meeting with Senate leaders in which they promised him that the next session would consider a bill based on the Administration's ideas.

Will Cite Reich Stand in '15

Consequently it is not true to say that the neutrality act was changed after the war started.

The third argument will hark back to 1915. By the spring of that year American manufacturers already had begun to supply large quantities of war materials to Britain and France. Germany was growing concerned over the assistance flowing to its enemies from this side. On April 4 of that year the German Embassy presented to the State Department a note asking that an embargo be placed on the exportation of such arms.

The German government argued then that international law permitted the protection of existing industries through continuance of arms exportation, but said this did not mean the building of new industries or the enlargement of existing ones for the same purpose.

The United States did not agree to the German viewpoint.

The precedent is important, in the view of official quarters, because it was Germany itself who was asking the United States to change its neutral position eight months after the war had begun.

Fifth Week of the War

By the Associated Press

SUNDAY—Germans announce surrender of Hela, "last center of Polish military resistance." Italian Foreign Minister confers in Berlin with Nazi leaders. Winston Churchill says Britain will fight "until decisive victory is gained." German High Command reports two French and 12 British warplanes shot down while Germans lose two.

MONDAY—Sinking of British steamer off Brazil by "armed raider" disclosed; submarine sinks Swedish steamer Gun; British announce reconnaissance flight of their planes over Berlin, Potsdam. U. S. Senate begins debate on neutrality law revision. Neutrality conference in Panama approves safety zone in American waters and neutrality declaration. Western Front quiet.

TUESDAY—Chamberlain rejects treating with Germany on basis of "mere assurances" from her. French report repulse of spreading German attack on left flank of Western Front.

WEDNESDAY—Hitler calls Reichstag to meet Friday. Italy announces she will refrain from peace initiative. German submarine torpedoes Greek steamer, lands crew in Ireland. French submarine captures German merchantship. Estonia, Soviet Russia ratify pact allowing Soviet bases in Estonia.

THURSDAY—Hitler flies to Warsaw. French troops reported in possession of Borg forest after tank battle. Soviet Union, Germany announce signing of protocol fixing frontier in partitioned Poland. Soviet Union, Latvia sign pact giving Soviet bases on Latvian soil. White House reports being told by head of German Navy that steamship Iroquois, United States-bound with a full American passenger list, is to be sunk by unidentified attackers.

FRIDAY—Reichstag hears Hitler offer peace, with eventual conference for establishing European security, or war. British promise "careful examination" of proposals. Daladier says Allies will not lay down arms until lasting peace is assured. Germans say Hitler will accept armistice if proposed by President Roosevelt; niformed circles in Washington say Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—A navy spokesman's cryptic remark that "no news is good news" gave reason to believe today that the steamship Iroquois was proceeding unmolested on its voyage across the Atlantic with Americans fleeing the European war.

Captain Edward A. Chelton, the ship's master, wirelessed the Maritime Commission several times yesterday that the vessel was proceeding uneventfully and scheduled to reach New York at Wednesday.

The navy has sent warships to protect the Iroquois, but has not divulged whether they have reached the ship. President Roosevelt remarked at Hyde Park yesterday that it would be unwise to make public any information. The navy spokesman pursued this policy here last night, refusing to give out any news, but remarking that "no news is good news."

Capt. Edgar Augustus Chelton, skipper of the S. S. Iroquois, is a native Marylander and two of his four sisters live in Salisbury.

Born at Fairmount, Somerset county, in 1895 he has followed the water since he was 18 years old.

His mother, Mrs. Jeanette Cox Chelton, died here a few months ago. Captain Chelton's wife lives in Jacksonville, Fla., of which city she is a native.

COAST REPORTS SABOTAGE PLOT ON THE ARIZONA

Damage to Machinery and Tanks of Flagship Is Rumored.

FBI STARTS INVESTIGATION

California Hears of Casualty —Los Angeles Leaves of Crew Canceled.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Los Angeles Examiner says persistent rumors are being circulated at Los Angeles harbor of sabotage aboard the battleship Arizona.

It says the reports deal with damage to the ship's machinery and water tanks.

Naval sources and the Federau Bureau of Investigation declined to comment.

The Arizona is in harbor after a week's battle practice at sea. Crew members were reported under surveillance.

The Arizona is flagship of Admiral Russell Willson's battleship Division 1.

FBI Investigating Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation is checking up on persistent rumors of sabotage aboard the battleship Arizona, now in Los Angeles harbor. J. Edgar Hoover, the bureau head, who is here to address a convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said today that he would return to Los Angeles soon to pursue his investigation.

He was accompanied by five assistants. Mr. Hoover explained that his office received more than 200 espionage reports daily.

There was a rumor that the reported sabotage had resulted in a casualty aboard the Arizona. Leave to all members of the battleship's crew was declared to have been canceled.

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, declined to comment.

Navy Declines to Comment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The navy, following its policy of virtual silence, secretly refused comment today on Los Angeles rumors of sabotage aboard the battleship Arizona. Some naval men, however, were inclined to be doubtful.

The rumors, they said, probably resulted from a summons to crewmen to report aboard ship for reasons other than sabotage.

PROBING 'SABOTAGE' ON U. S. BATTLESHIP

F. B. I. Looking Into Rumors Of Damages Aboard Arizona

Hoover's Agents Also Keeping Close Watch On Iroquois, Due Wednesday

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, Oct. 7—J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation agents are looking into reported sabotage aboard the United States battleship Arizona. Its machinery and water tanks were rumored damaged during gunnery practice off Southern California.

Hoover also said his department is keeping close watch on the steamship Iroquois, en route to New York with American war refugees, because a German official advised that the vessel would be sunk before it reached this country.

The head of the F.B.I. said that what happened aboard the Arizona was [illegible] I can't discuss." One rumor told of damage and another mentioned a "casualty."

Investigation Ordered

Hoover did not say sabotage had been discovered but explained an investigation had been ordered to determine whether there had been any. The Arizona is flagship of Rear Admiral Russell Willson's Battleship Division 1.

Discussing the Iroquois, Hoover said the German report had been given him at Washington and he thought there were good grounds for investigating.

"It is a matter on which we could not afford to take a chance," he declared.

The implication of the German message, as announced by the White House, was that the Iroquois would be sunk by Britain or France and the blame placed on Germany.

Due In New York Wednesday

The Iroquois is expected to reach New York Wednesday.

Hoover came to the West Coast to investigate "sabotage, espionage and neutrality violation."

The Department of Justice has grouped these things as "general intelligence," with a resulting expansion of the bureau.

"We are getting an average of 214 complaints daily that fall into the 'general intelligence' classification," Hoover said. "There were only thirty-five such reports a year prior to last June.

"Sabotage is the most important—more important than espionage as far as our activities go.

Takes Precedence, He Says

"General intelligence, whatever its nature, takes precedence over all else. We prepared for the heavy increase of reports we received and we are still expanding. Four new offices in Hawaii, Alaska, Panama and Puerto Rico have been added to our previous forty-two offices.

"A survey we are making probably will result in offices in ten or twelve more places, which will have more than [illegible] coverage."

He added the F. B. I. was cooperating closely with the army and navy intelligence, particularly so on the Pacific Coast.

"There is no reason," Hoover said, "why civil liberties should be abridged. We will proceed with the espionage investigation with calmness and saneness and without hysteria. There won't be any so-called 'witch hunts' by vigilantes."

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U. S. Plans Army of 280,000

U. S. Organizes Fighting Force For Defense

Army Mass Training Ordered—Plan to Ask Boost to Full Strength

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—In a new move to reinforce national defenses, the War Department today ordered unprecedented mass training this Winter for more than 70,000 troops—a procedure intended to weld new army divisions into a mobile fighting force.

At the same time an intention to ask Congress to expand the regular army by an additional 53,000 men to its full peacetime strength of 280,000 was indicated by disclosure of plans for additional divisions "when and if" increases are authorized.

Approved by President Roosevelt, the announcement for organization of the fighting force came from Secretary Woodring. It omitted reference to the European war or to earlier defense measures taken since Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation of a limited national emergency.

MOVE HELD ESSENTIAL

There was no hint whether the request for further army expansion would await the regular session or would be presented to the special session of Congress after conclusion of the neutrality debate.

The extraordinary Winter training was described by Woodring as "essential" in view of "the extremely limited numbers available for the defense of the United States as an initial protective force."

In the most extensive war game in army history, some 60,000 or more troops of five new "streamlined" divisions and special units are to be moved in the next few weeks from scattered posts, first to different concentration points in the South and Northwest, it was announced.

Then they will be massed late in the Winter at a central point—probably at Fort Benning, Ga., official thought—for training as the first actual American Army combat corps organized since the World War.

At the same time two calalry divisions of about 5,000 men each will be trained at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. The intensive training in large scale "combat team" tactics will continue for months, officials said.

The National Guard is to share also in the extraordinary preparedness moves by training of higher command officers and some reserve officers with the regulars, and by extra drills of troops at their armories.

The proposed new units, including four more divisions and special corps troops, to be organized when Congress provides funds, are in turn to be dispatched to the Southern areas for training when the original divisions have been shifted back to their home stations.

SHIFT NEW YORK UNITS

The assignments for the initial concentrations were: First Division, Fort Benning; Second, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Third, Fort Lewis, Washington (there is no existing Fourth Division); Fifth, Camp McClellan, Alabama; Sixth, Camp Jackson, South Carolina; special corps troops, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Camp Ord, California.

The first move, officials said, will be the transfer of the vanguard of the First Division by the Transports Hunter Liggett and Republic, starting Oct. 25 from New York.

Details for the program were worked out at a series of conferences between the President, Mr. Woodring and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. Likewise consulted, officials said, was General John J. Pershing, the World War A. E. F. Commander.

"You are the men who build the best airplanes and engines in the world."

He said that with $300,000,000 the War Department last July swung into a two-year program to tighten America's aerial defense.

Already well on schedule, the plan will find the United States counting these formidable sky elements by June 30, 1941: 4,600 officers and 45,000 enlisted men. Three new major air bases and more than a dozen other first-line flying fields costing $68,0[illegible]5,500 of the world's best p[illegible]6,000 of them [illegible] and the remainder of the [illegible] spent on experimental laboratories and reserves.

"With increased money and research," Gen. Fickel told the engineers, "the United States can lead in the design of planes, and we can work fast. Within three months after bidding was opened, we let contracts to your companies. Your designs have exceeded expectations in every classification. The ships offer better characteristics than any types known today, anywhere."

Makes Ready To Build Record-Sized Warship

Navy Awards Fund To Improve Shipways For 45,000-Ton Battleship Iowa

Washington, Oct. 7 (AP)—Preparing for construction of the 45,000-ton battleship Iowa, the navy awarded a $407,364 contract today for improvement of shipways No. 2 at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard to the I. B. Miller Contracting Corporation, Long Island City New York.

Congress provided funds to extend and strengthen the ways for the new ship, one of two which may be the world's largest.

The navy also awarded a $21,370 contract for horizontal milling machines and equipment to the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, Rhode Island.

SAYS U. S. PLANES ARE WORLD'S BEST

Gen. Fickel Hails Output of American Plants.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—The United States can meet any challenge for air supremacy, says Brig.-Gen. Jacob E. Fickel, gray-haired veteran who advanced from the ranks in thirty-five years to command the Army Air Corps first wing at March Field.

Gen. Fickel told 800 delegates to the Society of Automotive Engineers, holding its fourth annual aircraft production meeting:

AIRCRAFT EXPORTS ROSE

August Figure Was $12,136,845, Most to Britain and France

WASHINGTON, [illegible] (AP)—Aeronautic exports, the Department of Commerce reported today, reached a record monthly high of $12,136,845 in August.

More than 75 per cent of exported planes, engines, parts and accessories went to two countries, England and France, both of which had placed large military aircraft orders before the outbreak of war.

Exports for the first eight months of 1939 reached $70,186,620, which was 43 per cent above the same period in 1938 and 3 per cent above the total of $68,227,689 for the full year of 1938.

The August total was 14 per cent above the previous high mark of June, 34 per cent above July's figure and 126 per cent above that of August, 1938.

In August, France bought fifty-seven planes at a cost of $1,792,862; [illegible] engines [illegible],750 and parts and accessories [illegible] grand total of $3,601,260. Purchases by the United Kingdom totaled $5,221,926, including forty-four planes at $3,231,661 and fifty engines at $357,500. No other country purchased as much as a million dollars' worth of aircraft. Canada, third largest buyer, spent $698,016 in August.

WARNING IS ISSUED ON BUSINESS RISE

Hopkins Cautions Against Imprudent Inventories And Early Price Boosts

Effect Of War Still Is Doubtful, He Declares—Employment Shoots Up

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7—Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, today coupled a report of accelerated business recovery with a warning against overaccumulation of inventories and premature price rises in anticipation of a war boom.

"The spurt in production," said a Department of Commerce statement, "has not been matched to date by greater consumption by the public or in capital expenditures by business for plant expansion and equipment.

"Furthermore, American business cannot be assured of an immediate expansion of exports as a result of the war. Price rises at this time undoubtedly would invite a reaction.

"Business statesmanship dictates policies aimed at higher profits based upon larger volume rather than the pursuit of ephemeral profits through price advances."

Increase In Employment

Underscoring the Federal Reserve Board's report this week that industrial activity in September reached the highest index level since the 1937 slump, Hopkins reported that by the month's end there was a major increase in production and in employment.

An advance in purchasing during the first week of the war, the report said, "was probably of record size for so short a period of time."

Hopkins noted, however, that buying fell off toward the end of the month.

His statement added that "extension of the current industrial advance after the existing backlog of orders is reduced to more usual proportions will depend on development of new dynamic demand factors, such as heavier exports or a pickup in business expenditures for durable products."

Signs Of Recovery

Reporting that the "most spectacular" reaction to the war was an upward spurt of basic commodity prices resulting from heavy buying in anticipation of rising prices and the possibility of restricted [illegible], Hopkins pointed out these signs of recovery:

Manufacturing output was the largest for any month since September, 1937.

Durable goods output also advanced.

Automobile production increased at the usual rapid rate for September with the change-over to new models.

The railroad-equipment industry showed a modest improvement.

Fuel output increased.

It also was cited that the war apparently did not deter awarding of construction contracts.

Chapman Warns Nation On Raiders of Resources

Ickes's Aid Assails 'Get-Rich-Quick Artists'

DENVER, Oct. 7 (AP).—Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, criticized "get-rich-quick artists," who [illegible] said the country's natural resources for supplies to European belligerents, despite United States neutrality.

Here on his vacation, Mr. Chapman, in an interview, cautioned Americans to remain vigilant "lest a few money-minded individuals take from the rest of us those resources without which we cannot live."

"The casualties of war must not include our invaluable stands of timber, our petroleum reserves, our strategic minerals or the public grazing lands of the West," he said.

Russia Believed Unable to Meet Reich Oil Need

Italy as Active Ally Would Increase Fuel Shortage, Expert's Survey Reveals

GALVESTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Doubt that Russia could supply Germany's [illegible]tal war-time oil needs was expressed today by V. R. Garfias, head of the foreign oil department of the Cities Service Company.

Italy's entrance into the war on Germany's side, he said, apparently would complicate the axis powers' fuel shortage for mechanized fighting machines.

He expressed the belief that, with an effective sea blockade by the Allies to cut off the oil flow from North and South America, "it is far more advantageous to Germany to have Italy as a neutral than an active ally."

Garfias presented the results of a study of war-time oil supply made in collaboration with his assistant, J. W. Ristori, at a meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here.

Among the points raised in their conclusions were:

The oil blockade is "one of the most effective weapons of Great Britain and France";

Russia has no oil surplus for export sufficient to be of "much assistance" to Germany and transportation difficulties "appear insurmountable" if a supply were available;

Rumanian oil fields, even under complete German control, "could not furnish enough petroleum for Germany's war-time needs in 1940";

Italy's entrance into the war [illegible] German allies would increase the oil problem.

To avoid an oil shortage, the study suggested, Germany might make an early peace or seek control of Mediterranean shipping lines and the Irak petroleum fields, held by England and France.

Russian occupation of the Polish-Rumanian frontier, the study pointed out, eliminated German possession of Rumania's fields.

"Should Russia directly or indirectly deprive Germany of this oil during the war," Garfias said, "the results would be catastrophic.

"As shown in this study, Rumanian oil is absolutely vital to Germany even if it does not supply all her war-time needs."

Germany's 1940 oil consumption, including related fuels, was estimated at 90,000,000 barrels, compared with estimated output of 25,000,000. Italy's estimated 1940 output was put at 1,200,000 barrels, against a war-time demand of 40,000,000 barrels.

Germany's 1938-'39 oil imports were shown to have come largely from Venezuela and the United States, which also were the chief source of Italy's purchases.

Roosevelt Protected in Talks to Envoys By Radio 'Scrambling' to Foil Spies Abroad

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—When President Roosevelt calls up Ambassador Kennedy in London, his transatlantic "Hello Joe" sound like "Olleh Eoj" on the radio.

All the rest of the conversation would sound like gibberish to any one with an ordinary radio set. Even if you could pick up the frequency on which the two men were talking it would suddenly fade completely.

The system is nothing new but particular caution is now being taken with the President's telephone calls across the ocean to representatives of the United States in foreign countries. Tense days abroad increase the calls from Washington to foreign capitals.

Such calls are "scrambled" at the station which broadcasts them by radio. Small vacuum tubes change the sound waves so that high notes in a voice are converted into low notes, or may be modified through the entire range of the voice. The result is that speech is made unintelligible.

At the receiving end, whether in London, Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen, Brussels or any one of a hundred other cities, similar vacuum tubes pick up the jumbled talk, convert it into normal conversation, amplify it and pass it on to the telephone receiver.

By prearranged signals, the radio operators at both the sending and receiving points adjust their instruments to run synchronously—like soldiers keeping step.

To insure further secrecy, in case some foreign spy might be listening in with [illegible] "unscrambling" devices, the sending station frequently changes from one radio channel to another. By predetermined signal, the receiving station switches at the same time, assuring an uninterrupted conversation.

"The radio lines" are occasionally interrupted, but seldom by any man-made interference signals intended to break them down. The principal interference comes from sunspots.

These spots throw off particles of atoms which, when they strike the earth's atmosphere, set up vibrations in the atoms of air. Normally, layers of air high in the stratosphere act like mirrors to reflect radio waves back to the earth. The sunspot particles break these mirrors into billions of fragments, and then a radio "fade-out" occurs, magnetic compasses are thrown off, true direction and even land telephone communication is disrupted.

30.24-3923

NAVY RADIO GIVES ENVOYS NEWS DAILY

Digest of 2,500 Words Reaches Most Remote Vice Consul Within Seventy-two Hours

SHIPS ARE SEA STATIONS

Total Traffic of 182,810,098 Words, Including Relays, Is Reported for Last Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—American news as fresh as the breakfast eggs is delivered every day to our diplomats in thirteen embassies and legations abroad. Within three days a vice consul in the most remote city of China's interior will know whether Congress repealed the arms embargo and who won the world series.

A few years ago it would have taken three months for today's newspapers to reach the vice consul. Now a worldwide radio network gives him a 2,500-word daily digest of American news, a private daily newspaper.

Supplementing the commercial cable, wireless and telegraph services, the navy operates for the government a globe-girdling radio system which give immediate communication with diplomatic missions, army posts and ships at sea.

Upon the outbreak of Europe's war President Roosevelt proclaimed this nation's neutrality. Instructions to the navy went from the White House to the naval communications center, whose web of wires criss-crosses above the Navy Department Building here.

Forewarned, the navy had arranged radio relays from Washington through San Francisco to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Cavite in the Philippines.

Crackling out from the giant sending station at Annapolis, the instructions were transmitted simultaneously to nearly every naval district commandant in the world and by broadcast to the fleet. Then, by local stations, they were sent to other scattered spots.

Under favorable conditions, any United States ship anywhere can be reached directly by radio. Any ship can repay through the new million-dollar receiving station at Cheltenham, Md.

Any government agency may use the navy service, and last year 48 per cent of its traffic was handled for other government agencies.

Contact with Ambassador Johnson in China is maintained through a gunboat at Chungking, where no other communication system is available.

Though most of the navy's administrative traffic is sent "in the clear," some official messages go out in code or cipher. The navy naturally is reticent about its codes, but here's a story:

During the World War, the then Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, has written, commanders of the sub-chaser squadrons in European waters developed their own code.

One commander named his boats in jingles or phrases. Soon, German commanders intercepting radiophone messages were baffled to hear something like this:

"Quack. Quack. Quack. Red-white-blue."

Nothing like it had been heard on the high seas before.

"Quack. Quack. Quack. High-low-jack. Quack. Quack. Quack. Corn-meal-mush."

Three "quacks" meant "operate at one." Boats were named "corn," "meal" and "mush," or "high," "low" and "jack." Navy flag signals were put into words. The alphabet started, "able, boy, cast, dog, easy," etc.' "Able-boy" was code for "take hunt formation; distance 500 yards."

Today the navy is hunting submarines and other belligerent craft again, not to make war on them but to make war keep its distance from American shores.

Instructions to the patrol and ports of its findings fill the air waves. A fishing smack reports a submarine riding the swell off Boston. Notified in a flash, a destroyer scoots out to investigate. It reports by radio, but its movements and its findings are kept secret.

The Naval Communication Service was established in 1916. There were fifty-five stations in operation Jan. 1, 1917. For the war's duration, the navy took over all stations of the infant commercial radio industry. In event of another war, radio stations may be taken over again, but army and navy policy is to disturb normal activity no more than necessary.

The law now prohibits the establishment in the United States of radio sending stations even one-fifth owned by aliens. Nor are there normally any American stations on foreign soil.

But the "first wireless message heard around the world" was sent from an American station on foreign soil, the huge Lafayette station near Bordeaux, France. Planned originally to provide contact with American troops in France, it broadcast for the first time Aug. 21, 1920. The station was turned over by the navy to the French.

Each year the volume of naval radio traffic increases. In its first years, the system transmitted 125,000 dispatches. In the twelve months after April 6, 1918, a million dispatches averaging thirty words were handled by the navy alone. The total was 71,347,000 words for all services.

Total traffic, including relays, in the last fiscal year was 182,810,098 words. The wordage filed from Washington was 26,782,730.

Every naval vessel, and there are more than 300, is a radio station. Besides, there are thirty-six land stations.

With a system like that, Andrew Jackson would never have fought the battle of New Orleans, which he started and finished after a peace treaty had been signed with Great Britain.

Head Of Legion Warns U. S. To "Stay Clear"

Entry In War Might Mean Loss Forever Of "Cherished Freedom," Kelly Says

Detroit, Oct. 7 (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, commander of the American Legion, warned tonight that for America to enter the European war might mean the loss forever of her "cherished freedom," regardless of the conflict's outcome.

The Legion's new national commander, addressing a "home-coming" celebration honoring his recent election, said war would mean a virtual dictatorship for America and that the same condition might remain even after peace.

Asserting the "sole remaining hope son" for America to stay clear."

of free peoples re-st in the United States, he said this was a "primary rea-

means to pay the exorbitant passenger rates charged by the company."

Denies Rate Increase

A spokesman for the U. S. Lines declared in reply, that "there has been no increase in our rates west-bound for Americans who want to come home."

"We have cabled to our offices in Europe to take any tickets, regardless of what was paid for them, and to bring all Americans home who wanted to come. If an American is destitute, we'll bring him back, too, if he wants to come, and take our chances of reimbursement from the State Department."

The union contended that the liner Shawnee, chartered by the United States Lines to bring Americans home, had sailed from Europe leaving "scores of stranded Americans who were refused passage because they could not meet, in advance, the full exorbitant rate now being charged by the company." The ship arrived Friday with 315 Americans.

Meanwhile, the United States Liner President Roosevelt and the Swedish-American vessel Gripsholm headed for Europe. The President Roosevelt sailed for Cobh and English Channel ports, and the Gripsholm for Gothenburg, Sweden. Only twelve Americans were aboard the two ships.

Vessily Bogdon, retiring board chairman an president of the Amtorg Corporation, Russian trading corporation, and Philip S. Cheney, attache of the United States Embassy at Moscow,

Union Charges Ship-Rate Rise Has Stranded Scores Abroad

Asks President Act For Refugees Hit By "Exorbitant" Boost—U. S. Lines Denies Increase

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 7—The National Maritime Union (CIO) today charged that scores of Americans had been stranded in Europe because of inability to pay "exorbitant" passage rates, but the charges were quickly denied by an official of the United States Lines.

The union made the allegations in a letter to President Roosevelt which asked that he "appoint a representative to meet with the union and the operators (U. S. Lines) and agree on a method for repatriating without delay Americans caught abroad without

who had been ill at his home in Detroit since last June, were aboard the Gripsholm.

Photographed Polish War

A professional photographer who remained in Warsaw until September 21, said on his return to the United States today he had "never seen a more deadly war" than the one he left in Poland.

"There were more dead by far than during the most hectic day of Verdun, when I served with the French Ambulance Corps," said Julien Bryan. "Civilians were much harder hit than the Polish military forces."

Bryan returned aboard the Swedish-American liner Bergensford with 500 still pictures and 6,000 feet of film showing the destruction of the Polish Capital.

"During the last two weeks I was the only American photographer left in Warsaw," he related. "I stayed there only because I coundn't get out."

Bryan's pictures showed two gaping shell holes in the American Consulate, wrecked hospitals, whole blocks razed by fire, hundreds of dead and injured and indescribable misery of the populace.

One of the scenes he recorded was that of a little girl imploring her dead sister to "tell me what's the matter."

"All the Polish citizens seemed to be made of fine stuff," he added.

"After two weeks under shells and bombs, they even could chuckle when German planes dropped leaflets warning: 'If you do not surrender we shall be obliged to drop bombs and shell you with artillery.'"

2 AMERICANS RUN BRITISH BLOCKADE

Students Back on Scanpenn After Close Call.

BOSTON, Oct. 7 (A. P.).—Two American students who ran the British blockade of the North Sea in the German freighter Ac... said today that the ship's officers declared they would "blow the ship up themselves if we met a British submarine."

M. C. Wicht, 23 years old, of Hattiesburg, Miss., and Lawrence T. McCarthy, 21, of Somerville, who had scholarships for the University of Berlin, returned with 260 passengers from Scandinavian ports on the freighter Scanpenn. Among the passengers were seventy-five Mormon missionaries and fourteen rabbis who had been studying in Poland.

"Everybody was calm on the Scanpenn during the trip," said William Hartman of St. Clair, Mich., "until we heard the report of a warning the Iroquois would be sunk. Most of us thought the report was hoax, but everybody was plenty nervous."

"I had given up all chance of returning alive," McCarthy said. "It was a miracle how the German captain got through the blockade."

He said that the German ship flew a Danish flag when war was declared while they were in mid-Atlantic en route to Germany, and that part of the vessel was painted dark gray during the trip.

"We were forbidden to listen to the radio, and for three nights I slept with all my clothes on and wore a life preserver," he said.

"There was sufficient food, but we were on water rations. The crew appeared resigned to the war and said little, although the chief officer told me they would blow up the ship if we were spotted by a British submarine."

Wicht and McCarthy, who said they had spent all but a few of the last fifty-four days on the water, were dropped at Bergen, Norway.

SOCIAL CRISIS

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 7—Once there was only one big international "mad" hovering ominously over White House diplomatic receptions ... declared war between Japan and China.

But this season the situation is much more complicated.

Invitations to the winter's most brilliant party will go—if it is not called off—to envoys from Germany, Great Britain, Russia and France, as well as Poland and Czecho Slovakia, which are still recognized by this Government.

Command Appearances

White House invitations usually are considered commands unless one is ill away. The order in which diplomatic guests walk past President and Mrs. Roosevelt is determined by the rank and length of service here of the delegation's head—no matter what one envoy's country thinks of another.

Last winter, the Chinese Ambassador was ill and the new Japanese Ambassador had not yet arrived. The year before, the Chinese Ambassador was surrounded almost constantly at the reception by friends. The Japanese Ambassador and his staff moved quickly in a very close formation and by a path which did not pass the Chinese envoy. They greeted acquaintances briefly and left almost immediately.

May Be Canceled

This year, there's a possibility annual reception may be cancel

Mrs. Roosevelt has said she will not know until the State Department makes up its mind.

If the diplomatic party is given, it is doubtful that Ambassadors and Ministers from warring countries will have to meet face to face—but not impossible.

Possibilities Listed

If they do, they may stare unseeingly, or bow, say good evening and walk away. They might even shake hands. There are precedents in diplomatic circles for all three possibilities.

There is neither a German nor a Russian Ambassador in the capital now, and their absence will ease the situation somewhat. Staffs or their embassies will fall in line according to the rank of the charge d'affaires for their countries. That will be far behind the Polish Ambassador, for instance, whose delegation will be among the first dozen received.

$150,000 Contributed For Poles In War Zone

Organization Of Americans Of That Descent Presents Funds To Red Cross For Relief

Washington, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Polish National Alliance, a fraternal organization of Americans of Polish descent, contributed $150,000 today to the Red Cross for relief of the Polish population in the war zone.

... H. Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, in accepting the check from officials of the alliance, said the Red Cross already had appropriated $50,000 of its own funds for Polish relief.

The Red Cross announced during the day that the first shipment of surgical dressings and gauze for wounde... in the European war had left country aboard an unnamed vesse...

Willing To Mediate

[By the Associated Press]

The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 7 — The sovereigns of the Netherlands and Belgium were represented today as willing to act as mediators in Europe if belligerent powers ask them to do so.

It was said in informed quarters that neither Queen Wilhelmina nor King Leopold would take the initiative. These quarters said the initial move must come from the warring nations.

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ADD THE HAGUE-OCT.7 TO KETTLEWELL

BOTH RULERS MADE OFFERS OF MEDIATION BEFORE THE WAR AND IT WAS POINTED OUT THESE OFFERS, HAVING NO TIME LIMIT, WERE STILL VALID.

SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED GERMANY HAS NOT APPROACHED EITHER OF THE RULERS SINCE ADOLF HITLER'S SPEECH YESTERDAY, BUT AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS FROM BERLIN INDICATED THE FUEHRER HAD THEM IN MIND AS POSSIBLE MEANS OF ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

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SN752PES

PRECEDE STOCKHOLM - BALTIC

HELSINKI, FINLAND, OCT. 8 -(SUNDAY) -- (AP) -- THE NEWSPAPER UUSI SUOMI QOUTED FINNISH PREMIER AIMO CAJANDER TODAY AS SAYING FINLAND HAD ACCEPTED A SOVIET RUSSIAN INVITATION TO A CONFERENCE AND WOULD SEND A DELEGATE BUT N O T FOREIGN MINISTER ELJAS ERKKO.

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BY J.C.STARK

LONDON, OCT 7-(AP)-A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BRITISH-FRENCH WAR AIMS, DESCRIBING THE KIND OF EUROPE THE WESTERN POWERS WANT AS A REPLY TO ADOLF HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS, WAS FORESHADOWED TONIGHT IN THE BRITISH PRESS AND COMMENT IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

ANY POSSIBILITY OF ACCEPTANCE OF HITLER'S TERMS OR EVEN NEGOTIATION ON THE BASIS OF THEM APPEARED TO BE RULED OUT IN THE LIGHT OF YESTERDAY'S BRITISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT AND SHARP NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS.

A REPLY MORE DETAILED THAN YESTERDAY'S STATEMENT WAS PLANNED BY PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN IN A HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEECH, PROBABLY NEXT WEDNESDAY IN HIS WEEKLY WAR REPORT.

DISCUSSION CENTERED MAINLY TONIGHT, HOWEVER, ON THE PROSPECT THAT HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH WOULD HASTEN AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SPECIFIC WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES AND THE TERMS UPON WHICH THEY WOULD ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LORD HALIFAX, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, INDICATED AS MUCH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS WEDNESDAY WHEN HE SAID ANY PEACE PROPOSAL FROM GERMANY WOULD BE EXAMINED WITH CARE AND ADDED

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"I CERTAINLY DO NOT RULE OUT THE SUGGESTION THAT THERE MIGHT BE A POSSIBLE AND DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME REASONED STATEMENT OF THE POSITION ADOPTED BY THIS COUNTRY BEFORE THE WORLD."

IN GENERAL TERMS, CHAMBERLAIN HAS DESCRIBED THE WAR AIMS AS THE REMOVAL OF "HITLERISM" AND THE REDEMPTION OF EUROPE FROM "THE PERPETUAL THREAT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION."

RESTORATION OF AN INDEPENDENT POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA ALSO HAVE BEEN CITED AS WAR OBJECTIVES.

BUT ALLIED PROPOSALS FOR CREATING A NEW ORDER IN EUROPE HAVE BEEN URGED IN POLITICAL QUARTERS AND IN THE PRESS SINCE LONG BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

30.24-3925

30.24-3925

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, REFLECTING LIBERAL THOUGHT ON THE SUBJECT SAID TODAY THAT "THE TRUE POLICY FOR THE WESTERN AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS IS TO GIVE THE WORLD THEIR OWN IDEAS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD."

"THE WORLD IS IN CONFUSION AND DISTRESS BECAUSE ITS ECONOMIC AND MATERIAL LIFE HAS OUTGROWN ITS POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS," THE GUARDIAN CONTINUED, "AND IT IS TIME THE DEMOCRACIES SHOWED THAT THEY ARE NOT MERELY STANDING ON THEIR PAST SUCCESSES AND THAT THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE LARGE AND BOLD IDEAS FOR THE RESCUE OF EUROPE."

FOREIGN CIRCLES REGARDED AS EVIDENCE OF BRITAIN'S REFUSAL TO MAKE PEACE AT THE PRICE OF POLAND, A MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AUGUST ZALESKI, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE SET UP IN PARIS, WOULD VISIT LONDON NEXT WEEK TO CONFER WITH LORD HALIFAX AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE WAR CABINET.

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THERE WAS OFFICIAL SILENCE ON DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN SUGGESTING THAT HITLER WOULD AGREE TO AN ARMISTICE WERE IT PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR THE HEAD OF ANY OTHER IMPORTANT NEUTRAL POWER.

THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT TWO BRITISH MINESWEEPERS WERE ATTACKED BY GERMAN FLYING BOATS IN THE NORTH SEA THIS AFTERNOON. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID NO CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED BY EITHER SIDE.

MF2A2PES

ASSISTING AT CATASTROPHES WHICH THREATEN LIFE AND PROPERTY.

PRESIDENT EMIL HACHA IS COMMANDER OF THE ARMY. THE TROOPS ARE ORGANIZED UNDER A GENERAL INSPECTORATE, THREE SUBORDINATE INSPECTORATES AND 12 BATTALION COMMANDERS.

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THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, OCT. 7—(AP)—THE ROYAL FAMILY IS SETTING THE EXAMPLE FOR HOLLANDERS, WHO NOW ARE OBSERVING MOTORLESS SUNDAYS TO CONSERVE GASOLINE.

NO AUTOMOBILE OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD HAS APPEARED ON THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL THIS WEEK, INSTEAD QUEEN WILHELMINA, THE CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA AND HER CONSORT PRINCE BERNHARD WERE SEEN IN HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGES.

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PRAGUE, OCT. 7--(AP)--THE BOHEMIA-MORAVIA PROTECTORATE ARMY OF 7,000 MEN FORMED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO WAS ASSIGNED TODAY BY REGULATORY DECREE TO THE TASKS OF COOPERATING IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE INNER SECURITY OF THE PROTECTORATE AND OF

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BERLIN, OCT. 7 (AP)—THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, DNB, IN A DISPATCH FROM ANKARA TODAY REPORTED THAT THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO THE RESUMPTION OF REGULAR AIRLINE SERVICE BETWEEN BERLIN AND ISTANBUL.

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NAPLES, ITALY, OCT 7-(AP)-GENERAL COUNT JUICHI TERAUCHI, MEMBER OF JAPAN'S SUPREME COUNCIL AND FORMER WAR MINISTER, SAILED TODAY ON THE REX FOR NEW YORK EN ROUTE TO JAPAN. HE HAS BEEN TOURING ITALY AND GERMANY AND VISITED THE POLISH AND WESTERN FRONTS.

HF828AES

COPENHAGEN, OCT 7-(AP)-A GERMAN MILITARY TRAINING PLANE MADE A FORCED LANDING AT THE COASTAL TOWN OF NAKSKOV TODAY AND POLICE TOOK CHARGE OF THE SHIP AND PILOT.

P945PES

VATICAN CITY, OCT 7-(AP)-VATICAN PRELATES DISCLOSED TODAY THAT POPE PIUS, AT HIS SUMMER HOME AT CASTEL GANDOLFO, WAS A RADIO LISTENER TO THE SPEECH ADOLF HITLER MADE TO THE REICHSTAG YESTERDAY. THE FUEHRER'S PEACE PROPOSALS, HOWEVER, ELICITED NO COMMENT FROM THE VATICAN.

WV1110AES

QUEBEC, OCT 7-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE FRENCH-CANADIAN, WHO RELISHES A WARM POLITICAL BATTLE, IS IN THE MIDST OF A CAMPAIGN THAT IS DEVELOPING INTO ONE OF THE MOST PORTENTOUS HIS PROVINCE HAS FACED.

THE PLTFORM WARFARE WAS PRECIPITATED WHEN PREMIER DUPLESSIS SUDDENLY CALLED AN ELECTION FOR OCT.25 WHILE THE ATTENTION OF THE PROVINCE WAS HELD ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY THE WAR. ISSUES IN THE CAMPAIGN HAVE SPROUTED QUICKLY AND UNEXPECTEDLY AND WILL BE THRASHED OUT THOROUGHLY BY LEADERS OF THE UNION NATIONALE, THE LIBERAL PARTY AND L'ACTION LIBERALE NATIONALE.

FROM THE QUESTION OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS UNDER CONFEDERATON WHICH THE LAWYER-PREMIER FIRST DESCRIBED AS THE REASON FOR HIS GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE, THE ISSUES VEERED OFF IN A HALF-DOZEN DIRECTIONS.

THE DOMINION ADMINISTRATION WAS INVOLVED WHEN THE UNION NATIONALE CHIEF CHARGED THE CENTRAL POWERS WITH ENCROACHMENT UPON QUEBEC AUTONOMY. HE SAID HE STOOD AGAINST "CONSCRIPTION, ASSIMILATION AND PARTICIPATION," AND HE ACCUSED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEGLECTING QUEBEC WHEN HEAVY WAR EXPENDITURES WERE PLANNED.

ADELARD GODBOUT, THE LIBERAL LEADER WHO WAS PREMIER FOR A SHORT PERIOD BEFORE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WAS ELECTED, DENOUNCED THE PREMIER FOR TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE SITUATION CAUSED BY THE WAR. HE EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION "SO LONG AS GERMANS ARE NOT FIGHTING ON CANADIAN SOIL."

CONSCRIPTION IS THE ONLY QUESTION ON WHICH ALL PARTIES AGREE. ALL OPPOSE IT.

E2939AES

DESPITE RUMORS PREVALENT IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, FINNISH OFFICIALS HAVE INSISTED THAT THEY ARE NOT UNDER PRESSURE FROM RUSSIA AND THAT THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET MUST BE REGARDED AS A SPECIAL CASE IN VIEW OF PRIOR AGREEMENTS.

THE FACT THAT FINLAND WAS REPORTED WILLING TO SEND AN ENVOY TO MOSCOW, HOWEVER, WAS TAKEN HERE AS AN INDICATION THAT IT WOULD NOT BE LONG BEFORE ALL THE EASTERN BALTIC NATIONS ACKNOWLEDGE EXTENSION OF THE SOVIET SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

RATIFICATION OF A RUSSIAN-LATVIAN PACT GRANTING CONCESSIONS STRENGTHENING THE SOVIET HOLD ON THE EASTERN BALTIC WAS EXPECTED TODAY AFTER A SPECIAL CABINET MEETING HEARS FOREIGN MINISTER WILLIAM MUNTERS' EXPLANATION OF HIS MOSCOW TALKS. MUNTERS RETURNED FROM MOSCOW YESTERDAY.

A LITHUANIAN DELEGATION WHICH LEFT FOR MOSCOW AT 9:45 A.M. (3:45 A.M., E.S.T.) WAS THE LARGEST EVER SENT THERE BY A BALTIC

30.24-3927

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STATE AND APPARENTLY BORE OUT A REPORT THAT THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LITHUANIAN POSITION, ON ONE HAND, AND THE ESTONIAN AND LATVIAN ON THE OTHER.

A74

LITHUANIANS STILL HOPED THAT THE FINAL BOUNDARY WITH RUSSIA, RESULTING FROM RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF PART OF POLAND, WOULD GIVE THEM PART OF THE PROVINCE OF WILNO (VILNA) WHICH THE POLES TOOK FROM LITHUANIA IN 1920.

LITHUANIAN VICE PRESIDENT KAZYS BIZAUSKAS, AN EXPERT ON THE WILNO QUESTION, HEADED THE DELEGATION FROM KAUNAS. THE INCLUSION OF GEN.STASYS RASTIKAS, LITHUANIA'S ARMY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WAS TAKEN AS LENDING SUPPORT TO UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM KAUNAS THAT IT WAS PART OF THE RUSSIAN POLICY TO ASSIST THE LITHUANIANS WITH FORTIFICATION OF THEIR GERMAN FRONTIER.

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OTHER REPORTS NOT OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED SAID THAT PART OF THE RUSSIAN-LITHUANIAN DEAL WOULD GIVE RUSSIA THE RIGHT TO BUILD A NAVAL BASE ON LITHUANIA'S BALTIC COAST NEAR POLANGA AND TWO AIR BASES, ALONG WITH RAILWAY TRANSIT RIGHTS.

LONDON — OCT. 7

MIDDLETON CAME ABROAD EARLY IN 1939 AND REPORTED AT FIRST HAND BRITAIN'S PREPAREDNESS, FROM APRIL'S CONSCRIPTION THROUGH AUGUST'S MOBILIZATION.

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HIS ASSIGNMENTS TOOK HIM THROUGH TRAINING CAMPS, STUDENT COLLEGES, ARMS FACTORIES, FLYING FIELDS AND PROVING GROUNDS--EVEN THE PLAYING FIELDS OF ETON AND HARROW, TO WHICH HISTORIANS HAVE SO OFTEN TRACED THE MOULDING OF BRITAIN'S MANPOWER.

NOT THE LEAST OF THIS PREPARATION WAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET AND TALK WITH THE FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES WHO MULTIPLIED WITH EACH SPURT IN EUROPE'S POLITICAL TEMPERATURE LAST SPRING.

MIDDLETON WAS DIRECTED SIX WEEKS AGO TO PREPARE FOR HIS ASSIGNMENT AT THE FRONT. WHILE COMPLYING WITH THE MORE SOLEMN MILITARY REGULATIONS, HE FOUND TIME TODAY TO LOOK AT HIS ASSIGNMENT IN THIS LIGHT:

"TOSSING DIVISIONS AROUND ON MAPS AND TESTING CAMP BEDS AND BOOTS, THE AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS ARE READY TO MARCH--WELL, RIDE. NO ONE KNOWS WHERE WE ARE GOING, BUT THE MAIN THING IS THAT WE ARE LEAVING. IT WAS GETTING PRETTY TOUGH FIGHTING THOSE BATTLES WHEN YOU COULDN'T SEE THE TROOPS.

"THE NINE WILL BE FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY ARRAYED. THE RATHER VAGUE INSTRUCTIONS SAID SOMETHING ABOUT A BRITISH OFFICER'S UNIFORM MINUS THE DOODADS THAT SIGNIFY RANK AND REGIMENT.

"THE BOYS WENT AHEAD ON THAT AND THE EFFECT IS SOMETHING TO BEHOLD. SOME HAVE BOOTS, SOME HAVE SLACKS, SOME HAVE SAM BROWNE BELTS, SOME HAVE RAINCOATS LINED WITH SHEEP'S WOOL. OTHERS HAVE GREATCOATS BIG ENOUGH TO SHELTER A FAMILY OF MIDGETS.

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"MAP CASES, FIELD GLASSES, GAS MASKS, TIN HITS--ALL FAIRLY DRIP FROM THE FULLY EQUIPPED CORRESPONDENT. ARM BRASSARDS VERTICALLY STRIPED IN RED AND WHITE ADD A BARBER'S POLE EFFECT.

"ONCE YOU ARE FULLY INSTALLED IN YOUR EQUIPMENT IT TAKES TWO MEN AND A LARGE BOY TO GET YOU OUT.

"AS FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHY, I HAPPEN TO BE ONE OF THE FEW NEWSPAPERMEN ACTUALLY A NEW YORKER. FROM SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY IN 1933 I GOT A NEWSPAPER JOB AT POUGHKEEPSIE. BACK IN MANHATTAN I JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR DUTY ON SPORTS AND CABLE DESKS. WHEN THE CHANCE CAME LAST SPRING TO SWAP THE RIMSIDE FOR THE EUROPEAN RINGSIDE I GRABBED IT. THE NEXT THING A SHIP'S STEWARD WAS ASKING HOW I WANTED MY KIPPERS DONE." #

BERLING--FIRST ADD GERMAN XXX THE WEST.

OCT 7

IT WAS EMPHASIZED GENERALLY THAT HITLER'S OFFER TO TALK ABOUT PEACE AND READJUSTMENTS IN EUROPE WAS CONDITIONAL. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WAS HE WILLING TO DISCUSS WITH ANYONE ELSE THE FUTURE OF POLAND, BUT HE INDICATED THERE WOULD BE A NEW POLAND IN SOME OTHER FORM.

THERE WAS SOME SPECULATION AS TO WHETHER HE CONTEMPLATED A PROTECTORATE SIMILAR TO THAT OVER BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, BUT THE BEST ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ON THIS POINT CAME FROM INFORMED QUARTERS; "THE FUEHRER HAS NOT MADE UP HIS MIND."

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OTHER ISSUES STIRRED UP BY HITLER AROUSED LIVELY SPECULATION, PARTICULARLY HIS SUGGESTIONS FOR RESETTLEMENT OF MINORITIES AND A SOLUTION OF THE "JEWISH PROBLEM." IT APPEARED THAT HITLER WISHED TO ELIMINATE MINORITIES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO ERASE ONE SO-CALLED CAUSE OF EUROPE'S QUARRELS.

THERE WERE SUGGESTIONS THAT A REGION OF POLAND WOULD BE SET ASIDE FOR JEWS, PROBABLY IN GALICIA WHERE MANY JEWS ALREADY ARE CONCENTRATED. ASIDE FROM HITLER'S PASSING REFERENCE TO SUCH A PLAN, LITTLE WAS KNOWN, BUT THE FUEHRER'S ASSOCIATES SAID HE NEVER RAISES A SUBJECT, EVEN IN FLEETING MANNER, UNLESS HIS IDEAS ARE DEVELOPED PRETTY WELL. #

LONDON, OCT. 7 (AP)

THE WAR.

THESE ARE ITEMS GLEANED FROM BRITAIN'S HOME FRONT:

THE OPEN AIR DUDLEY ZOO IN WEST MIDLANDS IS OFFERING FOR SALE HALF ITS STOCK BECAUSE OF THE WAR PINCH. THE ZOO HOPES TO GET RID OF AN ELEPHANT AND SOME LIONS, BEARS, BISON, WOLVES AND FOXES.

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ALREADY DEPRIVED OF TOPHATS BECAUSE THEY WOULDN'T FIT WITH GAS MASKS, ETON BOYS FOUND TODAY THEIR USUAL HALF-TERM HOLIDAY IN NOVEMBER HAS BEEN CANCELLED.

TRAVELING MEN WHO GET AROUND BY AUTOMOBILE SAW THEY MAY BE THROWN OF BUT WORK BECAUSE OF GASOLINE RATIONING.

A JUDGE AT TOWER BRIDGE COURT ANNOUNCED "THOSE WHO ROB THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS DURING THE BLACKOUT WILL BE "SEVERELY DEALT WITH".

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THE COURT SENTENCED A THIEF TO TWO MONTHS IN JAIL FOR STEALING TWO SHIRTS.

TWO LONDON BUSINESS FIRMS MOVED THEIR OFFICES 180 MILES TO AN OLD MANSION AT WHITFORD FOR SAFETY. A FIRE DAMAGED THE NEW HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

THE REV. W.F. GEIKIE-COB, A DIVORCE REFORM ADVOCATE, ISSUED A PLEA AGAINST WARTIME RESTRICTIONS FOR DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS, ASSERTING THE REAL THREAT WAS NOT EXCESSIVE DRINKING BUT "AN EXCESSIVE CHECK ON THE RIGHT TO REASONABLE RELAXATION."

THE REV. C.G. HOLLAND, VICAR OF EWELL [illegible] SURREY, ISSUED A PLEA TO "AT LEAST LEAVE GOD AS A NEUTRAL" AND CRITICIZED THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR ASKING DIVINE AID IN THE [illegible] ALLIED CAUSE.

OCT 8 19[illegible]

STOURB-12000 THIN SECOND-HA-1PES.

War Turns Life in Europe Topsy Turvey

No Gaiety in Paris —Can't Buy in Berlin —London Sandbagged

Paris, Oct. 7 (AP)—The character of this war is compatible with the spirit of a scientific age. It is cold, unemotional—behind the lines, at any rate.

No parades, no flag waving, no military bands, no prancing chargers, no gay dancing in the streets, no garlands in the hair. The adventure has gone out of it.

One day the citizen soldiers saw their notices of recall, the next they quietly disappeared toward the East. That was all.

Memories of the last war are too vivid in every one's mind for it to be any other way than this.

There is no hatred for the Germans. It is a war against one man. A banner in one of the papers catches your eye on the news stand. "Thirty-fifth day of the war against Hitlerism."

There have been few atrocity stories. It's not considered unpatriotic to play German music as in 1914.

Wiener schnitzel is still called wiener schnitzel on the French menus.

NEW DANGERS FROM THE AIR

Because of the new dangers from the air, the hysterical social life of a capital at war is not possible in 1939. No balls, no gala entertainments. Only a movie open here and there—which will be closed almost before you can finish your dinner. Large crowds dare not congregate now.

And the gaiety of soldiers home on leave—forced gaiety if you please but still a spark in the monotony of war—that, too, may be denied in the war of 1939. The soldiers may not come to Paris—it might invite an aerial attack.

So life drags on behind the front. To the folks who are keeping the home fires burning this new war is not only tragic but dull. Almost unbearably dull. All it has brought them is longer hours of work, higher taxes, higher cost of living. The air raid alarms broke the monotony at first. But now they, too, have become dull.

And they say it may last for three years!

GERMANY DIFFERENT

Berlin, Oct. 7 (AP)—If you live in Germany-at-war and want to buy a pair of socks, don't think you can simply enter a men's furnishing store and buy socks at a price and color suited to your needs.

If you, Milady, feel you need an extra pair of "un[illegible]" don't expect the sales lady at a [illegible]oods store to serve you without further ado.

In either case you will be asked, "Where is your 'bezugschein'?" Bezugschein has become a magic word.

It is a certificate entitling the holder to buy a stated article. But the eloquence of a Demosthenes is sometimes necssary to persuade a hard-boiled official that you really and truly need new socks or ladies' underwear.

All over the country and in every city at numerous places, there are "war economy offices." Into the ears of the officials in charge there one must pour one's troubles.

TWO PAIRS TOPS

If the official can be persuaded of the inevitable need of the article in question, he will issue a "bezugschein," or authority to buy, which is taken up by the shopkeeper where the purchase is made.

So long as a man cal call two pairs his own, he must do some tall explaining before he is given the coveted permission to purchase still another pair.

Here is a man asking for permission to buy six new bedspreads. The official in charge looks up surprised and wonders at the daring of his compatriot to ask for six spreads in war-time. When he learns, however, that the man is the owner of a boarding house and that his business will go to pieces unless he can furnish clean sheets to his guests, the official relents and gives him a "bezugsschein" not for six sheets, but for four.

HOSPITALS SPECIAL

Owners of restaurants are also frequent visitors to the local or district war economy office. They must be able to demonstrate that despite unusual care, the wear and tear of their napkins and table cloths has been such that replacement is essential for keeping up the good name of the establishment.

Hospitals are in a preferred class. The authorities realize that in wartime it is more essential than ever that utmost cleanliness prevail. Hence hospitals find no difficulty in obtaining "bezugsschein" for all the textiles of various kinds they may need.

Movie producers must show ample cause for acquiring new materials for costumes, etc., for their casts. The assumption is that each theatrical concern, including film producers, has a vast wardrobe of costumes and materials from previous productions which can be made over. War-time is not considered a propitious time to increase the stock that afterwards lies idle.

LONDON SHOPS AS USUAL

London (AP) — Great Britain, so-called "nation of shopkeepers" has hung out the "business as usual" sign in spite of the exigencies of war.

But war measures like removal of big blocks of civilian population from urban danger areas, the mustering of family heads into military service, blackouts, sandbagged show windows and curtailed transportation have upset retail t[illegible] and children shave[illegible]

Approximately 1,[illegible] women, children and infirm have been hustled out of the big cities into rural England, theoretically safe from aerial bombs because it contains no military objective.

In addition thousands of families voluntarily moved into the country as a matter of personal precaution. Other thousands changed their homes because their firms transferred offices to rural hideouts.

Such a wholesale emigration of buyers from their normal trade areas naturally has disturbed business.

PRICES ARE UP

It is tougher on the little neighborhood shopkeeper. The stores that catered for "carriage trade" haven't suffered so much for many of their patrons, though they have moved miles away, still order by telephone or drive into town on shopping tours. Most of the neighborhood shopkeepers' customers don't have telephones and automobiles.

Prices are up but that isn't the trouble, the shopkeepers say.

Listen to the wail of the owner of a little east end London fruitery—the British version of the American fruit stand usually found in a hole in the wall near the subway entrance, the street car stop, the grammar school.

"Affected me?" he moaned, "Half my business was selling youngsters penny apples, tuppenny oranges. That's all gone now. Their mothers, them as are left, aren't buying either. Don't ask me what they eat, they don't buy it here. And look at them windows (they were closed and sandbagged so entrance to the store was like going in a dugout). How are you going to sell anything if it's hid like that?"

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ADD LONDON-OCT-7

"BUT, IT COULD BE WORSE. I'M TAKING IN ABOUT ENOUGH TO PAY MY RATES (RENTS, TAXES) AND I'VE GOT A PART-TIME JOB WITH THE AXILIARY FIRE SERVICE UNDER THE A.R.P. THAT HELPS. SEE THAT SIGN? IT SAYS 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' AND THAT'S WHAT WE'RE GOING TO DO RIGHT ENOUGH EVEN THOUGH THINGS LOOK A LITTLE DARK FOR A WHILE."

ACROSS THE STREET WAS A SHOE REPAIR SHOP. IT WAS CLOSED. TACKED JAUNTILY ON THE BOARDED DOOR WAS THIS SIGN "'ARF A MO', GONE TO GET HITLER." A NEIGHBOR EXPLAINED THE OWNER HAD BEEN CALLED TO MILITARY DUTY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

IT WAS THE SAME STORY AT A DINGY LITTLE WORKMAN'S CAFE, ONE OF THOSE PLACES THAT SELL TEA AND A HAM-ROLL FOR FOURPENCE (LESS THAN AMERICA'S DIME). THERE WERE TWO WAITRESSES AND TWO CUSTOMERS ALTHOUGH IT WAS TEATIME. THAT ISN'T NORMAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN. THE OWNER EXPLAINED THE FACTORY FROM WHICH HE DREW MOST OF HIS TRADE HAD MOVED TO THE COUNTRY.

"WHY DON'T YOU MOVE TOO?"

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IN A COCKNEY ACCENT AS BRASSY AS BOW BELLS, HE EXPLAINED HIS FATHER AND HIS GRANDFATHER AND AN INTERMINABLE NUMBER OF PROGENITORS HAD DONE BUSINESS AT THIS LITTLE PLACE FOR INTERMINABLE YEARS AND A FELLOW COULDN'T JUST PICK UP AND LEAVE BECAUSE A WAR CAME ALONG. AND ALSO THERE WAS THE QUESTION OF A LEASE. THEY DON'T LEASE BY THE YEAR IN ENGLAND. A SEVEN-YEAR LEASE FOR AN APARTMENT, FOR INSTANCE, IS ABOUT USUAL.

BOARDING HOUSES, SMALL HOTELS, AND THE NURSING HOMES IN THE HARLEY STREET AREA WERE MOSTLY VACANT. A SERVANT'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY SAID A LOT OF COOKS AND NURSEMAIDS WERE THROWN OUT OF JOBS BY FAMILIES MOVING AWAY BUT THAT ON THE WHOLE THE SLACK SEEMED TAKEN UP BY GIRLS RUSHING JOINING THE AUXILIARY FORCES. THEY LIKE IT BETTER THAN BEING DOMESTICS ANYWAY SAID THE AGENT. "YOU SEE, THERE'S THE UNIFORMS, AND THE BOYS---"

ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF THE BUSINESS PICTURE WAS A CHEMIST'S SHOP WHICH REPORTED GOOD TRADE IN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS MATERIALS, FIRST AID EQUIPMENT, AND FOR SOME REASON A ROARING BUSINESS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC FINISHING.

A LAUNDRY TOO, REPORTED BUSINESS BOOMING AND DRY GOODS STORES SAID THEY WERE EXPERIENCING AT LEAST TEMPORARY PROSPERITY FROM THE SALE OF MATERIALS TO CURTAIN HOMES FOR AIRRAID PRECAUTION BLACKOUTS. FLASHLIGHTS WERE ANOTHER ITEM IN DEMAND. IT'S HARD TO GET AROUND AFTER NIGHTFALL WITHOUT ONE ON THE LIGHTLESS STREETS.

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BUT FLORISTS WERE MOANING BECAUSE HOSPITAL PATIENTS HAVE BEEN MOVED TO THE COUNTRY AND BECAUSE THERE AREN'T ANY FANCY WEDDINGS THESE DAYS. THE PAPERS ARE FULL OF ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT SO AND SO'S WEDDING SET FOR SUCH AND SUCH A DATE WAS HELD QUIETLY AT A REGISTRY OFFICE BECAUSE THE GROOM WAS CALLED UP FOR SERVICE.

THE AUTOMOBILE MEN AND FILLING STATION OPERATORS ARE WORRIED ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF RATIONING OF GASOLINE ON THEIR TRADE BUT THEY INTEND, THEY SAY, TO KEEP ON WITH "BUSINESS AS USUAL."

IN FACT SIGNS PROCLAIMING THIS DETERMINATION HAVE BEEN PLASTERED OVER STORES FROM MAYFAIR TO CHEAPSIDE.

THE GLAMOR SHOPS ALONG PICCADILLY AND REGENT STREETS LOOK ODD NOWADAYS WITH THEIR FRONTS SANDBAGGED. THOSE WHICH HAVEN'T

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THEIR WINDOWS FULLY SANDBAGGED HAVE THEM CRISS-CROSSED WITH ADHESIVE TAPE AGAINST SHATTERING BY BLAST--THE FORCE OF BOMB EXPLOSIONS.

THERE IS STILL ANOTHER ANGLE TO THIS WAR FROM THE BUSINESS STANDPOINT--ONE THAT'S PUTTING LINES IN THE FACES OF THE GOURMETS. ABOUT EIGHTY PERCENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION CULINAIRE FRANCAISE HAVE GONE BACK TO FRANCE TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY. THAT MEANS THAT EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE FRENCH COOKS WHO DELIGHTED THE PALATES OF HABITUES OF SUCH PLACES AS THE TROCADERO, THE CAFE DE PARIS, FRASCATIS AND THE RITZ, HAVE GONE.

IT'S GOING TO HURT THE RESTAURANT TRADE DESPITE THE FACT WAR WIDOWERS LEFT BEHIND BY WIVES TAKING THE CHILDREN TO SAFE AREAS OR JOINING IN NATIONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES THAT KEEP THEM TOO BUSY TO PLAN MEALS, MUST EAT OUT SOMEWHERE.

THE DELICATESSENS SAY THEIR COLD MEAT AND CANNED SOUP SALES ARE UP.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT OCT 4)

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Spain's Golden Harvest

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[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Oct. 7—Neutral Spain is reaping a golden harvest from the war in Europe.

"Rivers of gold" are flowing over her frontiers.

Thousands of North and South Americans, Germans, English and French citizens who lived in Southern France during the Spanish civil war are seeking refuge in Spain.

By foot and by automobile, carrying all personal property possible, refugees daily are crowding the frontier at Irun and bringing with them huge stocks of currency that are swelling the banks of Spain.

Hundreds of the refugees are en route to the southern part of Spain, Seville and Gibraltar, or bound for Lisbon, hoping to board ships back to their homelands.

San Sebastian, first big city from the French frontier, is enjoying a full wartime boom. Every hotel and pension is packed, and daily scores of would-be guests are forced to seek a place to sleep and eat in villages farther south.

In San Sebastian alone, in the first three days after France and England declared war against Germany, the banks handled a flood of 24,000,000 French francs, $25,000 and £6,000. The average exchange for francs alone has been 8,000,000 daily.

Exchanges At Banks

Banks are exchanging francs at the rate of 30 pesetas to each 100. The American dollar brings 11.31 pesetas; the English pound, 53.05, and 3.45 pesetas for each reichsmark.

How long this rate, in view of the influx of foreign money, will prevail nobody knows, but so far the Finance Ministry has taken no steps to alter exchange figures. Informed sources say, if and when that is done, the pound and franc will show a drop and the American dollar will be stronger.

Travelers steered clear of Spain during the civil conflict. Now this country looks like a nice, quiet spot for one to settle down and await the outcome of the big war.

Refugees crossing the Irun frontier from Hendaye, France, express themselves as "amazed and surprised at the peace and tranquillity of Spain and the apparent abundance of food."

Spain, truly, has made a remarkable comeback after thirty-two months of the bloodiest, bitterest civil strife Europe ever has known.

The country's harvest of wheat, potatoes, rice and lentils, in addition to fruits and vegetables, has been excellent.

Enough Food Seen

Government agriculture experts say Spain should have enough food, without any importations, to meet normal demands this winter. Already there have been large exports of olive oils and fruits to England, Holland, Germany and Italy, and merchant ships are on their way to the Americas with big cargoes.

Additionally, Spain is starting full-time operations of her mines to pay back some of her war debts in the form of iron and other minerals.

Food prices still are way above the prewar levels, some items being 100 to 300 per cent higher. The Government constantly is waging a campaign to stamp out food profiteering, imposing individual fines that run as high as $30,000.

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With her immediate food problems apparently nearly solved, neutral Spain is pushing ahead with her own reconstruction with every Spaniard personally enjoined by Generalissimo Francisco Franco to maintain the "strictest neutrality" in the European war.

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THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS SAYS THE NATION'S BOMB-BLASTED RAILWAY SYSTEM WILL BE REPAIRED AND MODERNIZED WITHIN FOUR YEARS.

TWENTY THOUSAND KILOMETERS OF NEW HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

IN MADRID ALONE, 4,272 HOMES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN REPAIRED AND RECONSTRUCTED SINCE NATIONALISTS ENTERED THE CITY ON MARCH 28, 1939.

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THOUSANDS OF FISHING BOATS AND MERCHANT VESSELS ARE BEING REPAIRED WITH LOANS SUPPLIED BY THE GOVERNMENT. A NEW $400,000,000 NAVAL REARMAMENT PROGRAM HAS JUST BEEN STARTED.

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS OF FRANCO'S WARTIME ARMY OF OVER 1,000,000 ARE WORKING ALONGSIDE 600,000 REPUBLICAN WAR PRISONERS IN RECONSTRUCTION TASKS.

AND WHILE NEUTRAL SPAIN GOES ABOUT HER OWN TASKS, THE "RIVERS OF GOLD" POURING OVER HER FRONTIERS IS HELPING TO PROVIDE THE

FOREIGN MONIES BADLY NEEDED TO SUPPLY THOSE RECONSTRUCTION MATERIALS WHICH SPAIN DOES NOT POSSESS.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE SENT OCT.1)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8)

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WAR AND LIFE IN EUROPE (550)

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(ADVANCE) BERNE, SWITZERLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- LANGUAGE HAS ASSUMED TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE IN EUROPE WHERE EVERYBODY IS ON THE LOOKOUT FOR SPIES--INCLUDING THE SPIES THEMSELVES.

IN FRANCE, YOU CAN SPEAK NOTHING BUT FRENCH ON THE TELEPHONE. IN GERMANY, IT'S NOTHING BUT GERMAN.

IN SWITZERLAND, POLITE BUT FIRM OPERATORS FREQUENTLY BREAK IN ON TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN ONE SWISS CITY AND ANOTHER SWISS CITY TO SAY "WILL YOU PLEASE SPEAK THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY?"

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THAT MEANS A CHOICE OF FOUR LANGUAGES--FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN OR THE STRANGE ROMANSCH WHICH BELONGS TO THE ROMANTIC LANGUAGE GROUP AND IS SPOKEN ONLY IN SOUTHEASTERN SWITZERLAND. ALL FOUR ARE NATIONAL LANGUAGES AND RECOGNIZED AS SUCH.

PEOPLE OF FOREIGN DESCENT LIVING IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES ARE HAVING A TERRIBLE TIME, FOR THE EVER-PRESENT LISTENING EAR OF THE OPERATOR OR THE CONTROL BOARD TAKES NO CHANCES.

FREQUENTLY INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS ARE CUT OFF ABRUPTLY WHEN AN ANONYMOUS VOICE BREAKS IN. IT GOES SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

VOICE (INTERRUPTING): "M'SIEU, WILL YOU PLEASE TALK FRENCH!"

OTHER END: "BUT, MADEMOISELLE, I AM TALKING FRENCH."

VOICE (COLDLY): "IT DOESN'T SOUND LIKE FRENCH TO ME."

OTHER END: "LISTEN, MADEMOISELLE, I'M NOT A PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES, I'M JUST A ....."

CLICK! THE CONNECTION IS CUT. MAYBE HE'LL GET THROUGH AGAIN AND MAYBE HE WON'T.

ONCE ON A CALL FROM BERNE TO GENEVA A CORRESPONDENT BEGAN TO TALK ENGLISH. MUCH TO [redacted] SURPRISE THE CONVERSATION WAS NOT CUT OFF. HE WAS WARNED [redacted] TO CONTINUE IN FRENCH, BUT A HAPPY LITTLE VOICE CUT IN.

"IT'S ALL RIGHT THIS TIME, M'SIEU. MY ENGLISH, SHE IS NOT VERY GOOD, BUT I UNDERSTAND - NO?"

THEN THERE WAS THE RUMANIAN BUSINESS MAN IN BERNE WHO TOOK CRUEL ADVANTAGE OF THE FACT THAT MANY A SWISS WHO SPEAKS FIVE OR SIX LANGUAGE DOES NOT KNOW THAT PECULIAR ROMANSCH WHICH IS ONE OF THE OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED TONGUES OF HIS OWN COUNTRY.

THE RUMANIAN MANAGED TO GET THROUGH AN URGENT CALL TO BUCHAREST FROM BERNE AND BEGAN JABBERING AWAY IN HIS OWN TONGUE. "CLICK" AND IN CAME THE OPERATOR.

"PLEASE SPEAK THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE," SHE SAID TARTLY.

"BUT I AM," INSISTED THE RUMANIAN, THINKING FAST, "I'M TALKING ROMANSCH."

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"OH," SAID THE OPERATOR, "EXCUSE IT PLEASE."

AND THE CONVERSATION IN RUMANIAN WENT BLITHELY ON.

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(ADVANCE) ROME-(AP)-ITALIANS, ALTHOUGH SPARED WAR ITSELF, ARE EXPERIENCING WAR CONDITIONS.

BICYCLES HAVE LARGELY REPLACED AUTOMOBILES IN THE STREETS OF ITALIAN CITIES, BECAUSE OF THE BAN ON PRIVATE MOTORING AND THE HIGH PRICE OF GASOLINE--ABOUT 95 CENTS A GALLON--TO CONSERVE THE PRECIOUS STOCKS.

MANY AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, WITH THEIR CARS LOCKED IN GARAGES, HAVE TAKEN TO CYCLING. EVEN MEN OF POSITION ARE AFFECTED. ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS WHO DESIGNED THE ITALIAN BUILDING AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR IS AN EXAMPLE. ALTHOUGH A FAIRLY ELEGANT ROMAN, WHO FORMERLY DASHED ABOUT TOWN IN AN OPEN CABRIOLET OF RACY LINES, HE NOW CYCLES FROM AND TO HIS APARTMENT IN A FASHIONABLE QUARTER OF ROME.

AUTOMOBILE PARKING STANDS IN ROME AND OTHER CITIES HAVE BEEN CONUERWFVWCYCLE PARKI

AUTOMOBILE PARKING STANDS IN ROME AND OTHER CITIES HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO BICYCLE PARKING STANDS TO ACCOMODATE THE WHEELS WHILE THE OWNERS, OR RENTERS, FOR MANY BICYCLES ARE RENTED, ARE IN THEIR OFFICES AND STORES.

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-DASH-

(ADVANCE) BERNE, SWITZERLAND-(AP)-EUROPE'S WAR IS INCREASING THE NUMBER OF YODELERS IN SWITZERLAND.

THE WAR MADE THE SWISS MOBILIZE THEIR ARMY OF 500,000. MOBILIZATION THREW SWISS MOUNTAINEERS, EXPERTS AT YODELING, TOGETHER WITH CITY FOLK WHO KNOW LITTLE OR NOTHING ABOUT IT.

TIME IS LONG ON THE SWISS FRONTIER AND THERE'S LITTLE TO DO.

RESULT: THE MOUNTAINEERS ARE TEACHING THE CITY BOYS HOW TO YODEL.

-DASH-

(ADVANCE) ROME-(AP)-A ROME CLUB, FREQUENTED MOSTLY BY AMERICANS AND ENGLISHMEN, HAS LIMITED ITS MEMBERS TO THREE DRINKS A DAY OF GIN, WHISKY OR SHERRY, BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING REPLENISHMENTS FROM ABROAD.

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-DASH-

(EDITORS: SEVERAL OTHER BRIEF STORIES OF THIS NATURE WILL BE SENT AS AN ADD DURING THE WEEK IF THEY BECOME AVAILABLE.)

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT OCT.1)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8)

SPIES OVERRUN SWITZERLAND

BOTH ARMY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES

IN CAMPAIGN TO WEED THEM OUT

OF COUNTRY (550)

OCT 9 1939

BY CHARLES FOLTZ,JR.

(ADVANCE) BERNE,SWITZERLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-SPIES HAVE BEEN DRAWN TO SWITZERLAND IN LARGER NUMBERS.

MANY CAME WEEKS BEFORE WAR BEGAN, SENT BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS ON THE

CONVICTION THAT THE CONFLICT WAS NOT FAR OFF.

SOME GOT IN JUST "UNDER THE WIRE," WHEN THE SWISS SLAPPED DOWN ORDERS THAT ALL FOREIGNERS MUST OBTAIN VISAS FROM SWISS CONSULATES AND TIGHTENED UP ON VISA RESTRICTIONS.

OTHERS HAVE COME IN WITH DIPLOMATIC CREDENTIALS--OR AT LEAST THAT'S WHAT THEIR DIPLOMATIC COLLEAGUES IN OTHER LEGATIONS SAY--IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM A CERTAIN ACCREDITED STATUS.

MANY HAVE LONG BEEN IN SWITZERLAND--ESTABLISHED WITH THE PERPETUAL THREAT OF WAR THAT HUNG SO LONG OVER EUROPE IT WAS IN ITSELF AN EXCELLENT REASON FOR PREPAREDNESS.

THERE ARE, OF COURSE, SPIES AND SPIES. SOME ARE COMPARATIVELY HARMLESS, POORLY PAID INDIVIDUALS WHO DO LITTLE MORE THAN TRANSLATE WHAT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS THEY CAN GET THEIR HANDS ON TO JUSTIFY THEIR EXISTENCE.

SOME ON THE OTHER HAND ARE OF THE TYPE LOVED SO WELL ON STAGE AND SCREEN--MYSTERIOUS FELLOWS WITH MYSTERIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FICTION AND FACT, HOWEVER, IS THAT THE BEST SPIES DON'T LOOK LIKE SPIES. AS ONE SWISS OFFICIAL ONCE SAID "THE DUMBER AND MORE INNOCENT THEY LOOK THE MORE REASON THERE IS TO SUSPECT THAT THEY'RE NOT ONLY SPIES BUT GOOD ONES."

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GEOGRAPHICALLY SWITZERLAND, A NEUTRAL STATE WITH BELLIGERENT GERMANY ON ONE SIDE, BELLIGERENT FRANCE ON THE OTHER AND NEUTRAL ITALY ON THE SOUTH, IS IDEAL HUNTING GROUND FOR SPIES.

THE SWISS THEMSELVES ARE DOING THEIR BEST TO MAKE ESPIONAGE TOUGH FOR THE SPIES. ALL THEIR POLICEMEN HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO SPY HUNTERS THE FEDERAL POLICE AND THE MILITARY COUNTER-ESPIONAGE SERVICE HAVE BEEN AUGMENTED.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8)

(ADVANCE)-XXXXX BERNE--FIRST ADD FOLTZ' SWISS SPY ADVANCE XXX HAVE BEEN AUGMENTED.

FURTHERMORE THE FEDERAL COUNCIL HAS FULL POWERS SELDOM GRANTED TO A GOVERNMENT IN DEMOCRATIC SWITZERLAND. THE ARMY, NOW AT ITS MOBILIZATION STRENGTH OF 500,000, ALSO HAS WIDE POWERS.

BETWEEN THEM THEY'RE OPERATING A "SPY-SWATTING" MACHINE THAT MAKES THE SPY'S LIFE IN SWITZERLAND NOT AN EASY ONE. PARTICULARLY SO BECAUSE, CONTRARY TO THE DIME NOVELS AND MOVIE ROMANCES, HONOR DOES NOT ALWAYS EXIST AMONG SPIES.

SPY FOR POWER "A" DISCOVERS THAT SO-AND-SO IS A SPY FOR POWER "B". THE SWISS AUTHORITIES GET AN ANONYMOUS LETTER AND THUS ENDETH THE CAREER OF THE SPY FOR POWER "B".

ESPIONAGE IN GENERAL IS A DELICATE SUBJECT IN SWITZERLAND. THE SWISS, WHOSE ECONOMY IS IN LARGE PART BASED ON THE HOTEL INDUSTRY AND ON FOREIGN TRADE, HAVE A KNACK FOR LANGUAGES. RARE IS THE SWISS WHO DOES NOT SPEAK AT LEAST TWO LANGUAGES. FURTHERMORE, THE SWISS ARE GREAT PATRIOTS, AND IT'S NOT MUCH OF AN EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT EVERY SWISS CITIZEN IS AUTOMATICALLY A MEMBER OF THE SWISS COUNTER-ESPIONAGE SERVICE.

THEY'VE BEEN THROUGH ALL THIS BEFORE. EVERY SWISS REMEMBERS HIS COUNTRY'S TROUBLES WITH SPIES DURING THE WORLD WAR AND PROFITS THEREBY.

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DURING THE WORLD WAR THERE WERE TWO TREMENDOUS SCANDALS NOT LIKELY TO BE REPEATED THIS TIME.

ONE FORCED THE RESIGNATION OF ARTHUR HOFFMAN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS REPUBLIC AND AT THE TIME WHEN THE SCANDAL BROKE, SWISS

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FOREIGN MINISTER. HE TOOK PART IN AN INTRIGUE TO TRY AND DETACH RUSSIA FROM THE ALLIES.

THE OTHER SCANDAL BROKE OUT WHEN TWO COLONELS OF THE SWISS ARMY WERE FOUND TO BE DELIVERING COPIES OF THE REPORTS OF SWISS ARMY OBSERVERS ON THE FRONTIERS CONCERNING TROOP MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE TO THE GERMAN LEGATION AT BERNE.

THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY ABOUT OBTAINING FASCINATING INFORMATION IN SWITZERLAND THESE WAR DAYS. CAFES, HOTEL LOBBIES AND PUBLIC PLACES OF ALL SORTS LITERALLY DRIP WITH IT. THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IS TO ASCERTAIN WHAT SMALL PERCENTAGE OF SUCH INFORMATION IS TRUE.

ONCE THAT HAS BEEN DONE IT'S EASY ENOUGH TO GET IT OUT OF SWITZERLAND, FOR THE MAILS, THOUGH DELAYED, STILL FUNCTION. SWITZERLAND FURTHERMORE HAS EXCELLENT COMMUNICATIONS WITH ALL NEUTRAL CAPITALS--BY TELEPHONE, RADIO OR TELEGRAPH.

THE KNOWLEDGE THAT SPIES ARE AT WORK IN SWITZERLAND HAS LED TO A SORT OF "HUSH-HUSH" CAMPAIGN WHICH IS FREQUENTLY JUST PLAIN FUNNY. NICE OLD LADIES, OBVIOUSLY IN SWITZERLAND JUST TO STAY OUT OF DANGER, WHISPER MYSTERIOUSLY TO EACH OTHER BEHIND PERFUMED HANDKERCHIEFS.

FREQUENTLY PEOPLE FIND THAT THE PERSON THEY'VE BEEN SO SUSPICIOUS ABOUT IS NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN SOME PERFECTLY INNOCENT SWISS CITIZEN MINDING HIS OWN BUSINESS.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT OCT.1)

MJ912PES

(ADVANCE FOR AM'S OF SUNDAY,OCT.8)

DENMARK, FOOD PANTRY OF EUROPE, FEELS PINCH
OF WAR AS FISHING FLEETS CLING TO SHORES
AND SUGAR SHORTAGE LEAVES FRUIT HARVEST TO SPOIL. (550)

BY MILO M.THOMPSON

(ADVANCE) COPENHAGEN,DENMARK,OCT.7-(AP)-THE CYCLING NATION OF DENMARK, WHICH SUPPLIES PRODUCE BOTH OF LAND AND SEA FOR THE TABLES OF EUROPE, NOT TO MENTION ENTERTAINERS FOR CAFES AND THEATRES, WOKE UP THE SUNNY MONDAY AFTER WAR BEGAN TO FIND HER EXPORT BUSINESS PARTLY PARALYZED AND HER ENTERTAINERS FLOCKING HOME.

NERVOUSNESS WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THIS LAND OF DENMARK, WHICH POSSESSES BOTH MUGE GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS AND WHOSE KING RULES ICELAND, DIVIDES THE BRITISH DOMINATED NORTH SEA FROM THE GERMAN DOMINATED BALTIC. CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO POWERFUL BELLIGERENTS, IT APPEARED LIKELY HER SHIPPING INDUSTRY WOULD BE CRIPPLED, HER FISHING FLEETS KEPT IN PORT AND HER FINE HARVESTS MADE PROFITLESS.

SOME OF THE FEARS WERE QUICKLY REALIZED. SHIPS BEGAN TO ARRIVE DAYS LATE OR NOT AT ALL, OR TO KEEP CAUTIOUSLY IN PORT. FEW OF THE SHIPS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS CONTINUED TO CALL AT HER PORTS. THERE WERE MINE FIELDS ON BOTH SIDES OF HER AND, TO PROTECT HER HARBORS, SHE HAD LAID A FEW OF HER OWN.

THE FISHING FLEETS, AFTER A FEW DISASTERS AND NARROW ESCAPES FROM MINES, WENT OUT NO MORE. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT AT ESBJERG ALONE, THE CITY DANES LIKE TO CALL THE CHICAGO OF DENMARK, 1500 FISHERMEN

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HAD BECOME UNEMPLOYED.

DENMARK HAS A COMMON BORDER WITH GERMANY. IN NORMAL TIMES SHE HAS FAST EXPRESS SERVICE BETWEEN COPENHAGEN AND BERLIN. WITH THE COMING OF WAR, THE FAST TRAICS DISAPPEARED IN ALL BUT NAME. COMMUNICATION CONTINUED, HOWEVER, ON A SLOWER SCHEDULE AND FROM THAT DIRECTION AND OTHERS CAME FLOCKING HOME DANISH ENTERTAINERS AND WITH THEM A FLOOD OF NATIONALS OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES SEEKING TEMPORARY HAVEN. THERE WERE OVER A THOUSAND AMERICANS STILL IN COPENHAGEN WHEN THE WAR WAS TWO WEEKS OLD. MANY OF THESE AND OTHER NATIONALS WANTED SOMETHING TO DO. THE PROSPECTS OF THIS CONTINUING INDEFINITELY PRESENTED A PROBLEM.

DENMARK DID NOT TRY TO SOLVE IT, AS SWEDEN DID HER SIMILAR PROBLEM, BY LIMITING THE TIME FOREIGNERS MIGHT STAY ON HER SHORES BUT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF HER ENTERTAINERS, SHE DECREED THAT NO FOREIGN ENTERTAINERS COULD BE EMPLOYED.

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WAR BROUGHT OTHER RESTRICTIONS. WITH WAR SO CLOSE, IT BECAME NECESSARY TO CONSERVE GASOLINE. BUT THAT APPEARED TO BE NO GREAT HARDSHIP IN A LAND WHERE ONE IS LIKELY TO MEET KING CHRISTIAN X HIMSELF ON HIS BICYCLE WAITING FOR TRAFFIC LIGHTS TO CHANGE.

THE CHIEF PROBLEMS WHICH FACED THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK AFTER WAR BEGAN MAY HAVE BEEN THE PRESERVATION OF ITS NATIONAL ECONOMY, BUT SCARCELY SECOND TO THAT WAS THE PROBLEM OF PRESERVING A THREATENED NEUTRALITY. THIS WAS A LIVE CONCERN, SO CLOSE WAS SHE TO THE THEATRE OF WAR. THE PORT OF ESBJERG WAS BOMBED. EVIDENCE INDICATED A LOST BRITISH FLIER WAS RESPONSIBLE. HE HAD EITHER BEEN FORCED TO LIGHTEN HIS LOAD OVER WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS OPEN SEA OR HE HAD MISSED HIS WAY AND MISTAKEN ESBJERG FOR A GERMAN PORT. IT WAS OBVIOUSLY SUCH AN ERROR IN IDENTIFICATION WHICH MADE BRITISH FLIERS SHOWER LEAFLETS OVER THE DANISH BORDERLAND LATER.

BUT THE BRITISH WERE NOT THE ONLY ONES WHICH MADE MISTAKES. A GERMAN PLANE BROUGHT FIRE FROM A DANISH TORPEDO BOAT. IT WAS LATER EXPLAINED THAT IT WAS INSPECTING MINE FIELDS AND MADE AN ERROR.

THERE WERE IMPERSONAL REMINDERS OF WAR, TOO, IN ENGLISH ANTI-AIRRAID BARRAGE BALLOONS WHICH, HAVING BROKEN AWAY ACROSS THE SEA, DRIFTED HERE, THEIR STEEL CABLES DOING DAMAGE TO POWER LINES BEFORE THEY WERE BROUGHT DOWN.

MORE REGULAR, HOWEVER, WERE THE REMINDERS IN THE FORM OF STRANDED AND MINED OR TORPEDOED SHIPS SEEN IN DISTRESS OFFSHORE OR NOT SEEN AT ALL, AS IN THE CASE OF ONE WHICH BLEW UP SO FAR OUT ITS CREW HAD TO ROW 36 HOURS TO REACH SAFETY.

THE WAR MADE TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS SLOW AT FIRST, BUT A PATIENT WAITER WOULD USUALLY GET THROUGH TO THE PRINCIPAL GERMAN OR DUTCH CITIES.

COMES WAR, COMES FOOD TROUBLE. VISITORS IN DENMARK, ALWAYS INTERESTED IN THE PLENITUDE OF DANISH FARE, THE HUGE PORTIONS, THE THICK SAUCES, THE RICH PASTRIES, THE GREAT SERVINGS OF BUTTER AND LARD (WHICH MANY DANES USE LIKE BUTTER) LOOKED FOR SIGNS OF RESTRICTIONS THERE.

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THE MOST SERIOUS BLOW TO HOUSEWIVES SEEMED TO BE IN THE SCARCITY OF SUGAR. IN THIS LAND OF MILK AND JAM, THERE SEEMED TO BE TROUBLE IN THE JAM DEPARTMENT. THE FRUIT HARVEST HAS BEEN THE LARGEST IN YEARS BUT, WITHOUT PLENTY OF SUGAR FOR PRESERVING, IT IS SPOIL-

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ING FAST. REFUGEES FROM OTHER LANDS WERE TEMPORARILY ELATED AND SET TO WORK TRYING TO SAVE THE FRUIT BY EATING IT. ONE COULD GORGE ONES SELF FOR THE EQUIVALENT OF AN AMERICAN NICKEL.

ALL THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES ARE FISH EXPORTERS BUT, WITH NO FISHING FLEETS OUT AND NO FISH COMING IN, THEY HAVE ALREADY HAD TO BEGIN CONSERVATION PROGRAMS TO BE SURE OF ENOUGH TO EAT THEMSELVES.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT SEPT.30)

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MJ133AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8)

GUISAN, WHO HEADS SWISS ARMY,
IS FOURTH TO HOLD TITLE
OF GENERAL SINCE 1815

ELECTED BY PARLIAMENT, HE MOBILIZES ARMY TO DEFEND NEUTRALITY

SWISS PEOPLE ARE SIDING
WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND
IN WAR (900)

BY CHARLES FOLTZ,JR.

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(ADVANCE) BERNE, SWITZERLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) --A HANDSOME, 65-YEAR-OLD GENTLEMAN FARMER IS GENERALISSIMO OF A STRONGHOLD OF DEMOCRATIC NEUTRALITY IN WAR TORN EUROPE.

GENERAL HENRI GUISAN WAS ELECTED. HE STOOD AS A COLONEL ON THE FLOOR OF THE SWISS PARLIAMENT AND WALKED OUT A GENERAL WITH THE CHEERS OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE COUNCILMEN RINGING IN HIS EARS.

OUTSIDE THE BUNDESHAUS, THOUSANDS OF BERNOIS MASSED IN THE SQUARE CHEERING THE SLIM, STRAIGHT, BLUE-EYED MAN WHO STOOD BEFORE THEM ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL WITH BALD LITTLE PRESIDENT PILIPPE ETTER, STANDING BESIDE HIM.

IT WAS AUGUST 30. FRANCE HAD DECREED GENERAL MOBILIZATION. GERMANY WAS PREPARING TO MARCH INTO POLAND. BRITAIN STOOD WITH FRANCE. GERMANY MARCHED INTO POLAND TWO DAYS LATER AND FOUR DAYS LATER BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE AT WAR.

GUISAN SALUTED THE CROWD AND BUZZED OFF TO HIS HEADQUARTERS. TWELVE HOURS LATER--AT NOON AUG. 31--SWISS RADIO STATIONS BROADCAST THE GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDER.

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THE RESULT ASTOUNDED EVEN THE SWISS. MEN WERE TO REPORT AT THEIR STATIONS ON THE NEXT DAY, BUT WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER THE RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT CIVILIANS AT HOME FOR LUNCH HAD STEPPED INTO THEIR GREY-GREEN UNIFORMS, HAD TAKEN THEIR ARMY RIFLES OFF THE HOOK ON THE WALL AND WERE MOVING THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CITIES AND DOWN THE SLOPES OF THE ALPINE COUNTRYSIDE.

WITHIN THIRTYSIX HOURS, MOBILIZATION WAS COMPLETE AND SWITZERLAND'S CITIZEN ARMY 500,000 STRONG IN A NATION OF ONLY FOUR MILLION INHABITANTS WERE AT THEIR MOBILIZATION CENTERS. ANOTHER DAY AND THEY WERE AT THEIR POSTS, RIDING ON THE CRACK ELECTRIC NETWORK OF FAST SWISS RAILWAYS.

GUISAN, GENERALISSIMO OF THIS CRACK ARMY OF SHARPSHOOTERS AND AN AIR FORCE TRAINED TO THE DANGEROUS FLYING THAT SWITZERLAND'S ALPS AFFORD, IS THE FOURTH MAN TO HOLD THE TITLE OF GENERAL SINCE THE SWISS CANTONS, UNITED UNDER WILLIAM TELL IN 1291, WERE FEDERATED IN 1815.

THE LAST GENERAL, ULRICH WILLE, SERVED DURING THE FOUR YEARS OF THE WORLD WAR. THEN, HOWEVER, SWITZERLAND WAS DIVIDED IN ITS SYMPATHIES AND WILLE, OF GERMAN EXTRACTION, WAS NOT POPULAR IN FRENCH AND ITALIAN SPEAKING SWITZERLAND.

NOW SWITZERLAND, NEUTRAL AS A COUNTRY BUT VIOLENTLY PARTISAN AS A PEOPLE, ARE ROOTING UNANIMOUSLY FOR A FRENCH-BRITISH VICTORY OVER NAZI GERMANY. THEIR HANDSOME, POPULAR, FRENCH SWISS GENERAL BECAME A HERO OVERNIGHT.

IN GERMAN SPEAKING, FRENCH SPEAKING, ITALIAN SPEAKING AND ROMANCHE SPEAKING SWITZERLAND PICTURES OF GUISAN ARE EVERYWHERE. EVERY TOBACCO AND STATIONARY STORE SELLS POSTCARD PICTURES OF THE GENERAL, MOST EVERY OFFICE AND HOME HAS A PICTURE OF HIM IN A PROMINENT PLACE.

ON HIS FIRST TOUR OF INSPECTION, HE WAS LITERALLY MOBBED BY SWISS IN BASEL, IN LAUSANNE, IN GENEVA, IN LUCERNE AND IN ZURICH. HIS SOUTHERN SWISS CHARM CAPTIVATED THEM, HIS EASY-GOING FAMILIARITY WITH COMMON SOLDIERS IN THE DEMOCRATIC ARMY HAS UNITED HIS FIGHTING MEN BEHIND HIM, HIS EFFORTS TO FREE CITIZEN SOLDIERS ESSENTIAL TO SWISS ECONOMIC LIFE HAS MADE HIM POPULAR WITH PEASANTS AND BUSINESS MEN ALIKE.

GUISAN IS NO HEEL-CLICKING PRODUCT OF EUROPE'S MILITARY COLLEGES, BUT A GENTLEMAN FARMER WITH A FLARE OF TACTICS, A KEEN JUDGMENT OF MEN AND A LOVE OF THE CAMARADERIE OF MILITARY LIFE.

HE WAS BORN IN THE JORAT REGION OF FRENCH SPEAKING VAUD CANTON BEHIND LAUSANNE NEAR LAKE LEMAN, ON OCTOBER 21, 1874. HIS FAMILY WAS OF OLD VAUDOIS STOCK; HIS FATHER WAS A WELL-TO-DO DOCTOR IN MEZIERES, CENTER OF THE JORAT WHERE THE WINTERS ARE LONG AND THE FORESTS AND FIELDS FAMED FOR THEIR BEAUTY.

HE WENT TO THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL OF NEARBY LAUSANNE AND TOOK AN ARTS DEGREE FROM LAUSANNE UNIVERSITY. AT BOTH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY, HE WAS A LEADER OF THE SEMI-MILITARY CADET FORMATIONS, WHICH ARE IN MOST SWISS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

LIKE ALMOST EVERY SWISS HE SPOKE THE THREE NATIONAL LANGUAGES, FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN, BY THE TIME HE GRADUATED AT LAUSANNE. HE WAS NO GREAT SHAKES AS A CLASSICAL SCHOLAR AND HE DECIDED HE WANTED TO BE A FARMER. HIS FAMILY SENT HIM TO SEVERAL GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND HE RETURNED TO BECOME MANAGER AND PART OWNER OF A LARGE FARM NEAR THE CANTON OF FRIBOURG IN THE VAUD.

AT TWENTYSEVEN, HE MARRIED A CHILDHOOD SWEETHEART, MARY DOELKER, DAUGHTER OF A LAUSANNE MERCHANT. HE DID HIS SERVICE IN THE NATIONAL MILITIA FOR FIRST THE REQUIRED EIGHTY-EIGHT DAYS AND THEN FOR ELEVEN DAYS EACH YEAR.

BY 1901, GUISAN DECIDED HE PREFERRED ARMY LIFE TO FARMING. HE JOINED THE SMALL PERMANENT STAFF OF REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS AND THREE YEARS LATER HAD BEEN PROMOTED A CAPTAIN BY THE VAUD CANTONAL AUTHORITIES.

LIKE GUISAN, MOST SWISS OFFICERS HAD OUTSIDE INCOMES, BUT PREFERRED

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TO DEVOTE THEIR MAIN WORK TO THE ARMY. LIKE GUISAN, THEY ALL ASPIRED TO THE TOP RANKS TO WHICH ONLY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES COULD PROMOTE THEM. THE SWISS FEDERAL AUTHORITIES ARE NOTORIOUSLY A HARD-HEADED LOT OF PRACTICAL MEN AND THEY'VE SELDOM BEEN ACCUSED OF FAVORITISM.

BY 1909, THEY HAD SIGNALED OUT GUISAN AND MADE HIM A MAJOR. HE WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF AN INFANTRY UNIT AND SUCCEEDED SO WELL IN TRAINING HIS TROOPS THAT HE WAS MADE A LIEUTENANT COLONEL ON THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE SECOND DIVISION. FINALLY, HE WAS NAMED A COLONEL, TOP RANK IN SWITZERLAND'S PEACE TIME ARMY, IN 1921, COMMANDING THE FIFTH BRIGADE OF INFANTRY.

BY 1933, HE COMMANDED THE SECOND ARMY CORPS AND TURNED IN SUCH A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT THAT HE WAS ONE OF FOUR COLONEL'S WHO DRAFTED THE SWISS ARMY REORGANIZATION PLANS, RAISING ITS EFFECTIVES FROM A POSSIBLE 260,000 TO 500,000, IN 1936.

WHEN SWITZERLAND NEEDED A GENERAL AS THE CRISIS SWELLED TOWARD WAR IN EUROPE THIS FALL, GUISAN WAS THE LOGICAL CHOICE. THE GOVERNMENT BACKED HIM AND THE ASSEMBLY OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ELECTED HIM BY A TOTAL OF 204 VOTES OUT OF A POSSIBLE 229.

A MOBILIZED NATION KEEPS GUISAN BUSY, BUT WHEN HE GETS TIME HE STILL GOES BACK TO HIS FARM IN THE VAUD WHERE HIS TWO CHILDREN, HENRI JUNIOR AND MYRIAM, BOTH GROWN UP NOW AND WITH CHILDREN OF THEIR OWN, FREQUENTLY VISIT THEIR PARENTS.

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THROUGHOUT HIS ARMY CAREER GUISAN HAS LAID THE EMPHASIS ON SPORTS TRAINING FOR YOUNG SWISS. HE IS HONORARY PRESIDENT OF A DOZEN SKIING CLUBS AND ACTIVE PRESIDENT OF SEVERAL MILITARY YOUTH SPORTS GROUPS.

HIS OFFICERS LIKE HIM BECAUSE HE IS ACCESSIBLE, OBLIGING AND YET QUICK TO MAKE HIS DECISIONS. HIS MEN LIKE HIM BECAUSE, AS A WRITER IN A BERNE PAPER SAID, HE "KNOWS HOW TO TALK OUR LANGUAGES--ALL OF THEM--WITH HONEST AND SIMPLE TALK ANYONE CAN UNDERSTAND."

THE SWISS, FAMED AS MARKSMEN, ARE QUICK TO TAKE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE MILITARY METHODS OF THEIR NEIGHBORS IN EUROPE AND SWISS MILITARY OBSERVERS HAVE BEEN PRESENT AT ALMOST ALL THE ARMY MANEUVERS OF THE POWERS SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

GUISAN WAS NO EXCEPTION, AND HE'S SEEN THE FRENCH, THE GERMAN AND THE ITALIAN ARMIES ON MANEUVERS IN RECENT YEARS.

"WHEN OUR NEIGHBORS BEGIN FIGHTING THEY MIGHT TRY TO TAKE A SHORTCUT THROUGH SWITZERLAND," SAID AN OFFICER APPLAUDING THE CHOICE OF GUISAN, "SO IT'S JUST AS WELL THAT WE HAVE A MAN IN CHARGE WHO KNOWS ALL THEIR TRICKS."

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(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT SEPT.30).

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NATIONS AGREE TO PUSH TRADE PROGRAM AT FAST PACE AND ON BIG SCALE

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Each To Begin At Once To Supply Other With Materials—Finland Seeks Swedish-German Aid In Blocking Soviet Demands

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 8—Germany and Soviet Russia have agreed to realize their program of economic collaboration "at rapid pace and on a large scale," a Soviet communique said tonight.

"In particular, agreement was reached that the U. S. S. R. should immediately begin supplying Germany materials and Germany filling orders for the U. S. S. R.," the announcement by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said.

Follows Conference

The communique was issued following a conference between Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier and Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and a special German trade delegation headed by Karl Ritter, former German Ambassador to Brazil.

"It was agreed in the course of conversations that the economic program, concerning which an understanding had been reached during the last visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to Moscow, would be realized by both parties at a rapid pace and on a large scale," Tass said.

Sequel To Agreement

FINLAND THREATENED

The conference followed the visit of Von Ribbentrop to Moscow September 28 and a friendship agreement announced September 29 to "consult each other as to necessary measures" to co-operate to restore peace and to work out an economic program so that "the volume of the German-Soviet exchange of goods will again attain a high peak."

(The semiofficial commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said on September 29 the day the new German-Russian trade agreement was announced, that it placed Germany in a position to wage a war of "optional length."

(Besides opening a new source for raw materials, the commentary said the pact made it possible for part of Germany's Far Eastern business to be handled over Russian railways.

BIG TRADE PREDICTED

(Authoritative Nazi sources said at that time German-Russian business likely would reach $440,000,000 annually under the new agreement. This almost would equal the 1931 figure, the best trade year for the two countries since the world war.)

Meanwhile, Soviet Russia pressed her expansion campaign in the Baltic.

Reliable reports tonight said Finland was seeking diplomatic aid of Sweden and Germany to forestall what she feared might be "excessive" demands from Soviet Russia.

(In Helsinki, however, the Finnish Prime Minister said Finland was "calm" and without "the slightest nervousness" over negotiations with the Soviet Union.)

FINNS SENDING ENVOY

The Finns yesterday accepted a Russian invitation for conversations in Moscow similar to those which have resulted in two Baltic nations, Estonia and Latvia, granting broad military and economic concessions to Russia.

Finland named her Minister to Sweden, Juhu Kusti Paasikivi, head of a delegation for the Moscow talks. He was expected to arrive soon.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, meanwhile ratified the Estonian-Soviet mutual assistance pact which was concluded October 5.

NAZIS IN MOSCOW

A German trade delegation arrived seeking new markets under terms of the Soviet-German trade agreement. Foreign observers were dubious of what aid Russia might be able to give the Germans except in wheat and timber.

The Foreign Ministers of Turkey and Lithuania were in Moscow on important missions.

It was expected an agreement would be reached quickly with the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Juozas Urbsys, probably giving Russia military and naval concessions and rights of transit such as Estonia and Latvia yielded.

Thus Lithuania, which borders Germany, would become a virtual Russian protectorate as have the other small Baltic nations through treaties hastily negotiated while Germany was locked in war with Britain and France.

...s preliminary of ration ... cooking fat ... sugar.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, attended a concert tonight as his talks with Soviet authorities lagged, apparently because a Turkish military mission ... is visiting London.

It was considered significant that Finland chose as her representative a man who is well informed on Swedish views. Paasikivi conducted peace negotiations with Russia in 1920.

Informed Moscow sources predicted Finland would not resist any "reasonable" Soviet demands, but that she might prove a tougher customer than the little Baltic states if the price asked was high.

Trade Talks Expected

Finnish dispatches said the choice of Paasikivi, who is president of the Foreign Trade Association, indicated that the negotiations would be largely commercial, but the Finns were represented as determined to preserve their national independence at all costs.

In Moscow belief was expressed that the Russians primarily want the Finnish-owned islands of Lanyansaari and Seiskar, in the Gulf of Finland, which are unfortified but could control the approaches to Leningrad.

If Russia should ask control of the Aland Islands, between Finland and Sweden, it was expected Sweden would join Finland in objecting and would try to get German support.

Islands Unfortified

These islands, too, are unfortified, but control the connection between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic. Control of the islands would give Russia power over Swedish and ... shipping and might threaten Stockholm.

Germany would be affected, since Sweden ships her a huge amount of iron ore annually as well as timber and other products.

Russia has troops stationed along the Finnish frontier, but their strength was not known.

Already Discussed

Economic issues between Finland and Russia already have been under discussion through normal diplomatic channels and the two nations already have a non-aggression pact. The Finns now contend that, since Estonia has granted Russia naval bases on islands in the Gulf of Finland, Russia no longer has need of an island base to protect Leningrad.

Finland, which is strongly anti-Soviet, previously has relied on Germany to offset Soviet pressure, but since Germany has withdrawn from the Northern Baltic, Finland's position was seen as more difficult.

The Soviet press took on an increasingly anti-British tone today with articles attacking British aims and policy.

Finland Indicates Determination To Fight For Freedom

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 8—Impending talks between Finland and Soviet Russia today brought the larger northern nations face to face with Russian expansion in the Baltic which came on the heels of German-Soviet collaboration in Poland.

Though accepting the Soviet invitation to important talks in Moscow, Finland indicated firm determination to fight for her independence if necessary since similar invitations to small Baltic states had resulted in sweeping concessions for Russia.

To Leave For Moscow

The Finnish Minister to Sweden, Juhu Kusti Paasikivi, who has been named head of the Finnish delegation for the parleys, was expected to leave shortly for Moscow.

Finns asserted the trip of their envoy would be different from the visits paid in the last two weeks by the foreign ministers of Estonia and Latvia, who came home with pacts allowing Soviet naval and air bases and troops on their soil and giving Russia trade concessions. A Lithuanian delegation is now in Moscow on a similar mission.

Finns said their barracks were overflowing with reservists ready to defend the independence of 4,000,000 Finns who lived under Russian rule before the World War.

Germans Repatriated

The extent of the Russian sweep in the Baltic, which formerly was the cockpit of a German-Soviet struggle for power, was indicated when it became known Germany was negotiating with Estonia and Latvia for the repatriation of Germans who live in those countries.

About 65,000 German in Latvia and 16,500 in Estonia were involved.

Finland decided to accept the Russian invitation for Moscow talks at a special Cabinet meeting yesterday and at the same time announced she had called up more military reservists to work on fortifications along the Soviet frontier.

Persons close to the Finnish Government said the Finns expected the talks to be on an "equal to equal" basis and that they planned to accept no compromising bargains.

Finnish Defense Cited

Finns declare that while their standing army was only 30,000 men, almost all adult Finns including women have had reservist training and furthermore that the nation's terrain, studded thickly with forests and lakes, was well adapted to defense.

In Helsinki denial was made of foreign reports that Moscow had made demands involving the strategic Aaland Islands, between Sweden and Finland. Finns said no demands of any kind had been advanced.

Finland and Sweden last spring sought to fortify the islands, but abandoned the project when Russia objected, apparently fearing Finnish-German collaboration.

Nation To Stand Fast

The Helsinki newspaper, *Helsingin Sanomat*, of which the Finnish Foreign Minister, Eljas Erkko, formerly was chief editor, today said the nation was "undivided and unshakeable" in her determination to defend her neutrality "with every conceivable means."

Apparently referring to Finnish fears of being absorbed by Soviet Russia, the paper declared "the Finnish nationality never was destined to merge with any other national group."

It was reported that 4,000 Soviet troops were concentrated on the Estonian frontier ready to March in Tuesday to man newly granted military bases. About 16,000 more troops were scheduled to follow and about 20,000 were to go to similar bases in Latvia.

An editorial in Stockholm's "Svenska Dagbladet" reflected the agitation caused in northern countries by the impending Finnish visit to Moscow. The newspaper said:

"Moscow's designs on Finland are followed with the greatest interest in Sweden. The nature and extent of the Soviet demands from Finland are not known, but the Moscow authorities must remember Finland is not a mere border state, but a northern country whose entire history, politics and culture belong to the West. If the Soviet thinks she can treat Finland as she has the Baltic countries recently, it will arouse . . . not only Scandinavia but the whole civilized world, and not least of all, the United States."

Latvia to Negotiate Pact With Reich on Emigration

Follows Hitler's Plan to Repatriate Minorities

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 8 (AP).—An official announcement from Riga, Latvia, today said Germany and Latvia would open negotiations Monday or Tuesday on a proposed treaty regulating emigration of Latvian citizens of German blood to the Reich.

Several German transports already had arrived at Libau (Liepaja) and Windau (Ventspils), Latvian ports, it was learned, to take back the prospective new citizens to the Reich.

Stress Put on Trade Talks

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 8 (AP)—The choice of Juhu Paasikivi as Finland's negotiator in talks with Russia was said by observers today to signify that the negotiations would concern commercial matters chiefly.

Mr. Paasikivi is president of the Foreign Trade Association and former president of the National Bank of Finland. He is an outstanding personage in the economic and political life of the entire North of Europe.

Some observers here believed that reports that the Soviet was making territorial demands on Finland were only rumors so far and that the Soviet had not forwarded any demands as yet.

The government said Moscow's invitation to send a delegation to the Kremlin was accepted at 10:30 o'clock last night. Premier Aimo Cajander said:

"The Finnish Government arrived at its decision unanimously. We are calm and feel not the slightest nervousness about the Moscow negotiations."

GERMANS SCAN PRO-MEDIATION SIGNS IN U. S.

Stirred By Reports Many Senators Favor Roosevelt Intervention

Hitler Believed Prepared To Listen Should President Step In

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 8—Germans evinced great interest today in the wave of sentiment in the United States Senate favoring mediation by President Roosevelt in the European war.

The German view was that Adolf Hitler's hand remained outstretched to anyone who would grasp it in peace.

Authorized officials here tried to leave no doubt that the Fuhrer would welcome a peace initiative from the President of the United States, and reports from Washington said many Senators, both proponents and opponents of the Administration neutrality bill, favored Mr. Roosevelt's stepping in now as a peacemaker.

Berlin Watching Washington

A good deal of attention is being given in Berlin these days to what goes on in Washington.

One result has been the adoption of an English term—"cash and carry"—into German speech. The Germans have learned to use it while studying Congressional debate on the Roosevelt Administration's neutrality proposals.

Long newspaper articles have appeared explaining that "cash and carry" means that supplies bought in the United States would have to be paid for with cash and be transported in non-American ships.

Scans Reaction To Speech

The German Government continued to scan world reaction to Hitler's Friday Reichstag speech, but today was the most peaceful Sunday since the war against Poland started September 1.

Government ministries were deserted as officials took their first days of rest in five weeks.

Hitler was in Berlin, but there was no sign of activity around his palace. Even customary press conferences in Government departments failed to occur.

Peace Believed Near

For two days the German press has

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been filled with reports from world capitals describing "the deep and favorable impression" made by Hitler's speech.

Millions of Germans, therefore, seem convinced that peace is just around the corner.

There was nothing in today's army communique to give them an impression that major activity was planned on the Western front. The brief announcement said only that "there was artillery activity by both sides by day and occasional instances of harassing fire by night."

The communique reported that in conquered Poland two division commanders, "1,555 officers and 15,600 non-commissioned officers and men surrendered to German troops at Kock."

German and Soviet Russian troops, who collaborated in partitioning Poland, were reported to be taking their positions along the new frontier "according to plan."

More Polish Surrenders Claimed

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP).—The German supreme army command communique issued today said:

"Movements along the border marking the German and Russian regions of interest proceeded according to plan. According to last reports from the army, two Polish division commanders, 1,555 officers and 15,600 non-commissioned officers and men surrendered to German troops at Kock (sixty-five miles southeast of Warsaw).

"Among materials seized were 10,200 rifles and pistols, 205 machine guns, 90 cannon, more than 5,000 horses and numerous army cash chests.

"In the west, there was artillery activity by both sides by day and occasional instances of harassing fire by night."

POLES TO LEAVE MOSCOW

Diplomatic Group Still Unable to Find Missing Consul

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (AP)—The staffs of the Polish Embassy and three consulates in Soviet Russia planned to leave late tomorrow night for Finland despite the fact that Jerzy Matusinski, Polish Consul in Kiev, and two chauffeurs still were reported missing.

M. Matusinski, former consul in New York, left the Kiev consulate last Sunday in an automobile with two chauffeurs, apparently in response to a request that he call on a Soviet department here. No word has been received of the three since.

There are 112 persons in the Polish party here, including officials, their families and servants. They decided to leave Russia when Soviet troops marched into Poland, but delayed their departure repeatedly. Now it was said they could wait no longer. From Finland they said they hoped to reach Britain or France.

Zaleski Will Cross to London

PARIS, Oct 8 (AP).—The Polish Embassy announced today that Polish Foreign Minister August Zaleski would leave Paris next Wednesday for London. He planned to remain there for several days.

OPEN SURPRISE ATTACKS IN MOSELLE AREA

French, However, Report Enemy Onslaughts Were Repulsed

Paris Announces Arrest Of 37 Former Communist Deputies

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 8—German troops increased their pressure today against French advance posts on the extreme northern flank of the Western front, where the French have established strong positions to cover the neutral frontier along the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Behind the lines, meanwhile, the French War Council announced the arrest of thirty-seven former Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies who banded themselves into the Workers and Peasants party following dissolution of the Communist party.

The arrests were based on a letter sent to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, urging convocation of Parliament for debate of "immediate peace." The War Council accused them of violating the decree which, in addition to dissolving their party, forbade Communist propaganda.

Sixteen Seized In Paris

Sixteen of the former Deputies were seized in Paris. The twenty-one arrested in the provinces were put aboard trains and started to the capital under guard.

Andre Marty, a leader of the former Deputies, and one of the organizers of the International Brigade which fought with the Republicans in the Spanish civil war, was reported to have fled to refuge in Moscow.

The French general staff, in a communique issued tonight, announced that a series of German "surprise attacks" had been repulsed in that sector east of the Moselle river.

French lines in the region form a salient at least two miles within German territory and circle around the hills of the Forest of Borg.

Heights Held Strategic

French military men consider the wooded heights, which command the Moselle Valley and a highway and railroad which parallel the river, one of the most strategic positions they have captured since the war was declared five weeks ago today.

With the weather clearing on the northern flank during last night, planes again were reported to have taken the air and artillery began shelling anew.

The heaviest artillery duels were located by the French communique to the south and southwest of Saarlouis, sector bordering that where French were reported raiding.

"Calm Night" Experienced

The day's activity followed what was officially announced as a "calm night" in which "enemy patrols were repulsed."

French raids were interpreted as a reply to Nazi peace overtures.

Military dispatches reported French operations were expanding, with infantry patrols penetrating deeper into Germany, artillery bombardments increasing in violence and scouting planes lengthening their flights over the Reich.

French army activity has been increasing steadily since Friday, the day Adolf Hitler put forth his plan for peace on German terms.

The French patrols were at work, particularly in the Hornbach salient south of Zweibrücken, pushing their raids deeper into Germany territory.

Big Guns Keep Up Fire

On the northern end of the German-French front big guns of both sides kept up a staccato fire in the Moselle Valley near Luxembourg.

The French air force was reported to have executed scouting flights over the important western German cities of Cologne and Bonn, which are on the Rhine opposite the Belgian and Netherlands frontier. Both cities are behind Aachen where the French have reported detecting German troop concentrations.

No Major Push Yet

One French scout plane failed to return to its base, it was announced, but the rest of the squadrons were said to have made their flights safely.

Although activity increased on the Western front, there still was no sign of a major offensive.

The French high command appeared content to stick to tactics used since the start of operations when they began filtering into Germany's Saar basin at a minimum expense of men and munitions.

Military observers said this fits into a general plan of harassing Germany on land and blockading her at sea until her forces should take the initiative during adverse winter weather or the French-British forces complete their armaments for a spring offensive.

To Continue Fighting

The stepping up of local attacks served a political purpose by apparently indicating the French-British Allies intended to continue fighting rather than accept peace on German terms.

Political sources said Premier Daladier had no plans at present for replying directly to Hitler's speech, since no formal peace proposal had been received either from Germany or through a neutral power.

The Premier told the Foreign Affairs committees of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies last week that his Government was determined to fight for "victory" and "lasting peace."

France looked to Prime Minister Chamberlain's address in the House of Commons Wednesday as the next Allied move.

PATROL PLANES ENGAGE ENEMY IN NORTH SEA

English Suffer No Casualties In Aerial Free-For-All

King George Decorates Airmen During Visit To Home Fleet

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 8—The Air Ministry reported today that British planes shot down one of two German flying boats in a battle over the North Sea and then summoned a boat which rescued the Nazi flyers.

The ministry said the Royal Air Force flyers escaped without casualties, although one of the four patrol planes which took part in the fight was struck by German bullets.

A communique which told of the battle said that it began when a British reconnaisance plane clashed with a German flying boat.

While the battle was in progress, it added, a second German flying boat appeared and a free-for-all was on.

Flyers Send Ship To Rescue

"Shortly afterward two more British reconnaissance aircraft came on the scene," the communique said. "The British aircraft quickly gained the upper hand.

"The first enemy flying boat slipped out of the fight and fell into the sea. Its companion made off.

"After the combat the pilot of one of the Royal Air Force aircraft saw the German crew in the sea clinging to the wreckage of their flying boat. A ship in the vicinity was directed to the rescue and our aircraft resumed its patrol."

Photographs Siegfried Line

A story of three British planes flying over more than twenty miles of the Siegfried Line and taking pictures "at a height rarely exceeding one hundred feet" was told tonight by an official correspondent in France.

The planes were fired at only once—with an ordinary machine gun—the correspondent said, quoting the leader, a young flight lieutenant.

He gave the following story in the flyer's words:

"I was impressed by the obviously unfinished state of the Siegfried Line. It was absurdly easy to pick out, because the grass has not had time to grow again over the scarred earth.

"In many places we saw mounds of freshly thrown up earth and white patches where they had been burrowing in the chalky soil.

Right Over A Huge Gun

"In one place we flew right over a huge gun which a group of men were camouflaging. I could distinctly see them gaping up at us with their paint pots in their hands—apparently unable to move.

"We passed many villages, but I did not see a single civilian inhabitant. Nearly always the streets were quite deserted, though sometimes soldiers were strolling about looking up at us."

The flyer told of seeing "what might have been complete dummy villages" and gun emplacements showing on the fringe of a dense forest.

King Visits Home Fleet

The British press today gave considerable attention to a two-day visit by King George to the home fleet.

Besides visiting the fleet the King went to a fleet airdrome where he decorated airmen reported to have "recently achieved a certain northern sea triumph." He returned to London today.

"I have been much impressed by the keen and cheerful spirit that unites you in a determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion," an Admiralty announcement quoted the King as saying at the conclusion of his visit.

"Your task may be long and arduous," the Admiralty said the monarch added, "but I have every confidence in your ultimate success."

Details of the reported North Sea "triumph" were lacking.

Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, inspected a big Royal Air Force airdrome "somewhere in England" and pronounced the work there "very splendid indeed."

Margarine Requisitioned

August Zaleski, Foreign Minister in the newly organized Polish Government in exile in France, is expected here from Paris Wednesday on an official visit. He will remain for two days for talks with Foreign Minister Lord Halifax.

DUTCH FREIGHTER SUNK OFF ENGLAND

Binnendijk, Mine Or Torpedo Victim, Goes Down In Flames After Explosion

British Craft Rescues Crew Of Vessel Bound From N. Y. To Amsterdam

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 8—The Holland-Amerika freighter Binnendijk, which sailed from New York for Amsterdam September 26, sank in flames in the English Channel early today after an explosion.

The crew of forty-one was rescued by a British examination ship, which answered rocket signals sent up by the 6,873-ton vessel as she went down near Weymouth, British contraband control port.

Capt. W. Moree, of Rotterdam, said he was on the bridge when a "terrific explosion" put the engines and wireless out of commission. He said he was unable to determine immediately whether the ship was sunk by a mine or torpedo. Authorities said there were no British mines in that area.

Reports Ship Struck Mine

The Holland-Amerika Line announced in Rotterdam it had been informed by the Binnendijk's captain that his vessel struck a mine. His message said the vessel went down about midnight Saturday, two hours after an explosion.

"The ship began to sink very slowly," Captain Moree said. "We fired rocket signals, which were answered. Later an examination vessel came alongside and, making fast to our ship, took us all off—the fort,-one officers and crew. We had no passengers.

"We were holed on the port side forward. There was an awful smoke all over the ship," the captain added. He said that until then the passage from New York had been uneventful and "we saw nothing nearing the English coast" for an inspection of the ship's general cargo.

Most Of Crew Asleep At Time

The explosion occurred as most of the men were asleep in their bunks, one member of the crew said. The freighter went down so fast that the last man was taken off, he added.

Seaman Aart Winkelkoff said:

"We felt two shocks or bumps and then there was an explosion. We got into our lifeboats ready to cast off, but an English war vessel took us off. While we were being taken ashore we saw our ship go down in flames."

Two members of the crew suffered leg fractures.

The sinking of the Binnendijk was the first reported since the 876-ton British freighter Glen Farg, which the British Admiralty said Friday had been sunk by a submarine. The Glen

Farg's crew was saved but one seaman died later.

The Binnendijk operated between eastern United States coast ports and Rotterdam and Antwerp. The 400-foot craft was built in 1921.

Britain Calls Hitler's Offer Too Nebulous

'No Peace at the Price of Poland', Press Reiterates; Doubt Italy Will Mediate

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Great Britain, in close consultation with her dominions and with France, deliberated today on a reply to Adolf Hitler's peace offer, against the background of a press chorus of "No peace at the price of Poland."

"Hitler's proposals are so nebulous they must be greatly clarified before they can become even a basis for discussion," the authoritative British Press Association said in discussing the possibility of a British reply when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain goes before the House of Commons on Wednesday for his weekly war review.

"One of Hitler's difficulties is to find a channel through which to submit amplification or clarification of his speech. Signor Mussolini does not seem willing to act as 'post-man.' Hints appear to have been dropped in Berlin that President Roosevelt might be asked to act as intermediary."

In a statement made public today, the deputy Labor party leader, Arthur Greenwood, asserted Britain "would gladly listen to any constructive and sincere proposals for peace, but the truth is that Hitler has offered nothing seriously."

The British press also gave considerable attention to a two-day visit by King George to the Home Fleet. The King went to a fleet air-drome, where he decorated airmen reported to have "recently achieved a certain North Sea triumph."

"I have been much impressed by the keen and cheerful spirit that unites you in a determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion," an Admiralty announcement quoted the King as saying. "Your task may be long and arduous, but I have every confidence in your ultimate success."

Fascists Urge Allies to Take Hitler's Peace

Terms After Bloody War Could Not Vary Much, Says Virginio Gayda

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Fascist press urged Great Britain and France today to accept Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's peace offer.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist journalist, writing in "La Voce d'Italia," said Italy "once again calls the people to face realities and dangers, in the hope they may draw back in time from a fateful precipitation."

"Peace which might be reached after a bloody war on the western front," Gayda continued, "could not be much different from that which Germany proposes today.

"At the end of the war, with millions dead and an incalculable destruction of riches, what would be recovered by the world would be only that which Hitler's speech already put forward as natural conditions of a true European peace."

The newspaper "Il Popolo di Roma" complained that Hitler's proposals had not been given the reception it said they deserved in London and Paris.

Moreover, "Il Messaggero" commented:

"Everything justifies the conclusion that France and Britain's unanimity in considering Hitler's proposals unacceptable is more formal than substantial."

"Il Messaggero" expressed the belief that British opposition was based on unwillingness to accept guaranties from the Hitler regime, but that France was concerned more over German demands for "vital space."

Hitler's arguments, the newspaper said, were "impeccably logical, because they are founded on reality."

ITALY BELIEVED FORMING NEW BALKAN BLOC

Reported Seeking To Offset German-Russian Influence There

Budapest Says Rome Is Helping To Relieve Danubian Tension

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Oct. 8—Italy was reported today to be working actively to protect her Balkan and Danubian interests against any extension of German and Russian influence in that area.

The Hungarian-Rumanian agreement to reduce their frontier forces, and conversations between Yugoslavia and Hungary, were regarded here as signs of progress in this effort.

In some quarters it was believed Italy was seeking to eliminate differences which have divided the Balkan countries preparatory to formation of a bloc under Italian leadership.

Bloc May Sign Pact

In these quarters it was suggested the bloc might take the form of a consultative pact and economic agreement similar to the Rome protocols which once bound Austria, Hungary and Italy.

Fascist circles gave Italy credit for promoting the agreement between Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania to reduce their armed forces.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist writer, said the move was the result of Italian effort to circumscribe the European War.

This development, he asserted, marked the fruition of plans put forward originally at the time of the conference between the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and Foreign Minister Alksander Cincar-Markovic at Venice last April.

Would Settle Differences

Gayda added that under Italian auspices, accords were in prospect settling long-standing differences betwen the three Balkan nations. He said aggravation of the European situation had contributed to the delay in realizing this program.

Italy was believed by some observers to be putting her efforts more strongly than ever behind the project now to safeguard her interests in the Balkans and the Danubian basin against inroads by the German-Soviet Russian combination.

Balkan Nations See New Chance Of Avoiding War

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

Budapest, Oct. 8—Italy was reported today to have offered new friendship pacts to Yugoslavia and Hungary, adding to the relief of tension which has dominated southeastern Europe since the war began.

Italian broadcasts received here said the negotiations, which many observers believed would offer mutual-assistance pacts to the two countries, were under way.

Reports of the negotiations were confirmed semi-officially in Belgrade and similar reports were heard in Bucharest.

Peace Chances Enhanced

With Italian diplomacy so far directed at preserving neutrality in the conflict, the small neutral nations of southeastern Europe saw their chances of staying out of the war heightened by these reported negotiations.

With Germany occupied on her Western front and with Soviet Russia's aims in the Balkans still unknown, diplomats of this section of Europe welcomed prospective collaboration between Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary as a possible counteraction of the German-Soviet bid for domination in the Balkans.

Balkan diplomats said Adolf Hitler's speech Friday declaring Germany and Soviet Russia together would settle all southeastern Europe's problems had spurred Italy to action to establish her own position in a *lebensraum* (living space).

Adherents Expected

Since the small countries of this area dread war more than they relish the thought of getting revenge for some old or fancied wrong, diplomats believed Italy would win adherents on a promise to help maintain the peace and neutrality of the area.

An authoritative Yugoslav source said the current negotiations were "only the beginning of something much bigger than a mere treaty."

Should Yugoslavia and Hungary draw closer to Italy, diplomats said Rumania and Bulgaria might well agree to follow suit.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria agreed last summer to pursue a common foreign policy, while Yugoslavia and Rumania are old Balkan allies, and neither so far has assumed foreign obligations without consulting the other.

Might Expand Quickly

Thus, with Hungary and Yugoslavia as a starter, an Italian-led Balkan front might expand quickly.

Moreover, Italy in recent weeks has taken steps to win the confidence of Turkey and Greece, withdrawing troops from the Greek frontier in Albania.

Other cheering news in the Balkans has been the decrease of armed forces by Rumania and Hungary along their common frontier.

It was disclosed tonight this action had been taken on the suggestion of Yugoslavia.

Doubly cheering to Rumania was the assurance—published in Rumanian newspapers for the first time today—from Moscow that the Soviet intended to make no demands upon Rumania in the negotiations at the Kremlin with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

Rumania apparently was relieved of any immediate threat of a simultaneous invasion from Hungary and Soviet Russia to regain the former Russian province of Bessarabia and the former Hungarian province of Transylvania.

Moreover, Italy in recent weeks has taken steps to win the confidence of Turkey and Greece, withdrawing troops from the Greek frontier in Albania.

The Hungarian trend was shown by the newspapers which continued to publish Italian articles praising Italy for her "political clearsightedness."

One Italian dispatch said, "in Hungary as in Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece, it is recognized that mainly owing to Italy no blood is being shed today in Southeastern Europe."

U. S. Official, Freed by Reds, At Bucharest

Vice-Consul Morton Calls Fate of 6,000 Citizens Fleeing Poland in Doubt

BUCHAREST, Oct. 8 (AP).—William Morton, of Watsonville, Calif., who served as United States Vice-Consul in Kiev, reached Bucharest today after having been detained by the Soviet Army for almost three weeks. Morton came here from Kiev, to which city he was taken by Soviet authorities after the Russian occupation of eastern Poland.

He said a guard was placed outside his door each night at Kiev, but he was well treated by the Russians, who promised to send along his auto which he abandoned in Zaleszczyki on the Rumanian-Polish frontier, when a Russian tank column took that town on Sept. 17.

When Morton left Zaleszczyki for interior Russia only three foreigners were left there, all of them European newspaper reporters.

Morton arranged for two Americans, Cyeslaw Agonis, of Shenandoah, Pa., and Bernard Mazur, of Buffalo, to go to Moscow for eventual departure from the country. They represent a religious organization with headquarters at 199 Clark Street, Buffalo. When the Russians took them into custody they had walked 200 miles from Lwow (Lemberg), Poland, toward the Rumanian frontier, seeking to escape the advancing Germans.

Morton was reticent about discussing conditions in Poland, but said he saw no widespread Polish-Soviet fighting during the occupation. He reported that long lines of exhausted Polish prisoners were marching into Russia.

The fate of about 6,000 Polish Americans, whom he was trying to get out of Poland when the war started, was unknown, Morton said. Morton had been assigned to Brest-Litovsk to work on the refugee problem, but German bombings scattered all the inhabitants of the city before he could send more than fifteen of them out of the country, he explained.

Morton said he believed many children of naturalized Americans, whose citizenship is in doubt, still were in Poland.

Count Albert Dzieduzyski, a Princeton-educated Pole who worked in the American Consulate in Warsaw, accompanied Morton to Bucharest.

2 Ships Sail for Europe Without Any Passengers

Port Lists No Arrivals From Overseas in Quiet Day

The Port of New York yesterday had one of its quietest days since the European war started, with no passengers arriving from Europe and none sailing for Europe. The United States liner American Importer sailed for Liverpool at 12:58 p. m. and the United States liner American Banker sailed for London at 1:19 p. m., both with full cargo but with no passengers. The two ships are prepared to bring about 150 passengers each on their return voyages.

The American Scantic liner Scanpenn docked at 3:30 p. m. at Pier 4, Jersey City, but was without passengers, as it had dropped its 260 passengers from Scandinavian ports in Boston on Saturday.

WAR ISSUE BARRED IN SWISS ELECTION

Commander Limits Campaign of Parties Within Army to Statements of Programs

MOST VOTERS IN SERVICE

Employers Who Threaten to Oust Workers Unless They Get Leaves Are Warned

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 8 (AP)—General Henri Guisan, head of the Swiss Army, today ordered that the European war issue be kept out of the impending political campaign. The election of the National Council is scheduled for Oct. 28 and 29, and will be decided almost entirely by 500,000 men under arms.

General Guisan permitted soldiers to vote as they pleased, but limited each political party's campaign within the army to an official declaration of its program. Nothing may be included in the declaration that attacks the army or is "incompatible with the correct relations between Switzerland and other States."

Political observers pointed out that the war issue was not likely to enter politics anyway, as the Swiss people were represented as giving an "amazing example" of national unity and determined to keep the State officially neutral. Switzerland has French, German and Italian-speaking voters.

The general censured employers who threatened to discharge workers unless they obtained leaves from the army and returned to their jobs. A communiqué said the high command "refuses to consider requests for leaves under pressure of such threats," and warned the army might find it necessary to take steps against such action.

The general successfully fought attempts by party leaders for partial demobilization to allow men to return to factories and farms. After the demobilization proposal was defeated, General Guisan freed some soldiers and their horses and wagons to aid in harvesting and industrial production.

The full strength of the army was maintained, however, at strategic defense points to block any possible German or French attempt to pass through the country.

30,24-3943

30.24-3943

SETTLING BOUNDARY ROW

France and Spain Begin Work on Frontier Question

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 8 (AP)—France, at war with Germany on her eastern frontier, is peacefully arranging a settlement of her southern boundary with Spain.

Delegations from the two countries began work yesterday on tracing the frontier in the region of Saint-Etienne-de-Baigorry, Southwestern France, which has been in dispute.

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Americans in Ireland Are Advised to Sail Now

Envoy Says U.S. Ships May Not Be Available Later

DUBLIN, Oct. 8 (AP).—American Minister John Cudahy tonight advised Americans seeking to leave Ireland to obtain passage on American ships leaving now, as vessels flying the Stars and Stripes may not be available later.

Cudahy emphasized that Americans should travel on either American or neutral ships.

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Ship Ready at Dublin

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 8 (AP).—United States citizens in Northern Ireland desiring to return home were urged in Belfast newspaper advertisements today to telephone to the American consul immediately. An American steamship is being held to take them home.

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Naval Vessels Reach Iroquois "Somewhere In The Atlantic"

Officials Silent As To Position Of Liner Which German Navy Head Said Was To Be Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 8—The navy announced today that the liner Iroquois now is under escort of naval vessels.

Officials would not disclose what vessels formed the escort, nor the position of the liner which the German naval command had advised would be sunk "through a repetition of the circumstances which caused the loss of the steamship Athenia."

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The 6,209-ton Iroquois left Cobh, Ireland, Tuesday with a crew of 275 and 584 passengers, virtually all of whom are Americans.

Naval ships were dispatched to meet her after the head of the German navy, Grand Admiral Raeder, informed the American naval attache in Berlin that, according to information on which he relied, the Iroquois would be sunk when it neared the American coast.

While Admiral Raeder did not say how the Iroquois would be sunk, his reference to the Athenia left the implication that Germany was laying the blame in advance on France or England. Germany has denied that a Nazi submarine torpedoed the Athenia, British liner sunk on the first day of the war.

German Tanker Sails

San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 8 (AP)—The German steamer Havilland, heavily laden with Diesel engine oil, left the harbor at Punta Arenas today with Panama as her announced destination. Because her [illegible]-harbor men said it was an "excessive supply"—news of her departure caused great interest among Costa Ricans.

Arenas

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The Havilland had been in refuge since shortly after Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Turkish Press Opposes Nazis

ANKARA, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Turkish press commented today in strong anti-German terms, giving the impression that if Turkish-Soviet policies are further co-ordinated in the conversations at Moscow, they may not be as favorable to Germany as Berlin may expect.

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costly works of art and tapestries. Art treasures and furnishings had been stored in the buildings by wealthy patrons, including the Duke of Kent.

Fifty fire engines fought the blaze in the vast building, which covers three square miles of floor space.

Submarine Reported Off Coast Of Maine

State Fisheries Commissioner Declares Craft Half Circled His Boat And Headed To Sea

Portland, Maine, Oct. 8 (AP)—Arthur Greenleaf, Maine Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, reported that he had "positively" sighted a partially submerged submarine early today five miles southeast of Portland lightship.

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Officials at the Navy Yard at Kittery said there were no American submersibles in that vicinity.

Greenleaf, making a routine patrol of coastal waters, said he plainly saw the gray outlines of a sub at 2.40 A. M. from a motor boat and that the vessel, which he estimated was 150 feet long, came within fifty yards of his craft, half circled it, then headed out to sea.

Two sea and shore fisheries wardens, Fred Duplissy and Luther Greenleaf, who were with him, confirmed the report.

LONDON, OCT 8-(AP)-SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, LEADER OF THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS, TOLD AN OPEN AIR MEETING AT HACKNEY TODAY "THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE."

SURROUNDED BY STEEL-HELMETED BODYGUARDS, SIR OSWALD SAID:

"THE OTHER SIDE ASKS FOR PEACE. WE HAVE TO MAKE OUR REPLY. THEY WILL NOT LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE BECAUSE THEY KNOW WHAT THE ANSWER WILL BE."

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HE ASKED THOSE WHO WANTED PEACE TO RAISE BOTH HANDS AND SOME OF HIS HEARERS FOLLOWED HIS EXAMPLE.

P926PES

PARIS, OCT. 8-(AP)-A FRENCH GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT 8:45 P.M. (2:45 P.M.) TODAY SAID:

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACKS WERE REPULSED IN THE REGION EAST OF THE MOSELLE.

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RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTION TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF SAARLOUIS. (END COMMUNIQUE.)

M1509PES

Incidents in European Conflict

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dogs capable of being trained as field messengers will be "drafted" into the German Army. Owners of such breeds as shepherds, Airedales, terriers and boxers were ordered to report them, starting tomorrow.

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Britain Requisitions Fats

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced today it had requisitioned all stocks of margarine and cooking fats in England and that future imports would be requisitioned on arrival.

Prices were fixed at not higher than the average level during the seven days preceding Sept. 4. The step was regarded as preliminary to the announcement of rationing of butter, margarine, cooking fats, meat, ham, bacon and sugar.

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RESCINDS PASSPORT RULE

Great Britain Reverses Stand On Bermuda And Bahamas

Washington, Oct. 8 (AP)—Great Britain lifted today the requirement imposed at the outbreak of the war that United States citizens have passports for visits to Bermuda and the Bahamas, British possessions.

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A British Embassy announcement said the new order was effective until further notice.

Fire Mars London Blackout

Blaze in Vast Belgrave Square Store Menaces Art Treasures

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A fire in a large furniture store in Belgrave Square broke the nightly blackout over London's fashionable West End tonight and threatened for a time

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BASEL, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 8-(AP)---THIS IS HOW THINGS ARE GOING ON THE WESTERN FRONT:

TOURISTS HAVE BECOME MORE OF A PROBLEM THAN MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS TO THE DEFENDERS OF SWISS NEUTRALITY.

THE SWISS ARMY COMMAND, WEARY OF THE STREAM OF CURIOUS TOURISTS WHO VISITED THIS SPOT WHERE THE BORDERS OF SWITZERLAND, GERMANY AND FRANCE JOIN AT THE RHINE, CREATED A FORBIDDEN ZONE OUTSIDE BASEL ALONG THE FRONTIER.

AN ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT CROWDS, WHO CAME TO GAZE UP THE RHINE TOWARD GIANT FORTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS, "COMPLICATED FRONTIER CONTROL AND SECURITY MEASURES."

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ADD CHRONOLOGICAL UNDATED SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 8--BINNENDIJK (DUTCH) FREIGHTER, 6873 GROSS TONS, HOLLAND-AMERIKA LINE ANNOUNCED SHIP'S MASTER INFORMED VESSEL STRUCK MINE, BUT OTHER REPORTS QUOTED MASTER AS UNABLE DETERMINE WHETHER MINE OR TORPEDO, CREW OF 41 RESCUED.

MJ759PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 8-(AP)-DEMANDS OF GERMANY'S WAR MACHINE WILL FORCE HER TO POSTPONE THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM THAT WAS TO HAVE MADE THE COUNTRY INDEPENDENT OF OUTSIDE OIL BY 1942, THE U. S. COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT BERLIN PREDICTED TODAY IN A REPORT TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SIGNING OF A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION WAS THE FIRST MODIFICATION, SAID THE REPORT. PREVIOUSLY, OIL IMPORTS HAD DECLINED AS SYNTHETIC GASOLINE PRODUCTION INCREASED AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BECAME SCARCE.

"HOWEVER," SAID THE STATEMENT, "GERMANY, BECAUSE OF HER PRESENT BELLIGERENT STATUS, HER HIGHLY MECHANIZED ARMED FORCED, AND INCREASED INDUSTRIAL NEEDS, MUST NOW ENDEAVOR TO IMPORT PETROLEUM IN GREAT QUANTITIES."

GERMANY'S MAJOR SOURCES OF OIL, IN THIS HEMISPHERE, MEXICO, THE NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES, UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA, HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED BY THE DISRUPTION OF HER OCEAN COMMERCE BY WAR.

THOUGH GERMAN OIL INDUSTRY LEADERS ANTICIPATE A PARTIAL RESTORATION OF THE OIL BARTER TRADE WITH RUSSIA, SAID THE REPORT, THE QUALITY AND ORGANIZATION OF SOVIET OIL SHIPMENTS ARE DOUBTFUL. MOREOVER, WHILE PRODUCTION HAS REMAINED CONSTANT, RUSSIA'S OIL EXPORTS HAVE DROPPED SHARPLY, PARTLY BECAUSE OF INCREASED HOME CONSUPTION.

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NO SOVIET OIL SHIPMENTS WERE MADE TO GERMANY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THIS YEAR, BUT SHIPMENTS FROM THE WEST INDIES TOTALLED 365,471 TONS; MEXICO 279,573; RUMANIA 257,592; UNITED STATES 112,736; VENEZUELA 72,289; AND OTHER NATIONS 123,042.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, OCT. 9)

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UNDATED BELGIAN DEFENSES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BELGIUM IS WORKING 24 HOURS A DAY PLUGGING UP HER DEFENSES IN THE HOPE OF PREVENTING A REPETITION OF HER INVASION 25 YEARS AGO.

A THREE-LINE RING OF STEEL ARMAMENTS, TROOPS AND A CANAL FORM THE LITTLE COUNTRY'S CHIEF INSURANCE AGAINST INVASION.

TO THE WEST, WHERE GERMAN TROOPS MARCHED THROUGH AACHEN (AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE) IN 1914, ARE THE STRONGEST FORTIFICATIONS, WHILE TROOPS STAND GUARD TO THE EAST ALONG THE FRENCH BORDER.

DOTTED WITH ANTI-TANK DEFENSES, THE ONLY GAP IN THE GERMAN BORDER, BELGIAN ADVICES SAID, WAS A SECTION IN THE AMBLEVE RIVER VALLEY NEAR LIEGE. BELGIAN MILITARY LEADERS BELIEVED THIS COULD BE HELD BY TROOPS. PILL BOXES ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED IN THIS AREA, BUT THE EXACT EXTEND OF THE PREPARATIONS ARE NOT KNOWN.

PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT OF BELGIUM SAID WORK WAS GOING ON "24 HOURS A DAY" COMPLETING DEFENSES.

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FRANCE HAS BACKED UP HER BORDER DEFENSES WITH AN EXTENSION OF THE MAGINOT LINE BY A COMPLICATED TRENCH SYSTEM.

A BELGIAN ARMY OF 100,000 MEN STOOD AS A THREAT AGAINST PENETRATION FROM EITHER SIDE. BUT THE PRINCIPAL WORKS ARE THE ALBERT CANAL, WHICH RUNS FROM THE ARDENNES MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTH SEA AT ANTWERP, AND THE LIEGE FORTIFICATION LINE ALONG 55 MILES OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

THE WATER HAZARD WAS BUILT AS A MILITARY STRONGHOLD AND TO FREE BELGIAN SHIPPING FROM DEPENDENCE ON THE NETHERLANDS.

THE LIEGE LINE IS BASED ON FORTRESSES AT EUPEN AND MALMEDY. THEY ARE LINKED BY A SYSTEM OF TRENCHES, BLOCKHOUSES AND MACHINE GUN NESTS.

TWELVE FORTS AROUND LIEGE COMMAND ALL ROADS AND BRIDGES LEADING INTO THE CITY. THE BATTICE FORTS STAND HALF WAY BETWEEN LIEGE AND AACHEN AND AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE LIEGE LINE ARE THE EBBEN-EMAEL DEFENSES LEADING TO THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER ALONG THE MAAS RIVER.

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ENGLISH ASSERT RAIDING PLANES DID NO DAMAGE

Reveal That Reich Naval Squadron Has Escaped From British Patrol.

UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS

Chamberlain Says War Aims Are Unchanged—Will Join Paris in Any Restatement.

LONDON, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Repeated encounters between British warships and German planes in the northern areas of the North Sea were reported by the Admiralty to have occurred today.

The Admiralty announcement declared that the British had suffered no casualties, but that they did not know how the Germans had fared.

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At the same time, "Eyewitness," official correspondent with British forces in France, reported that four British planes had made successful daylight scouting flights along the German frontier from France to the North Sea.

One pair of planes was said to have flown safely through two anti-aircraft barrages.

The Admiralty also disclosed that a German naval squadron had escaped from the British naval patrol off the south coast of Norway yesterday.

"Our forces endeavored to engage it, but darkness enabled the enemy to escape," said an Admiralty communique.

Ships Declared Undamaged.

"During today repeated actions have taken place over the northeast areas of the North Sea between German bombing planes and British cruisers and destroyers," it continued. "No British ships were damaged. Casualties to the enemy are not known."

"Eye-witness" said the planes over Germany had investigated "reports received by headquarters" concerning "the evacuation of important cities, big troop movements near Aix-La-Chapelle (Aachen), significant concentrations of aircraft, and intensive building of fortifications near the Luxembourg frontier."

The correspondent did not disclose what were the findings of the flight, but said the scouting planes had landed in England with photographs taken.

Chamberlain Calls Aims Unchanged.

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Great Britain and France were "in complete accord" as to the purposes of their participation in the European war, which they have frequently expressed, and that any more specific statement of their war aims would be arrived at only through consultation of the two Powers.

Formal peace proposals have not been presented to France, however, and in Berlin it was stated after Hitler's speech that his peace proposals would be given no more formal character.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was in reply to a question by Arthur Henderson, Laborite, who asked "whether it is the policy of his Majesty's Government to publish in due course of time and jointly with the French Government a specific statement of war aims based on principles already enunciated."

"His Majesty's Government and the French Government are in complete accord as to the purposes for which they entered the war," Mr. Chamberlain replied.

"These purposes have more than once been stated by both governments," he added. "No doubt as time goes on, both governments will consider whether their war aims should be stated in more specific form."

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Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Henderson "may take it that any such statement will be made only by agreement between the two governments."

[The British Government has said repeatedly that the principal aims of the war are to "crush Hitlerism" and "to free Europe from the menace of aggression." The restoration of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia also has been listed.]

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent, interposed in the discussion to inquire whether "the Prime Minister is aware that there is a strong and growing demand in the country for a more specific statement on the Government's war aims?".

There were several cries of "No." Mr. Chamberlain gave no answer.

Mr. Chamberlain also disclosed in the Commons today that Lord Stamp, noted economist and director of the Bank of England, has been advising the Government on its economic war plans. He said that Lord Stamp would be president of an inter-departmental committee co-ordinating the work of the various Ministers in planning the economic effort of the country.

No Peace at Price of Poland.

Meanwhile today Great Britain kept her war preparations geared to a high pace, and the press continued to assail Hitler's peace proposals as "nebulous" and to urge a policy barring peace "at the price of Poland."

Widely separated spheres of thought emphasized the reported American reaction as a strong argument against embracing the "peace overtures" which were advanced by the German Fuehrer in his address to the Reichstag on Friday.

'No Guaranties Offered.'

The Liberal Manchester Guardian declared editorially: "A false step now, giving the impression that we are either weak or insincere in our defense of the liberties of Europe, may make it exceedingly difficult to win the sympathy and help of the United States today or tomorrow."

In diplomatic circles speculation on the probable content of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was that he would assert that Great Britain's announced purpose of freeing Europe "from the fear of Nazi aggression" had not been changed by recent developments.

Some observers believed his reply to Hitler would be framed to offset what was considered here as a Nazi attempt to place the blame for a continuance of hostilities on Great Britain and France.

The London Times declared editorially that Hitler had offered no guaranties to keep the peace and concluded: "There is nothing left for Great Britain and France to do but strengthen their resolve to rid Europe of the man and the policy that are the essential obstacle to its peace."

Roosevelt's Past Efforts.

Dispatches from Berlin hinting that Hitler might welcome the intervention of President Roosevelt as a peace mediator were characterized by the press as a "Nazi trap for the United States."

Remarking that heads of the neutral European nations are making no move to intervene, the Times editorial said:

"President Roosevelt, who has made more than one vigorous attempt to substitute reason for force in the relations of the Nazi Government, is certainly not the man to abandon his efforts because of the discourtesy with which Hitler refused them. But he has made no response to the present move, and the American press, irrespective of divisions of opinion on the neutrality bill, shows by its unanimous condemnation of Hitler's speech that it finds no opportunity for his mediation."

The King's Address.

Meanwhile, the nation's armed forces heard King George assert that though "your task may be long and arduous, I have every confidence in your ultimate success."

The King, an Admiralty announcement said, paid a two-day visit to the Home Fleet and inspected a naval airdrome, where he decorated fliers reported to have "recently achieved a certain northern sea triumph." The nature of the "triumph" was not specified.

The Admiralty quoted the King as having told the fleet that he had been "much impressed by the keen and cheerful spirit which unites you in the determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion."

There was little actual news from the war front. An Air Ministry communique last night reported that British planes had shot down one of two German flying boats in a battle over the North Sea. The British flyers summoned a ship which rescued the Nazi airmen, the communique said.

An official "eyewitness" correspondent in France also told of three British observation planes flying over more than twenty miles of the Siegfried Line and taking pictures "at a height rarely exceeding 100 feet." The planes were fired at only once—by a machine-gun—the account said.

Troop Movements Go On.

The movement of British troops from England to France continued unabated in the face of possible peace talk.

There were no brass bands playing as the troops, loaded down with full war kit, proceeded toward secret destinations. In nearly every village, however, railway stations resounded with the singing of war songs as uniformed young Britons said goodby to families and sweethearts. Some of the songs were new, like the ditty, "We'll Hang Up Our Washing on the Siegfried Line," but more popular were the tunes to which another generation marched off to the war twenty-five years ago.

Girls' voices were raised with those of the soldiers in "Tipperary" and sentimental songs, like "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "Irish Eyes are Smiling."

One truckload of troops, riding through an English village in a long column of artillery, lustily roared out the American civil war song, "John Brown's Body."

'Answer With Cannon.'

PARIS, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The French newspapers continued today to reject Adolf Hitler's "peace" offer.

"There is only one reply to Hitler, and that is with cannon," declared Le Figaro.

Russia's move into Baltic affairs and reports that the Soviet Army planned to build a "Maginot Line" facing Germany along the frontier laid down by the two countries in conquered Poland were held up as examples of distrust underlying the Russo-German agreement.

French military informants said today that the principal passages of Hitler's Reichstag speech had been broadcast from the Nazi front-line trenches in both French and German. They described it as an effort to bolster the morale of the German troops and to influence the French soldiers for peace, but said that the French advance guard was "highly amused."

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY ON NAZIS REMAINS SAME

Premier Indicates Hitler's Proposals Have Made No Difference

Importance Of Opinion Of Neutral States Is Emphasized

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Oct. 9—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain indicated today the nation's announced war policy—"smashing Hitlerism" and "ending the fear of German aggression in Europe"—remained unchanged by Hitler's peace proposals last Friday.

Chamberlain avoided a direct answer to a question in Commons on whether Britain and France would publish jointly a more specific outline of terms on which they would make peace.

He replied:

"These purposes have more than once been stated by both governments. No doubt as time goes on, both governments will consider whether their war aims should be stated in more specific form."

Importance Of Neutrals

Both press and official circles emphasized the importance of neutral opinion.

The influential London *Times* declared that neutrals would insist that "no possibility of conciliation be neglected."

It also said the only way in which Hitler could "prove his sincerity" would be to submit to the international conference he proposed the "whole subject matter in dispute," including the future of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* declared: "Let us by all means state our terms for a peace conference," and the *Evening Star* said the present situation "gives us an opportunity not for dickering with Hitler, but for stating our war aims to the world."

Governments Confer

The British and French governments were in consultation on a reply to Hitler's peace overtures. Chamberlain was expected to speak when he gives Parliament his weekly war report Wednesday.

The flow of troops to the front continued and the government intensified war economic efforts. Lord Stamp, noted economist, was appointed president of the Interdepartmental Committee on coordination and two other economists were named to assist him. They were Henry Clay, economic adviser to Bank of England, and H. D. Henderson, former secretary to the economic advisory council.

Lloyd George To Outline Peace Policy Thursday

London, Oct. 9 (*AP*) — David Lloyd George today called a private meeting of the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction for Thursday, when he is expected to outline his peace policy.

The *Daily Mail* commented that "the council has been revived after languishing for many months for Mr. Lloyd George to test the support for a national peace campaign."

V. H. Finney, secretary for the council, said that Lloyd George had called the meeting "to consider the further development of the stand he has taken in recent speeches and articles on the war situation."

No "Patched Up Peace"

Last Tuesday, Lloyd George warned against "a mere patched up peace," and said such problems as "the claims of Italy" would have to be considered. "We have nothing to fear and perhaps everything to gain by taking time," he said. He urged making Russia a "friendly neutral" and not a "hostile neutral."

His remarks provoked a heated argument in which Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, said they would "hold out to the world as a 'suggestion' surrender."

Nazi 'Tyranny' Called Foe

LONDON, Oct. 9 (*AP*).—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, today told an audience of 3,500 German Jewish refugees that Great Britain's aim in the war was to rid Germany of "tyranny."

NAZIS REPORTED BELIEVING PEACE AROUND CORNER

Look to Roosevelt to Act and Say Hitler's Hand Is Extended.

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Germany waited confidently today for the peace which many of her people believed to be "just around the corner."

The Nazis gave two reasons for their hope that the end of Polish resistance in the east forecast an end to European hostilities. First, they said, Adolf Hitler's hand was open to anyone who would clasp it in peace; and second, they looked to President Roosevelt for mediation.

Nazi news reports have declared that the proponents and opponents of revision of the American neutrality act have both expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's assuming the role of peacemaker for Europe.

[Mr. Roosevelt has let it be known he has nothing to say for the present. Authoritative Washington sources have indicated that the United States was continuing its policy of willingness to aid in a settlement of European economic and disarmament questions, but that it would not be drawn into Europe's political issues.]

'Favorable Impression.'

Nazi officials have emphasized Hitler's readiness to accept a peace initiative from the American President, and the press has been filled with accounts of "the deep and favorable impression" left throughout the world by the Fuehrer's address to the Reichstag on Friday, last

With no official answer yet from Great Britain or France, however, and army communiques still reporting only minor activity on the western front, German officialdom enjoyed its first week end of leisure in five weeks.

The Fuehrer, who has spent much time in travel, particularly on the eastern front, since the German forces invaded Poland on September 1, was still in Berlin.

There was no sign of activity within the Chancellery, however, and even customary Government press conferences were lacking.

Authorized persons said they had nothing new to add to the question of peace or war, that Hitler had made his statement and that now it was up to neutrals and the belligerents on the other side to make the next move.

The Supreme Army Command said in a communique this morning: "In the east, the advance toward the border separating the regions of interest was continued. In the west, there was local scouting troop activity and minor artillery on both sides. In the air there was only a little scouting plane activity.

SOVIET PRESS BACKS NAZIS' PEACE DRIVE

Charges Allies Are Going Back to Middle Ages in Fighting Ideologies.

RUSSIA TO SUPPLY REICH

But Doesn't Specify Goods It Will Ship—Finland Prepares to Face Soviet Demands.

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia threw her weight behind Adolf Hitler's peace gestures today in an editorial in the Government newspaper Izvestia, accusing Great Britain and France of "returning to the Middle Ages" for waging war to "exterminate Hitlerism."

At the same time it was announced that Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had reached a quick decision last night with leaders of a German trade delegation.

The delegation arrived only yesterday to expedite an increase in trade between Russia and Germany under the recent formal trade and credit agreement between the Nazi-communist partners. It was not specified what goods were involved.

Besides the German delegation, Russia was host to the Foreign Ministers of Turkey and Lithuania and expected a third guest, former Premier Juho Kusti Paasikivi of Finland within the next twenty-four hours as she pushed forward her bargain-driving campaign on Russian frontiers from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea.

Scores Allies' Stand.

Izvestia asserted that the Anglo-French arguments that the war must be prolonged to crush Hitlerism "makes us return to the gloomy middle ages when devastating religious wars were carried on for the purpose of the extermination of heretics and people of different religions.

"It is impossible," the newspaper declared, "to exterminate any idea or any opinion by fire and sword. One may respect or hate Hitlerism or any other system of political opinions. This is a matter of taste. But to begin a war for the 'extermination of Hitlerism' means to admit to criminal silliness in policy."

Izvestia said that the rapid "disintegration" of Poland was "irrefutable proof that its lack of vital power removes the causes for continuation of the war in western Europe."

It continued:

"Even the blind can now see that the Polish State cannot be restored to its former shape and on its former territory. Still the war by

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Great Britain and France against Germany is being waged under the slogan of restoration of Poland.

Want War Ended.

"Therefore, continuation of the war cannot be justified by anything and constitutes a senseless slaughter. Termination of this war would meet the interests of the peoples of all countries."

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's speech last week was described as a "real, practical basis for negotiations for an early conclusion of peace."

Izvestia asserted, however, British and French newspapers "demand that Hitler's peace proposals be given no consideration, and that war be continued until the aims which Great Britain and France set for themselves when entering the war be fully accomplished."

The ruling classes of Great Britain and France, it said, "have never displayed too great readiness to shed blood or, which is the main thing, bear the expenses for any ideological purpose.

"Declarations of lofty principles and ideas usually served to camouflage mundane and material aspirations. Naturally the question suggests itself . . . whether the slogan of a struggle against 'Hitlerian spirit' and 'Hitlerian ideology' does not camouflage different aims suggested by the aspiration of ruling circles . . . for consolidation of their world domination."

Shaw is Quoted.

The editorial quoted an article by George Bernard Shaw as saying, "the war in Poland is over. As Poland's cause is lost we have no further excuse for continuing the war."

"One must admit that Bernard Shaw is right in many respects," it commented.

"But for whose benefit is this war being waged for domination of the world?

"In any case, it is not for the benefit of the working class. The working class can only suffer in such a war."

The editorial charged the British and French "ruling classes" with attempting "to protect their colonies against German claims and enjoy unshared control over the explicitation of hundreds of millions of colonial slaves."

Placing Blame on Allies.

It said "attempts to neglect the peaceful proposals of Germany" mean "to assume responsibility for further development of war, and in consequence, for the tremendous number of victims and the destruction connected with war."

Russian newspapers printed dispatches from Tallinn, Estonia, asserting Lithuania was eager for the agreement she is negotiating with Russia and for "Soviet protection against imperialist countries."

Helsinki dispatches saying Finland was taking "extraordinary" defense measures also were given prominence.

Diplomatic observers said Russia, partner with Germany in eastern Europe, apparently was striving to strengthen her position in all possible directions while Europe's other major Powers were occupied with war.

Interest centered on the impending Finnish negotiations. Like Estonia and Latvia, which already have granted Russia important concessions in non-aggression agreements, Finland is dwarfed by her huge neighbor. But the Finns were expected in diplomatic quarters to put up more of an argument than their neighbors in northern Europe.

Reported Seeking Backing.

Foreign circles said Finland was seeking the diplomatic backing of Sweden and Germany, and probably would be supported by Sweden. (In Stockholm, however, there was no confirmation of the report the Helsinki Government had requested Sweden's help.)

Informed Moscow sources foresaw Finnish acceptance of any reasonable Soviet proposals, but predicted Finland would balk at paying too high a price for an agreement.

Belief was expressed here that Russia might seek the unfortified islands of Lanvansaari and Seiskar, which control the approaches to Leningrad through the Gulf of Finland.

If, however, Russia should ask control of the Aaland Islands, it was believed Sweden would back Finnish objections and solicit German support. The islands, lying between Finland and Sweden, are unfortified, but their possession would give Russia power over Finnish and Swedish shipping and might threaten Stockholm. Germany's interest would be in her heavy imports of Swedish iron, timber and other products.

Pact Already Exists.

A Finnish-Russian nonaggression agreement already exists, and economic issues between the nations have been discussed previously through normal diplomatic channels.

A communique issued yesterday after the conference of the Russian Foreign Commissar with the German delegation, headed by Karl Ritter, former German Ambassador to Brazil, said that the Nazi-Communist partners had agreed to realize their program of economic collaboration "at rapid pace and on a large scale."

The announcement by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said "in particular, agreement was reached that the U. S. S. R. should immediately begin supplying Germany materials and Germany filling orders for the U. S. S. R.

"It was agreed in the course of conversation that the economic program concerning which an understanding had been reached during the last visit of the (German) Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to Moscow would be realized by both parties at rapid pace and on a large scale."

Mystery still enveloped the talks, or lack of talks, between Russia and Turkey. The Turks were believed to be moving carefully between Great Britain, on one hand, and Russia and Germany on the other, trying to offend neither. The Turks, courted by both sides, are in a different position from the smaller nations which have been summoned to Moscow.

Carries Finland's Hopes.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, Finland's heavy-set, stern-looking Minister to Sweden, was expected to carry the hopes of his freedom-loving countrymen to Moscow to meet the Soviet giant, which in less than a month has absorbed part of one European republic and brought dark hours to three others.

Dr. Paasikivi, who is 69 years old, who helped fix boundaries of the young Finnish republic in 1920 as chief delegate to the Russo-Finnish conference at Dorpet, will personify the determination for independence of 4,000,000 Finns.

It was said he would leave by train, accompanied by technical experts of the Finnish Foreign Office.

While Government officials insisted no demands had been received from Moscow and the invitation mentioned only "economic and political questions," many Finns were becoming uneasy.

The Finnish Foreign Minister, Eljas Erkko, reported as declining to make the trip, said in an interview with the Stockholm newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, the "only thing that happened is the Soviet Government asked if the Finnish Government was willing to exchange opinions about political and economic problems without mentioning what those problems are."

Mr. Erkko described this as "the normal procedure" and added the "Finnish Government could not but say yes."

"Finland has declared in many ways and has made it clear the country wants to stand as a neutral and does not want to be directly bound through a pact to any group of big Powers," the Foreign Minister was quoted as saying.

Dr. Paasikivi planned a last-minute consultation with Government leaders at Helsinki.

Informed circles at Helsinki said they feared demands would be made for the establishment of Soviet bases, since earlier trade discussions between the two governments broke up when Russia reportedly attempted to insert extraneous political matters.

Agitation caused in northern countries by Dr. Paasikivi's impending visit was shown in an editorial in the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet.

The newspaper said:

"Moscow's designs on Finland are followed with the greatest interest in Sweden. The nature and extent of the Soviet demands from Finland are not known, but the Moscow authorities must remember Finland is not a mere border State, but a northern country whose entire history, politics and culture belong to the West. If the Soviet thinks she can treat Finland as she has the Baltic countries recently it will arouse . . . not only Scandinavia, but also the whole civilized world, and not least of all the United States."

Meanwhile, it was said here that 4,000 Russian troops were concentrated on the Estonian border, ready to march in Tuesday to man naval and air bases which Estonia recently granted the Soviet under a mutual assistance pact. Nearly 16,000 more troops were scheduled to follow, and 20,000 were to go to similar bases in Latvia.

Russian-Latvian Pact Will Be Ratified Today

Red Troops to Man Bases, but 'Mutuality' Is Stressed

RIGA, LATVIA, Oct. 9 (AP).—The Russian-Latvian pact, giving the Soviet Union air and naval bases in Latvian territory and bringing thousands of Red soldiers into Latvia, will be ratified tomorrow, Foreign Minister William Munters announced today.

Commenting on the pact, he said Russia and Latvia chose to embody their agreement in the form of a mutual assistance pact "because it expresses the will of both states to maintain peace and the status quo on the Baltic shore."

Munters declared the pact corresponded with the "political realities which Latvia under the circumstances must take into consideration."

Terming the agreement mutually advantageous, Munters said Latvia gets help in the form of armaments and war materials from Russia, while Latvia gives the Soviet Union "strategic privileges on its territory, such as naval bases, sites for coast defense batteries and a number of flying fields."

"These strategic privileges," Munters said, "will restrict in no way the normal life of Liepaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau), since the respective zones will be precisely defined by the agreement.

"Inasmuch as the military bases cannot remain unprotected, the Soviet Union also is permitted to maintain troops in the base areas and the vicinity of the flying fields, the strength of whose garrisons also is fixed by the agreement."

Recalling that European Russia has few outlets to the sea, Munters said: "The efforts of the Soviet Union to strengthen its position in the east Baltic coastal area are understandable."

Staff of Polish Embassy Quits Russia for Finland

Presence of Japanese Envoy at Farewell Stirs Comment

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP).—The staffs of the Polish Embassy and of three consulates in Soviet Russia left here today for Finland, hoping eventually to reach Great Britain or France.

A large delegation from the foreign colony, diplomatic circles including the United States Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, and Japan's Ambassador, Shigenori Togo, bade them good by.

The presence of the Japanese envoy in the group of well-wishers caused comment, since representatives of Germany and Italy, anti-Commintern pact partners of Japan, were absent.

PADEREWSKI BACKS POLES' NEW REGIME

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Pianist Pledges Support of Government in Exile.

PARIS, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The Polish embassy announced tonight that Ignace Paderewski, former Polish Premier, had give his support to the new Polish Government in exile set up in France.

In a letter to Premier Wladyslaw Sikorsky, the famous pianist-patriot declared he joined in the "common and ardent desire to serve our glorious and unhappy country."

One of Gen. Sikorsky's first acts upon becoming Premier on September 30 was to write Mr. Paderewski, who is living quietly at Lausanne, Switzerland, asking him as the "most brilliant incarnation of the heart, spirit and genius of millions of Poles" to approve the new Government.

Mr. Paderewski, who is forbidden by the Swiss to take part in any political activities, sent the reply to Paris by a special messenger.

POPE INTERVIEWS POLE

Warsaw's Ambassador Is Received in Audience.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII received in audience today the Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, Casimir Papee.

STOCKHOLM-OCT-9.

SIMILAR NEGOTIATIONS WERE REPORTED PENDING WITH ESTONIA. APPROXIMATELY 63,000 GERMANS IN LATVIA AND 16,500 IN ESTONIA ARE INVOLVED.

FINLAND HAS CALLED UP ADDITIONAL RESERVISTS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SERVICE TO STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL NEUTRALITY."

THE HEAD OF THE FINNISH DELEGATION TO MOSCOW SPEAKS RUSSIAN, GERMAN AND SWEDISH, IN ADDITION TO FINNISH, AND HAS MET RUSSIANS ON MANY OCCASIONS.

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HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BODY WHEN FINLAND WAS A PART OF RUSSIA. AS A MEMBER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, HE SERVED IN THE REPUBLIC'S DIET FROM ITS FOUNDING UNTIL 1936, WHEN

HE BECAME THE ENVOY TO STOCKHOLM.

HE WAS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF FINLAND'S STATE BANK 20 YEARS AND HEADED MANY ECONOMIC DELEGATIONS. HE BROUGHT FINLAND'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES IN 1917.

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Alphonse Is Rude To Friend Fritz

PARIS, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—French troops reported today that Germans raised a huge sign over blockhouses on the Rhine near the town of Neue Breisach which read: "French comrades, don't fire on your German friends."

The report added that the "sign suffered greatly from French bullets."

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Sweden, Facing Baltic Threats, Braces Defense

100,000 Reserves Ordered Retained in Army; First Bomb Shelters Begun

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (AP).—The first bomb-proof shelters in Sweden were under construction at Stockholm tonight and about 100,000 Swedish army reserves were orderec to remain in service as disquiet developed in northern Europe.

The neutral countries about the North Sea and Baltic are strengthened their ties in view of a threat to their Baltic trade, and showed sharp concern over the impending conversations at Moscow between Soviet Russia and Finland.

"Because of changes in the foreign situation, the government has ordered that those military men who should have left the service Oct. 15 shall remain in service until further notice," said a Swedish government communique tonight. The order concerns the class of 1938 and other men mobilized on Sept. 2. No official figure of the number involved was given out, but it was estimated by military observers that about 100,000 men would be affected.

Swedish authorities estimated they could place 600,000 men with different degrees of military training in the field if necessary. The regular army strength before the European crisis was estimated at 60,000 men.

The air raid shelters, ten or twelve of them ordered by Stockholm civil authorities, were the first ever started in Sweden.

On the Swedish-Finnish frontier tonight, the whole Torne Valley, an area of about 4,000 square miles, was blacked out in air-raid practice.

Reports from Haparanda, in northern Sweden, said Finnish aviation forces practiced bomb attacks and anti-aircraft exercises all day on the Finnish side of the frontier. The Swedish authorities followed suit in Haparanda and in scattered villages. The blackouts will continue until further notice, it was said.

In Copenhagen, the newspaper "Nationaltidende" asserted the Finnish-Russian negotiations were "not a problem for Finland only, but one for the whole north." It added: "The problem is so much more dangerous because negotiations with Moscow are only a link in a bigger process which is of greatest danger for the north and for the whole of Europe."

The paper said the Nordic people owed thanks to Finland because it once stopped a "Bolshevik expedition into Europe." Since then, the paper pointed out, political and economic ties between Finland and the Scandinavian countries have been strengthened. The paper added that a "blow against Finland would be felt as a blow against the whole north."

Three Nations Confer

As Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Finland's Minister to Sweden, completed preparations for a journey to the Soviet capital to receive Russian proposals, delegates of Norway, Sweden and Denmark arrived at Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, to discuss ways of maintaining commerce. The delegates were seeking a way to circumvent war dangers to commerce in the Baltic and North Seas and to keep trade as nearly as possible at the normal level.

Lieut.-Col. Dryssen, the Swedish delegate, said: "Adoption of new trade routes offers considerable difficulty, since it obviously is harder to transport big shipments by rail than by boat, and that is why the northern nations must get together to solve the common problem."

The Finns were inclined to make a point of the fact that Dr. Paasikivi's plans called for a trip to Moscow by train rather than by plane. Airplanes were used by representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in their journeys to and from Moscow after they were invited by the Soviet government to engage in conferences. Traveling by train the Finnish party probably would not arrive at Moscow before Wednesday morning. Dr. Paasikivi was expected to make his return trip by the same comparatively slow means.

Observers here expected no early conclusion of the Russian-Finnish conversations such as marked those involving Estonia and Latvia. Finnish officials insisted that Russia had made no demands but merely had extended an invitation to exchange opinions about political and economic problems, which were not named.

The Finns pointed out that they were going ahead in the mean time with border fortifications. Finland called up additional reservists last week for "extraordinary service to strengthen the national neutrality."

Germany "Not Concerned"

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP).—Authorized sources here said today that Finland's relations with Russia were no concern of Germany. Questions raised by Russia's invitation to the Finnish government to send a plenipotentiary for negotiations were said to be solely "problems of neighborly relations, which really do not concern Germany."

(Reports from Moscow Sunday night said Finland was seeking diplomatic aid from both Sweden and Germany to forestall any "excessive" demands from Russia. Sweden denied receiving such a request.)

Procope Pledges Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—Minister Hjalmar Procope said today that Finland "will stand firm behind its policy of neutrality, will refuse to join any bloc of large nations, but is willing to negotiate with Russia."

The Finnish envoy made this statement to reporters after conferring with R. Walton Moore, counselor of the Department of State. Asked what Finland would do if requested to make the same kind of military concessions to Russia as those made by Latvia and Estonia, Procope replied: "In that case, Finland would stand firm."

He added that there was no reason why Finland should not negotiate with Russia, since she had always sought to remain on good terms with the Soviet government.

German Beheaded As Foreign Spy

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Herman Krueger, 47, civil service employee in Kiautschau, was beheaded today for treason.

He was convicted of divulging State secrets to an undisclosed foreign intelligence service with which he was in contact in 1938.

Vast German Migration Begun

Ships Arrive in Estonia to Move Minority —Talks Are Under Way in Balkans.

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The steamships Oldenburg and Utlandshoern arrived here today to assist, it was reported, in transplanting German minorities now residing in Estonia.

A German commission was also said to be on route here to discuss details of the repatriation program.

Similar activity was reported with regard to the German populations in Latvia and Lithuania.

Planning in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—In line with one of Adolf Hitler's declarations in his Reichstag speech of last Friday, Germany was at work today on plans for negotiation with the smaller Baltic States for the immediate transfer of their German minorities to some section of the Reich.

The chief difficulty appeared to be the question of how to recompense these Germans for the property, especially real estate, which they would leave behind, and how to effect the transfer of their capital assets without embarrassing the economy and finance of the Baltic States on the one hand, and Germany on the other.

In his Reichstag speech on Friday Hitler said Germany's most important task in Poland was the establishment of "a new order of ethnographic conditions, that is to say, a resettlement of nationalities." The problem, however, was not restricted to Poland, he added in declaring that "the east and south of Europe is to a large extent filled with splinters of the German nationality, whose existence they cannot maintain."

Some May Not Wish to Move.

Reich officials estimated that there were 60,000 Germans in Latvia, from 15,000 to 20,000 in Estonia and 40,000 in Lithuania, the countries under immediate consideration for repatriation negotiations. Some German families were said to have moved to the Reich without waiting for an official settlement of the problems involved.

Latvia, it was understood, estimated the value of possessions in German hands there at 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (about $600,000,000).

Another question to be settled was that of German families claiming to have lived in the same place for centuries and not desiring to migrate. There was no clear answer to the question whether Germany would disinterest herself in such persons or whether possible injury to them would still excite the wrath of Hitler as Protector of all the Germans.

All signs pointed to the fact that Germany and the Baltic States would act quickly and decisively on the matter of transfer of Germans and not wait for details which would only retard the operations. Some form of option would be granted these Germans, however, it was said.

The question of transferring Germans out of Soviet Russia would be taken up considerably later, it was intimated.

Out of the Balkans, Too.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Widely published Bucharest dispatches said today that the German Government has been conducting secret discussions for several weeks with the Balkan nations relative to transplanting southeastern European minorities to Germany.

These dispatches said that a plan had been advanced whereby Germany would pay the cost of transporting as many of the 2,000,000 Germans now living in Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary as wish to settle in what were western Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

Soviet Russia was said to have informed Germany confidentally that to make room for repatriated Germans in these areas, she would admit Czechs and Slovaks who were willing to emigrate to Russian farms or industrial areas.

The latest census figures place the number of Germans in Rumania at nearly 800,000, of which 225,000 reside in Transylvania, 280,000 in Banat, 80,000 in Bukovina and 100,000 in Bessarabia.

Hungary's German population is placed at 600,000 and Yugoslavia's, from 600,000 to 700,000.

Italy Active.

Sharing attention with the Bucharest dispatches were reports that Italy had offered new friendship treaties to Hungary and Yugoslavia. These reports were confirmed semi-officially in Belgrade, while similar rumors were likewise heard in Bucharest. Italian radio broadcasts heard here also said that negotiations were under way.

In diplomatic circles it was said that Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech last Friday declaring that Germany and Russia would settle jointly all of southeastern Europe's problems had speeded Italian action to protect her own Balkan and Danubian interests. Usually reliable Yugoslav informants said that the Italian negotiations were "only the beginning of something much bigger than a mere treaty."

[Associated Press dispatches from Rome contained no official confirmation of these reported negotiations. Some persons, however, advanced the belief that Italy was seeking to eliminate the differences which have divided the Balkans preparatory to forming a bloc under Italian leadership. This bloc, it was suggested, might take the form of a consultative pact and economic agreement similar to the Rome protocols which once bound Austria, Hungary and Italy.]

With Italian diplomacy thus far aimed at preserving neutrality, the small southeastern nations saw their chances of staying out of the war enhanced by the possibility of some sort of pact with Italy.

Grim-Faced Finns Chant Anthem As They See Envoy Off

OCT 10 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Finland, Oct. 9—Grim-faced citizens of this northern republic thronged Helsinki's railway station tonight to say farewell to the Finnish delegation, Moscow-bound for "economic and political negotiations."

When Juho Kusti Paasikivi, who heads the delegation, appeared on the platform, the crowd with bared heads began to sing.

Women with trembling lips clung to the arms of husbands, brothers, fathers and sons as the words of the Finnish patriotic hymn resounded under the high roof of the station.

"Never shall our land bow before the foreign tyrant," they sang.

Envoy Perturbed

Paasikivi, watching the efforts of his fellow-citizens to restrain their emotions, all but chewed his lips in an effort to govern his own.

A moment before leaving, Paasikivi, who led the nation as Premier through the period when it was establishing its independence from Russia in 1918-1920, clasped the hand of Premier Cajander, who stood nearby on the platform.

He then waved his hat to the crowd, which remained bareheaded and continued singing.

Looks For U. S. Aid

Premier Cajander, asked for comment, said: "It's hard to say anything at such moments as this," and then, after a long pause, he added:

"But we Finns hope that Americans will watch our coming negotiations closely. The sympathy and moral support of America has never gone unappreciated in Finland, and we trust that now, too, America will watch what happens and judge the results according to civilized standards of justice."

Paasikivi was accompanied by Col. A. A. Paasanen as technical adviser and by the political chief of the Foreign Office, J. A. Nykopp.

30-24-3949

30.24-3949

Exodus Is in Full Swing

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 9 (AP).—A great exodus of Germans from the Baltic states was in full swing tonight, with a big fleet of German vessels pressed into service to carry settlers from countries passing under Russian dominance to territories newly added to Adolf Hitler's reich.

Ten German steamers already were in Riga's harbor. Four others were at Liepaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau). All were loading emigrants from Latvia, with their belongings. Four other vessels arrived at Tallinn, Estonia, to take Germans from that country. Lithuania has a common border with Germany, and emigration from that country may be handled by rail.

Repatriation was obligatory only in the case of German citizens. In Latvia these number only 4,500. Latvian citizens of the German race, however, were estimated here to number 56,000, of whom 38,000 are residents of Riga. (The population of Riga in 1935 was 385,000.)

Latvia's largest newspaper estimated the value of German holdings in Latvia at 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (nominally $600,000,000). It was said that some rich Germans apparently controlled much of the country's industry and had vast real estate holdings. It was generally believed in Riga that about half of the Latvian Germans, chiefly young people, would emigrate.

The semi-official newspaper "Rits" said that German wanted to establish clear relations with all neighbors to eliminate possible trouble over minorities. Some observers, however, said Hitler was thinking rather of ideological and social changes likely to follow Russia's increasing influence in the Baltic.

German organizations in Latvia were reported co-operating enthusiastically with Hitler's scheme to repatriate German settlers. One organization, the German Community in Latvia, in an announcement to its membership, said:

"Our group will leave the region it has called home. It regards with pride the four centuries of its development in this country. But the great homeland has now presented a new duty. Firmly bound together, we will settle and participate in the development of the eastern region won back by the Reich.

"This resettlement will take place in the closest co-operation between the Latvian and German governments. We gaze with proud anticipation on the new historic mission which has come to us and we want to measure up to the expectations placed in us."

Visitor to Prison Camps Says Poles Want to Work

Red Cross Official Saw Four Allied Flyers as Captives

GENEVA, Oct. 9 (AP).—Dr. Marcel Junod, International Red Cross official visitor to German prison camps, said in a report released here that all Polish prisoners in three camps he inspected had asked for work. He added that many prisoners already had been released for work on farms in Germany.

The first camp visited, Dr. Junod said, was Itzehoe, thirty-five miles from Hamburg, where he said he found 900 Polish officers, 200 orderlies, two British and two French aviators. The second was at Bromberg, with thirty-two officers, 600 soldiers and 2,500 civilians, all Polish. The third was at Harmenstein, near Neustettin, with 1,500 Polish prisoners of various ranks.

Dr. Junod said the German Red Cross and German military authorities had co-operated fully during his visits.

Balbo's Paper Bitterly Assails Friends of Reds

Asserts Fascists Were 'Born Anti-Communist'; Violent Against 'Living Monsters'

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP).—The newspaper "Il Corriere Padano," owned by Air Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, declared today in an editorial that Fascists were "born anti-Communist and are determined so to remain."

While Balbo owns the paper, he takes no part in its active direction. The editorial, signed by Nello Guilici, director of the newspaper, was interpreted as a rebuke to some Italian papers which printed favorable articles about the Soviet Union after the development of the new German-Russian partnership.

"Il Corriere" demanded "not a gram of esteem, not an ounce of sympathy for the Bolsheviks."

"For us," the editorial said, "they are and always will be tragic clowns, professional frauds, models of coarse bestiality and living monsters in the service of the most lunatic, infamous degradation that universal history records."

"Il Corriere" said it objected especially to a sympathetic sketch of Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov, Soviet War Commissar, published by a Rome magazine.

Labeling Voroshilov "a sinister personage," the newspaper accused him of complicity in "felonious massacres, executions and horrible, wholesale carnage in accordance with his own whims or those of his master."

"Naturally Voroshilov and his comrades, like all Russian Bolshevik carrion, don't mean anything to us," it went on. Whether they glorify or slaughter one another is their business. At most it would mean a few less criminals abroad in the world.

"But that in Italy a Voroshilov legend should be attempted which competes with the legend of Garibaldi—this positively cannot be." (Giuseppe Garibaldi was a famous Italian patriot of the nineteenth century.)

NAZIS FREE BRITONS

Would Arrange an Exchange of Nationals.

LONDON, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Information announced tonight the receipt of word from Berlin authorities through the United States embassy that the release of three British consular officials had been ordered.

L. G. Bayliss, Vice-Consul at Hamburg, and two other consular employees were transferred from prison to hotels, but will be detained in Germany pending the arrangement of a reciprocal exchange.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Danish radio stations picked up an S O S at about noon (6 A. M. Eastern standard time) today from the 2,026-ton Finnish freighter Indra, owned by the Vastik Steamship Company, Ltd., of Aabo. The message said only "S O S mine," after which nothing was heard.

Danish Schools To Begin Later

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Because Denmark wants to economize on electric current and coal consumption, school children will get an extra hour of sleep during the 1939-40 school year.

Officials announced today schools will open at 9 A. M. instead of the customary 8 A. M. starting November 1. Denmark imports most of her coal supply.

French for First Time Report General Operations in West

Tell of Big Scale Activity of Patrols and Announce Successful Attack on U-Boat —Daladier Answers Hitler Tomorrow.

PARIS, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—For the first time since the war started five weeks ago, an official French communique today gave indications that more or less general operations were under way on the western front.

The communique described German patrol activity as "very great" and said it was taking place all the way from the Moselle River valley on the extreme end of the front to Saarbruecken, where the Saar River bends back from Germany into France.

A French patrol boat was reported by the communique to have attacked "an enemy submarine with success."

It did not say whether the undersea boat was sunk or captured.

The communique, also for the first time, reported artillery action along the whole northern flank.

Daladier to Address Nation.

The War Ministry announced that Premier Daladier had decided to broadcast a speech to the nation tomorrow as the result of Adolf Hitler's peace speech of last Friday.

M. Daladier's address will be broadcast on a nationwide French hookup at 8 P. M. (2 P. M. New York time).

Formal peace proposals have not been presented to France, it was said here, and in Berlin it was stated after Hitler's speech that his peace proposals would be given no more formal character.

Before the announcement of his speech, Mr. Daladier conferred today with Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the Franco-British land forces.

Germans Take Offensive.

French military dispatches declared that the German forces had taken the offensive in limited areas along the western front.

The action, it was said, was apparently designed to take prisoners to question for information concerning the French military strength and plans. German attacks were reported near Saarlouis, Saarbruecken and along the Nied River.

Units of the French tank corps were credited with turning back German attempts to retake captured positions inside Germany.

More Deputies Arrested.

In Paris, meanwhile, the War Council announced the arrest yesterday of twenty-six of the seventy-two former Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies on charges of violating the decree dissolving the Communist party and forbidding Communist propaganda. The arrests, it was said, were based on a letter sent to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, urging a public session of Parliament for a debate on "immediate peace."

Sixteen of the Deputies were arrested in Paris. The others, taken into custody in the provinces, are being sent to the capital.

The arrest of two Alsatian Deputies, who long have advocated autonomy for the frontier facing Germany, was disclosed tonight. The Deputies were Joseph Rosse and Marcel Steurmel, both members of the Independent Popular Action party. They were reported to have been arrested at their Alsatian homes.

Rosse, forty-seven-year-old former school teacher and newspaper editor, was criticized by Nationalist Deputies last April for articles attacking Great Britain. He was censured at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee on April 19 for alleged autonomist activities which Deputies said were exploited by a German propaganda service.

The official War Ministry communique issued at 10:10 A. M. today said:

"At the end of the day of the eighth (October 8) and during the night there was activity by elements in contact in the lower valley of the Nied and to the south of Saarbruecken."

German artillery fire and increased patrol skirmishes from Saarbruecken west to Luxemburg had led French military observers to predict earlier today a possible big-scale Nazi offensive soon against that section of the Maginot Line.

Nazi Offensive.

Observers said their predictions of an early Nazi offensive were strengthened by the let-up of heavy rains in the fighting zone and reports that German veterans of the Polish invasion were being stationed in great numbers in the Saarland facing the French line.

Most of the German artillery fire was south and southwest of Saarlouis, between Saarbruecken and Luxembourg. The French replied steadily. They asserted that their troops repulsed a series of German "surprise attacks" east of the Moselle River.

With the clearing weather, French planes were said to have made observation trips over the western German cities of Cologne and Bonn, which are on the Rhine opposite Germany's Belgian and Dutch frontiers.

One French scouting plane failed to return to its base, it was announced.

It was estimated that the allied blockade had brought about the seizure of 400,000 tons of commodities meant for Germany. A large part of this was said to have been oil, and French informers said that Germany had only a six-months' fuel reserve.

NAZIS ATTACK FRENCH ALONG 35-MILE FRONT

Open Extensive Drive All The Way From Moselle To Saarbrücken

Germans Reported Throwing Larger And Larger Units Into Fighting

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 9—The French high command reported tonight that the Germans were attacking all the way from the Moselle river to Saarbrücken on the most extensive front brought into simultaneous action since the war started five weeks ago.

Besides the fighting on the thirty-five-mile front, the night communique said an artillery duel covered the entire northern flank of the Western front, from the Moselle to Lauterbourg, where the French-German frontier joins the Rhine.

German Attacks Increasing

Shells screamed overhead as German patrols extended their contact with French advance guards from near the Luxembourg border to Saarbrücken, central key of Nazi defenses between the Moselle and the Rhine.

The German attacks obviously were increasing in strength day by day.

French official reports of the last few days have told of repulsing German patrols in surprise attacks against various sectors.

"Great Activity" Reported

Tonight the communique said there was "very great activity of enemy patrols between the Moselle and the Saar."

A French success in sea warfare was reported by the communique, which said a French patrol boat had attacked "an enemy submarine with success."

The Germans were believed by observers to be throwing larger and larger units into the fighting on the Western front.

Military observers reported twenty-four hours ago that the Germans were using units as large as companies, supported by machine gun and anti-tank units, for their advance patrol work.

French observers considered it too early to say whether a long-expected German offensive was yet underway, but the communique left little doubt that one of the heaviest actions of the war to date was in progress.

Study Troop Dispositions

French and British scouting planes were endeavoring to verify reports of German troop dispositions in order to determine the significance of the increasing German activity.

Changed tactics of German artillery caused some French observers to believe a limited German offensive might be starting. German batteries for the first time began trying to silence French artillery just behind the front lines.

This counter-battery work during the World War came to be expected as the preliminary to an attack.

Until now German artillery has been firing in front of its lines to prevent French advances, or training its fire on French communication lines and concentration points in the rear.

Bad Weather Coming

It was pointed out by military observers that a German offensive probaby would have to be undertaken within the next three weeks, for then the weather is likely to turn bad.

Such an offensive, they said, probably would be limited to objectives which the Germans would have a chance of taking quickly.

On the political front, Premier Daladier prepared to broadcast a reply at 8 P.M. (2 P.M. E.S.T.) tomorrow to Adolf Hitler's Danzig speech. Political circles expected the address would emphasize France's refusal to discuss any terms which involve recognition of Poland's partition.

The French meanwhile disclosed the Germans had "bombarded" their lines on the Western front with selected sections of Hitler's speech.

Verbal Bombardment

The Germans mixed words with bullets, the French said, by following up their verbal bombardment through loud speakers with a series of localized infantry attacks.

The Germans used the same technique perfected in the Spanish civil war, during which almost daily broadcasts from opposing lines became commonplace. French advance outposts reported the broadcasters concentrated on portions of Hitler's Reichstag speech, which stressed friendship for France.

"The Germans erected loud-speakers alongside machine guns and anti-tank cannon," French reports asserted.

Heavy German guns which had been shelling French positions stopping firing when the broadcasts in German and French began. The loud-speakers were so powerful the French reported they could be heard far behind the firing line.

Hunt For Reds Pressed

Meanwhile, French military police pressed a nationwide search for missing Communist leaders after the arrest of two Alsatian Deputies long known for advocating autonomy for their frontier province.

Those arrested were Joseph Rosse and Marcel Steurmel, members of the independent Popular Action party.

Rosse, 47, a former school teacher and newspaper editor, was criticized by Nationalist Deputies as long ago as April for articles attacking England. He was scored informally at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee then for autonomist activities which certain deputies asserted were exploited by the German propaganda service.

Leaders Not Yet Caught

Although thirty-seven former Communist Deputies have been arrested for attempting to reform the outlawed party under the name of the Workers-Peasants party, the leaders have not yet been taken into custody.

A thorough search of the houses of relatives of Communists who fled from police today located Jean Duclos, brother of Jacques Duclos, Communist Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies who fled with other outlawed party chiefs a few hours before an order for their arrest was issued.

BERLIN CALLS UP RESERVE CLASSES

Berlin, Oct. 10 (Tuesday) (AP).—Posters appeared on all billboards today signed by the Chief of Police stating that the classes of 1911 and 1912 had been called up "without public notification."

The posters said the call to those who had not received the order by today must nevertheless report immediately to police stations.

They further announced that all members of the Reserve (Ersatz-Reserve Zwei) and militia (Landwehr Zwei) may be used in labor battalions. These men largely are untrained and in most cases over the usual military age. They are requested to report at precinct police stations not later than Oct. 15.

3 Nazi Bombers Forced Down After Battle Over North Sea

Norwegian Admiralty Says German Planes And British Warships Fought Off Southern Norwegian Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Oct. 9—The Norwegian admiralty said tonight that British warships and German bombing planes clashed today in an air-sea battle in the North Sea off the southern Norwegian coast.

Details of the fight were not given, but three German planes made forced landings in the North Sea area shortly after the engagement. The British said none of its warships was damaged.

The Norwegian admiralty said sounds of great cannonading were heard from the North Sea on the island of Utsira off Haugesund. The admiralty reported it had been informed by the British navy that the British ships and German planes were in a battle but no further report was made.

Tried To Sink Plane

The Oslo *Aftenposten* said a German bomber was forced to land off the south coast, where the crew was rescued by a Norwegian pilot boat and taken to Rekefjord, considerably south of where the cannonading was heard.

The *Aftenposten* reported the German flyers attempted to sink the plane but failed and it was towed to the coast. Later a Norwegian warship took the four flyers, all uninjured, to Egersund.

Two two-motored German bombers landed in the vicinity of Esbjerb on the southern Danish coast. Another was reported driven off by Danish anti-aircraft guns at Aabenras, near the German border.

Warships Sighted

The Bergen *Morgenavisen* reported warships were seen off Utsira during the battle. Cannonading also was heard at Haugesund but police there said they had no details.

Gunfire likewise was distinguishable by the inhabitants of Algory island, forty miles south of Bergen, where fishermen saw smoke on the horizon in the direction of the cannonading but did not see the ships.

BELGIAN BORDER LIKE WAR ZONE

Countryside Bristles With Defensive Armaments.

CONSTANT VIGIL BY PATROLS

Children at Play on Road Cross and Recross German Border.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The Belgian-German frontier, which was the first theater of war in 1914, today is a scene of "armed peace" as the Belgians stand ready to resist any possible invader.

A tour from Liege to the frontier points near Aachen (Aix-La-Chappelle), Malmedy, Saint Vith and nearby posts produced a picture not unlike a country at war.

To protect itself, this neutral country, partly mobilized, must barricade roads, have tank traps and barbed wire ready, and must man forts. Guards and armed patrols must keep a steady watch in wooded areas, scouting many roads winding in and out of the twisting border.

Over on the German side, little can be seen beyond a peaceful countryside similar to the Belgian country. Although the Siegfried Line parallels the frontier it is a distance back and residents simply wave vaguely and say "It's back of the hills."

Children Ignore Frontiers.

A typical frontier scene was found at Tulje, Belgian customs post on the Liege Aachen road. The highway is obstructed by hastily erected barriers through which cars must weave slowly. Guards inspected passports, but asked for no special permits and permitted visitors to stroll at will up the road toward Germany.

Half a mile away hung a huge Belgian flag, and beyond it was a white line on the road guarded by two German soldiers in helmets, great coats and military boots. Rifles on shoulders, they stood across the highway and back of them flew a Nazi flag with its black swastika.

Many children who played unconcernedly on the road passed back and forth from country to country, stopping to chat with the guards. In one house situated between the frontier posts a little girl leaned over a window sill and sang at the top of her voice.

Although this is a strategically important military area, all homes here are occupied. Cows which grazed all through the district seemed more numerous than soldiers. Few automobiles passed the frontier although several bicyclists rode through without a challenge.

Farther south near Saint Vith, where the countryside is heavily wooded with pine and the terrain is hilly, the problem for a motorist strange to the region was to stay in Belgium without driving into Germany by mistake.

Farm Roads Guarded.

Near Shoenberg and Lommersweiler, little frontier posts on rough country roads, Belgian highways ran through German territory and German railroads into Belgium. There was ample evidence that Belgium was prepared against surprises in this area, as even little farm roads had frontier barriers and guards.

The German side at this point appeared deserted except for occasional military patrols which watched over the area, soldiers said.

Generally, Belgium appeared to be preparing to slow down any motorized advance along the frontier by obstructing and wiping out roads up to prepared lines of defense guarded by a miniature Maginot Line. Camouflaged underground forts with gun casements visible from the road in some areas marked the line Belgium has long prepared.

Frontier areas show advanced development of air-raid defense with trenches and underground shelters. No evidence was seen that civilians had been taken out of these areas.

FINNISH FREIGHTER IS VICTIM OF MINE

Crew Believed Saved by Nearby Vessels.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—Rescue boats from the Netherlands reported that the Finnish freighter Indra, 2,026 tons, sank today after striking a mine off the island of Terschelling.

Only wreckage of the sunken freighter was found, but the entire crew of the Indra was believed to have been rescued by nearby Finnish ships which proceeded on their way, Netherlands sailors said.

Blast Damages English Ship

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP).—The British Press Association said tonight that the 9,462-ton Royal Mail Lines motorship Loch Goil, outward bound with cargo, "was damaged off the English coast as the result of an explosion" last Friday night. The agency said a skeleton crew was left in charge of the anchored vessel, and the remainder of the crew of sixty-four was taken ashore. There were no casualties.

29 Rescued From Ship Aground Off England

Captain Of Greek Vesse Blames Accident On Absence Of Lights To Guide Craft

London, Oct. 9 (AP)—Twenty-nine members of the crew of the 5,210-ton Greek steamer Mount Ida, which went aground off the east coast of England, were rescued tonight by lifeboat from Cromer.

Shore searchlights stabbing the blackout aided the rescue in a heavy storm. The Mount Ida went aground thirty-two miles east of Cromer early Monday.

Capt. Nicholas Mavroleon, said the ship grounded because there were no lights to guide it.

Ships Stopped Three Times

BOSTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—The Swedish motorship Fidra reported that she had been stopped three times during the ocean crossing, twice after shots were fired across her bow, as she arrived today loaded with wood pulp.

Capt. H. O. Brink said German U-boats fired shots in order to stop the ship to halt on Sept. 14 off the coast of Sweden, and a day later in the North Sea. A British cruiser, he said, stopped the Fidra off the Shetland Islands. In each instance, he said, officers boarded the ship to examine her papers.

30 Americans Missing In Athenia Case Listed

Owners of Torpedoed Liner Put Total Loss at 112

GLASGOW, Oct. 9 (AP).—The number of persons missing in the sinking of the Athenia, British liner torpedoed on Sept. 3, the day Great Britain entered the European war, was placed at 112 tonight by the ship's owner, the Donaldson-Atlantic Line. Thirty Americans were lost.

The line announced the missing Americans were (all addresses not available):

John Bernard, twenty-three years old; Peter Chanaf[illegible]; Herbert Bowl[illegible]; William Brown, sixty; Sarah Burdett, fifty-one; E. Campbell, thirty-seven; Arthur Fisher, sixteen; Cora Gilroy, forty-one; John Gilroy, seven; George Graham, two; Helen Hannah, thirty-seven; Ellen Harrington, sixty-three; Robert Harris, twenty-one; Ellen Howland, sixty-five, Elkridge, Md.; Bridget McErlean, thirty-eight; Ray MacFarlane, nineteen; Margaret McCloorty, seven; Alexander Nicol, forty; Edith Nicol, thirty-three; Marian Nicol, nine; Alexander Park, forty-nine; Annie Quine, fifty-seven; Gertrude Reed, fifty-eight; Alice Robinson, forty-four; Fred Tinney, thirty; Madeline Tinney, twenty-seven; Sara Warenreich, thirty-nine; Matilda Wilkes; Jonathan Wilkes, eight, and David Wright, sixty-three.

2 SWISS SOLDIERS KILLED

Caught as Mined Bridge Near German Frontier Blows Up

ST. GALLEN, Switzerland, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Swiss Army General Staff announced today that two soldiers were killed when a mine under a bridge on the Rhine Canal, south of Lake Constance, near the German border, exploded and destroyed the span.

Military authorities began an investigation.

IROQUOIS LANE PATROLED

Coast Guard Plane Seeks Trace of Submarine Off Maine

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 9 (AP)—As the American refugee liner Iroquois neared the United States tonight, navy officials declined to say whether a search was under way for a strange submarine reported yesterday as sighted within striking distance of the vessel's normal course.

A Coast Guard plane from the airbase at Salem, Mass., flew over an

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area south of Portland where the undersea craft was reported seen by Arthur R. Greenleaf, Maine's Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, but Coast Guardsmen described the flight as a routine patrol.

The Iroquois is scheduled to reach her pier at West Eighteenth Street tomorrow afternoon, officials of the United States Lines said yesterday.

They pointed out, however, that since the statement was made in Germany that the vessel would be sunk, all communications between Captain Edgar A. Chelton, master of the Iroquois, and the United States Lines had to go through the Navy Department.

No message from Captain Chelton was received by the United States Lines during the day and if the vessel meets with bad weather or fog approaching the coast it may be delayed until Thursday. The vessel is carrying 566 Americans.

ANOTHER NAZI SHIP FLEES MONTEVIDEO

Freighter Sails Secretly and Without Permit.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The maritime authorities announced today that the 3,670-ton German freighter Borkum had sailed secretly from the outer harbor without a permit, an act which makes the vessel a pirate under international law.

The Borkum had been anchored in the outer harbor since the start of war in Europe. Another German ship, the Gonzenheim, departed similarly three weeks ago.

International law classifies as pirates all ships failing to obtain clearance permits.

WINDSOR'S CHATEAU

Duchess Offers It as Home for Convalescing Officers.

PARIS, Oct. 9 (A. P.).—The French Government was understood today to have approved a plan of the Duchess of Windsor to establish a convalescent home for British officers in her Riviera chateau at Cap d'Antibes.

The Windsors, it was said, will pay all expenses of equipping the home and will meet the operation costs, which are expected to amount to approximately $75,000.

The Duchess was believed to be planning to be hostess to the first group of British wounded. On a recent trip to the Riviere, she selected nurses for the home. The British army will supply the physicians.

Incidents in European Conflict

Danish Children Are Gainers

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 9 (AP)—Because Denmark wants to economize on electric current and coal consumption, school children will get an extra hour of sleep during the 1939-40 school year.

Officials announced today that schools would open at 9 A. M. instead of the customary 8 A. M., starting Nov. 1. Denmark imports most of her coal supply.

Moratorium in Bohemia

PRAGUE, Oct. 9 (AP)—A moratorium on foreclosure of mortgages to March 31, 1940, was decreed by the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia today, but it will not apply to Jews or Jewish firms.

Luxembourg Costs Down

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 9 (AP)—While taxes and food prices soared in most of Europe, the Duchy of Luxembourg, which has no taxes, announced today that living costs for September were below the previous month. Reduced prices for potatoes and the stationary price of butter accounted for the drop, although some foods were slightly higher.

Vesuvius Is Blacked Out, Too

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9 (AP)—How famous old Vesuvius, Italy's active volcano, was brought into line when it refused to cooperate during blackouts of Naples was told tonight by a Baltimorean just back from Europe.

When Naples was blacked out as a precaution just before the war started, he said, Vesuvius shot its flames skyward as usual, a beacon any airman might follow directly to the Naples area. The next time the air alarm sounded, Italian war planes zoomed up and laid a smoke screen around Vesuvius.

Basel International Bank To Function Despite War

Chief Worry Is Whether New U. S. Head Will Take Office

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 9 (AP).—The Bank for International Settlements, created to solve the financial chaos left by the World War, was described today as likely to continue actively in its function as a clearing house despite the present war and heavy withdrawals by various central banks.

One of the few things worrying the big international bank's president, Dr. G. W. Beyen, of the Netherlands, appeared to be whether his successor, T. H. McKittrick, an American banker, was coming to Europe to take over the job. McKittrick, former director of the National City Bank of New York and Genoa, Italy, has been named to take over the office in 1940.

The bank's last statement showed 493,410,000 Swiss gold francs (about $161,142,500) had been left on deposit by central banks, including the Reichsbank. "We are not a political institution interested in politics," Dr. Beyen said. "We are simply a gigantic clearing house for central banks of all nations and so long as two member banks continue to exist we will work."

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BASEL, OCT. 9.

DR. BEYEN SAID THE BANK CREATED TO HANDLE REPARATIONS PAYMENTS HAD NOW BECOME A CLEARING HOUSE FOR ALL LARGE CENTRAL EUROPEAN BANKS. HE SAID THE EUROPEAN WAR "SIMPLY MEANS WE HAVE A TREMENDOUS JOB OF WORLD-WIDE IMPORTANCE TO TEND TO AFTER THE WAR IS OVER."

ALTHOUGH GERMANY HAS OBTAINED FAR MORE THAN ITS ORIGINAL HOLDINGS OF SHARES IN THE INTERNATIONAL BANK BY TAKING OVER THOSE OF AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE FREE STATE OF DANZIG, DR. BEYEN SAID THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF THE REICHSBANK EITHER CONTROLLING OR DESIRING TO CONTROL THE BASEL INSTITUTION.

"GERMANY, LIKE OTHER MEMBERS, HAS EVERY REASON TO AID US FOR HER OWN BENEFIT," HE SAID.

THE PRESIDENT SAID GERMANY PROBABLY WOULD NOT RECEIVE 2,000 SHARES HELD BY THE POLISH CENTRAL BANKS SINCE THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ESTABLISHED AT PARIS WOULD OBJECT.

"THAT'S A CASE FOR THE WORLD COURT--NOT FOR ME," DR. BEYEN DECLARED.

HE SAID THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WOULD MEET IN BASEL NEXT MONTH, BUT ADDED THAT DUE TO THE WAR PROBABLY ONLY THE HEADS OF CENTRAL BANKS OF NEUTRAL STATES WOULD ATTEND.

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BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, OCT. 9--(AP)--REPEATED CLASHES TODAY BETWEEN BRITISH WARSHIPS AND GERMAN BOMBING PLANES IN THE NORTHEAST AREA OF THE NORTH SEA WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE ADMIRALTY WHICH SAID THERE WERE NO BRITISH CASUALTIES.

THE ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED NO DETAILS OF THE ENCOUNTERS AND SAID

IT HAD NO INFORMATION AS TO HOW THE GERMANS FARED.

A GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON OF UNDISCLOSED STRENGTH WAS ASSERTED TO HAVE ESCAPED A BRITISH NAVAL PATROL OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF NORWAY YESTERDAY.

"OUR FORCES ENDEAVORED TO ENGAGE IT," THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED, "BUT DARKNESS ENABLED THE ENEMY TO ESCAPE."

SCOUTING ACTIVITY BY BRITISH PLANES OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE WESTERN FRONT WAS REPORTED BY "EYEWITNESS," THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE.

"EYEWITNESS" SAID FOUR BRITISH PLANES HAD MADE SUCCESSFUL DAYTIME FLIGHTS ALONG THE GERMAN FRONTIER FROM FRANCE TO THE NORTH SEA. ONE PAIR OF PLANES WAS SAID TO HAVE FLOWN SAFELY THROUGH TWO ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES.

THE PLANES SENT OVER GERMANY WERE SAID BY "EYEWITNESS" TO HAVE INVESTIGATED REPORTS RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS OF "THE EVACUATION OF IMPORTANT CITIES, BIG TROOP MOVEMENTS NEAR AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (AACHEN), SIGNIFICANT CONCENTRATIONS OF AIRCRAFT, AND INTENSIVE BUILDING OF FORTIFICATIONS NEAR THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER."

ALTHOUGH THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE SCOUTING PLANES LANDED SAFELY IN ENGLAND WITH PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON THEIR FLIGHTS, THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THEIR FINDINGS.

ON THE HOME FRONT, BRITAIN MAINTAINED AN UNYIELDING STAND IN HER WAR OF WORDS WITH ADOLF HITLER AND WATCHED CAREFULLY THE EFFECT OF EACH MOVE ON OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IT WAS PURCHASING THE WHOLE OF STAPLE CROPS GROWN IN BRITAIN FOR NEXT YEAR'S HARVEST AT PRICES TO BE FIXED "IN THE LIGHT OF PREVAILING CIRCUMSTANCES." THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY ANNOUNCED IT HAD BOUGHT ENOUGH SOLE LEATHER TO KEEP ARMY SHOD WELL INTO NEXT YEAR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF CLOSING STORES FOUND TO BE "GROSSLY PROFITEERING."

WORKERS IN THE BEDDING TRADE ASKED TWOPENCE (ABOUT FOUR CENTS) AN HOUR "COST OF LIVING BONUS."

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID A GROUP OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES WHO HAD BEEN MOVED TO THE COUNTRY COMPLAINED THAT LIVING CONDITIONS THERE WERE UNSATISFACTORY.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMPLAINED TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER THAT NEW TAXES PROVIDED IN THE WAR EMERGENCY BUDGET WERE BOUND TO SLOW UP TRADE. #

LONDON, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ANNUAL NATIONAL RAT WEEK WOULD BE HELD THIS YEAR "NOTWITHSTANDING THE WAR." THE MINISTRY ASKED EVERYONE TO KILL ALL THE RATS THEY COULD FROM NOV. 6 THROUGH NOV. 11. #

PARIS, OCT. 9-(AP)-A FRENCH HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT 8:40 P.M. (2:40 P.M. EST) TONIGHT SAID:

"VERY GREAT ACTIVITY OF ENEMY PATROLS BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND SAAR.

"ARTILLERY ACTION ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE MOSELLE TO THE RHINE.

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"AT SEA, ONE OF OUR PATROL BOATS ATTACKED AN ENEMY SUBMARINE WITH SUCCESS." (END COMMUNIQUE)

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PARIS—OCT-9

INCREASING GERMAN ACTIVITY LED ALLIED MILITARY OBSERVERS TO SAY THE NAZIS POSSIBLY WERE PREPARING TO LAUNCH A LIMITED OFFENSIVE TO RE-CAPTURE GERMAN TERRITORY NOW HELD BY THE FRENCH BEFORE WINTER STARTS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE FRENCH SAID, GERMANY BEGAN COUNTER-BATTERY FIRE WHICH CAME TO BE EXPECTED DURING THE WORLD WAR AS A PRELIMINARY TO AN ATTACK.

SUCH FIRE IS DESIGNED TO DESTROY ENEMY ARTILLERY BATTERIES BEFORE THEY CAN FIRE ON ADVANCING INFANTRY."

UNTIL NOW GERMAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN CARRYING OUT THREE ASSIGNMENTS:

(1) FIRE IN FRONT OF THEIR LINES TO PREVENT A FRENCH ADVANCE.

(2) FIRE ON FRENCH COMMUNICATION LINES TO PREVENT THE BRINGING UP OF SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS.

(3) HARRASSING FIRE BY HEAVY ARTILLERY AGAINST FRENCH CONCENTRATION CENTERS IN THE REAR.

THE CHANGE IN NAZI ARTILLERY FIRE, THE INCREASE IN SIZE OF PATROLS AND THE WIDENING OF SECTORS IN WHICH THEY WERE OPERATING WERE BEING CAREFULLY STUDIED BY THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND FOR INDICATIONS OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID IT WAS TOO EARLY, HOWEVER, TO DRAW ANY CONCLUSIONS. THEY POINTED OUT THERE WERE ONLY THREE WEEKS OF OCTOBER LEFT BEFORE WINTER SETTLES DOWN OVER THE SAARLAND AND PALATINATE AND IF THE GERMANS WERE CONSIDERING AN OFFENSIVE IT LIKELY WOULD BE LIMITED TO OBJECTIVES WHICH THEY MIGHT HAVE A CHANCE OF TAKING QUICKLY.

BY MELVIN K.WHITELEATHER

BERLIN, OCT 9-(AP)-THE NAZI GOVERNMENT HAD THREE LINES OUT IN THE EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC WHIRL TONIGHT DURING A MILITARY AND POLITICAL LULL AS ADOLF HITLER AWAITED RESPONSE TO HIS PEACE APPEAL.

THESE LINES WERE:

(1) NEGOTIATIONS WITH MOSCOW FOR QUICK DELIVERY OF RAW MATERIALS.

(2) STARTING OF A GIGANTIC PLAN TO REPATRIATE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMANS LIVING IN EASTERN EUROPE.

(3) ENCOURAGING OF NEUTRALS TO STEP IN AND TAKE THE LEAD IN FORMING A PEACE BLOC TO HALT THE WAR.

MEANWHILE, THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND IN A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ONLY MINOR ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND CONTINUED CLEANING UP OF POLAND.

THE EMPHASIS NAZIS WERE PLACING ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF RECEIVING RAW MATERIALS FROM SOVIET RUSSIA WAS BROUGHT OUT IN TONIGHT'S PRESS IN CONNECTION WITH THE START OF DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW BY THE GERMAN TRADE MISSION.

NEWSPAPER HEADLINES REPORTED "IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES" WERE TO BE MADE BY THE RUSSIANS.

(AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN MOSCOW SUNDAY NIGHT SAID AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED "THAT THE U.S.S.R. SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BEGIN SUPPLYING GERMANY MATERIALS AND GERMANY FILLING ORDERS FOR THE U.S.S.R.")

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO REVEALED IT WAS WORKING OUT DETAILS WITH ESTONIA AND LATVIA FOR INDEMNIFICATION OF SOME 80,000 PERSONS OF GERMAN EXTRACTION TO BE BROUGHT BACK AS A PART OF HITLER'S VAST

PLAN TO REPATRIATE GERMANS LIVING IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

(A REPORT FROM TALLINN, ESTONIA SAID GERMAN STEAMSHIPS ALREADY HAD ARRIVED TO ASSIST IN TRANSPLANTING GERMAN MINORITIES RESIDING IN ESTONIA. A GERMAN COMMISSION WAS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE REPATRIATION PLAN.

(AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM RIGA, LATVIA, SAID GERMANY WOULD OPEN NEGOTIATIONS SHORTLY FOR BRINGING BACK PERSONS OF GERMAN BLOOD RESIDING IN THAT COUNTRY.)

ALTHOUGH SOME GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BACK FROM THE BALTIC STATES, SUCH A MASS MIGRATION RAISED FINANCIAL PROBLEMS WHICH THE REICH WAS ATTEMPTING TO SETTLE WITH THE SMALLER NATIONS.

LATVIA, IT WAS REPORTED, ESTIMATED THE VALUE OF POSSESSIONS OF GERMAN PEOPLE THERE AT 1,500,000,000 REICHSMARKS (ABOUT $600,000,000).

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN INFORMED QUARTERS THAT LITHUANIA, WHICH WAS ABOUT 40,000 GERMANS, WOULD BE DRAWN INTO THE PLAN LATER.

SPONSORS OF THE PROGRAM ALSO FORESAW THE RETURN EVENTUALLY OF GERMANS FROM RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND HUNGARY.

(REPORTS PUBLISHED IN BUDAPEST SAID SECRET DISCUSSIONS OF THE TRANSPLANTING OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN MINORITIES TO WESTERN POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HAD BEEN CONDUCTED BY GERMANY AND BALKAN NATIONS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.)

THE NAZI VIEW OF THE MIGRATION WAS EXPRESSED BY THE SEMI-OFFICIAL DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, WHICH SAID IT PROVES "GERMANY IS A LONG WAY FROM MISUSING GERMANS SETTLED FOR A LONG TIME IN MANY EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR IMPERIALIST PURPOSES OR TO HELP CREATE POSSIBILITIES FOR INTERVENTION.

"IT SIMULTANEOUSLY ALLAYS FEAR AND CHARGES OF GERMAN HEGEMONY IN EUROPE.

"ON THE CONTRARY, IT UNDERSCORES GERMANY'S DESIRE VOLUNTARILY TO LIMIT HERSELF--A FACT BROUGHT OUT BY THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA."

SINCE HITLER'S ADDRESS TO THE REICHSTAG LAST FRIDAY, IN WHICH HE MADE HIS PEACE OFFER, THE NAZI GOVERNMENT HAS REMAINED QUIET, GIVING NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE PLEA AND POSSIBLY TAKE THE LEAD IN PROPOSING AN ARMISTICE.

(THE FRENCH WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED PREMIER DALADIER WOULD BROADCAST A SPEECH TUESDAY NIGHT IN ANSWER TO HITLER.)

COINCIDENT WITH THE MILITARY LULL, THE PUBLIC PRESS HAS PRINTED FEWER ATTACKS ON BRITAIN AND FRANCE. ITEMS WHICH MIGHT BE OFFENSIVE TO A NEUTRAL COUNTRY HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED.

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BOLZANO, ITALY, OCT. 9-(AP)-THE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN RESIDENTS FROM THE SOUTH TYROL PROVINCE OF BOLZANO IS WELL UNDER WAY, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY IN AN ARTICLE IN ARTESIA AUGUSTA WRITTEN BY GIUSEPPE MASTROMATTEI, PREFECT OF THE PROVINCE.

(LAST JULY GERMANY AND ITALY REACHED AN AGREEMENT FOR REPATRIATION OF SOUTH TYROL GERMANS. THE LATEST POPULATION FIGURES THEN SHOWED THE POPULATION OF SOUTH TYROL, RENAMED ALTO ADIGE BY THE ITALIANS, AT 300,000, OF WHICH 200,000 WERE GERMAN-SPEAKING ITALIANS, 90,000 ITALIANS OF ITALIAN SPEECH AND 10,000 FOREIGNERS, MOSTLY GERMANS.)

"THE FIRST DEPARTURES HAVE TAKEN PLACE AND OTHERS WILL OCCUR GRADUALLY AS PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE TRANSFER ARE SETTLED," THE ARTICLE SAID.

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"THERE IS NO DANGER, NO [redacted] WORRY EITHER GENERAL OR INDIVIDUAL. ONLY GERMAN CITIZENS RESIDING IN ALTO ADIGE ARE OBLIGED TO RETURN TO THE REICH WHILE ITALIAN CITIZENS OF GERMAN ORIGIN MAY DECIDE IN AN ABSOLUTELY VOLUNTARY MANNER WHETHER TO REMAIN IN ITALY AS GOOD CITIZENS OF THE KINGDOM OR BECOME GERMANS BY EMIGRATING TO THE COUNTRY OF THEIR ORIGIN.

"ITALIANS OF GERMAN ORIGIN ARE NOT COMPELLED, THEREFORE, TO CHANGE THEIR CITIZENSHIP NOR IS ANY OF THEM OBLIGED TO LEAVE ALTO ADIGE AS ALSO NONE OF THEM WHO [redacted] WISHES TO REMAIN A FAITHFUL ITALIAN CITIZEN WILL BE REMOVED TO OTHER ITALIAN PROVINCES OR TO TERRITORIES BEYOND THE SEAS."

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LISBON, OCT. 9--(AP)--- PORTUGAL'S RESPECT FOR HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE BRITISH-PORTUGUESE ALLIANCE AND HER DESIRE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN THE EUROPEAN WAR WERE STRESSED BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY BY BOTH PRESIDENT GENERAL OSCAR CARMONA AND PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR.

THE ASSEMBLY MET TO HEAR PRESIDENT CARMONA'S STATEMENT ON THE COLONIAL TOUR HE HAS JUST CONCLUDED.

CARMONA SAID IN HIS MESSAGE, WHICH WAS READ BY DR. ALBERTO REIS, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY, THAT THERE WAS "A SPECIAL REASON" FOR PORTUGAL'S CONCERN OVER THE CONFLICT--- "THAT IS THAT ENGLAND IS INVOLVED, OUR CENTURIES-OLD ALLIES TO WHICH, IN [redacted] FIDELITY TO OUR HISTORY AND THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR PEOPLE, WE WISH TO STRESS OUT FRIENDSHIP IN THESE DIFFICULT AND DISTURBED HOURS."

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EMPHASIZING EUROPE'S "LATIN CHRISTIAN" CIVILIZATION THE PREMIER AMIDST CHEERS OF THE ASSEMBLY SAID:

"WE CANNOT BELIEVE THAT A NATION LIKE RUSSIA WHICH DISOWNED SUCH PRINCIPLES COULD PRETEND TO COME TO HELP RE-ESTABLISH THEM IN WESTERN EUROPE."

SALAZAR PAID TRIBUTE TO "POLAND'S HEROICAL SACRIFICE AND PATRIOTISM." HE SAID PORTUGAL WOULD COOPERATE IN WORKING TO-

WARD PEACE [illegible] MEN CONVINCED OF THE USEFULNESS OF [illegible] HER EFFORTS.

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BY WITT HANCOCK

MOSCOW,OCT.9-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA BACKED GERMANY TONIGHT IN HER DRIVE FOR PEACE IN EUROPE AND AT THE SAME TIME SOUGHT TO CONSOLIDATE HER MILITARY, TERRITORIAL AND ECONOMIC GAINS IN A DIPLOMATIC CHAIN STRETCHING FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA.

IN THE FIRST COMMENT TO APPEAR IN RUSSIA ON ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH OF FRIDAY, THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA MADE A DEMAND FOR PEACE ON THE BASIS OF HITLER'S TERMS, WHICH THE PAPER CALLED "REAL" AND "PRACTICAL," AND ATTACKED BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

IZVESTIA ACCUSED THE ALLIES OF "RETURNING TO THE MIDDLE AGES" IN WAGING WAR TO "EXTERMINATE HITLERISM."

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED, "TO EXTERMINATE ANY IDEA OR ANY OPINION BY FIRE AND SWORD. ONE MAY RESPECT OR HATE HITLERISM OR ANY OTHER SYSTEM OF POLITICAL OPINIONS. THIS IS A MATTER OF TASTE. BUT TO BEGIN A WAR FOR THE 'EXTERMINATION OF HITLERISM' MEANS TO ADMIT TO CRIMINAL SILLINESS IN POLICY."

THE "DISINTEGRATION" OF POLAND WAS CALLED "IRREFUTABLE PROOF THAT ITS LACK OF VITAL POWER" REMOVED THE CAUSES FOR FURTHER WAR.

STILL, IZVESTIA WENT ON, BRITISH AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS "DEMAND THAT HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS BE GIVEN NO CONSIDERATION AND THAT WAR BE CONTINUED" UNTIL THE AIMS OF THE ALLIES WERE "FULLY ACCOMPLISHED."

THE STATUS OF RUSSIA'S FOUR-LINKED NEGOTIATIONS OR PROSPECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS WAS THIS:

1. A PACT WITH LITHUANIA, GIVING RUSSIA INCREASED NAVAL AND MILITARY BASES IN THE BALTIC AND TRANSIT PRIVILEGES THROUGH THAT COUNTRY WAS SEEN AS IMMINENT; THIS WAS EXPECTED TO FACILITATE THE U.S.S.R.'S SHIPMENT OF MATERIALS TO GERMANY. PART OF THE LITHUANIAN MISSION HAS RETURNED TO KAUNAS.

2. NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY APPEARED TO HAVE BOGGED DOWN, SINCE MORE THAN A WEEK HAS PASSED SINCE THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRI SARACOGLU HAS SEEN SOVIET PREMIER-FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF.

3. A FINNISH DELEGATE, DR. JUHO KUSTI PAASIKIVI, WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WEDNESDAY IN RESPONSE TO A SOVIET "INVITATION" TO DIPLOMATIC TALKS ON TOP OF THE ECONOMIC ONES ALREADY UNDER WAY. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD UNOFFICIALLY THAT FINLAND, BACKED BY THE MORAL SUPPORT OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY SWEDEN, WOULD NOT SUBMIT AS READILY TO THE SOVIET DEMANDS AS HAD ESTONIA AND LATVIA. BOTH THESE BALTIC STATES HAVE GRANTED THE SOVIET AIR AND NAVAL BASES AND TRANSIT PRIVILEGES.

4. RUSSIA ANNOUNCED SPEEDY AGREEMENT WITH A GERMAN TRADE DELEGATION THAT ARRIVED ONLY YESTERDAY. FOREIGN CIRCLES, HOWEVER, REFUSED TFFBE IMPRESSED BY CLAIMS OF MAGNITUDE OF THE DEAL.

THEY SAID RUSSIA WAS OBVIOUSLY IN NO POSITION TO EXPORT GREAT QUANTITIES OF RAW MATERIALS WHICH SHE WAS LACKING AT HOME UNLESS SHE DID SO AT THE EXPENSE OF HOME CONSUMERS. AT MOST, THESE OBSERVERS BELIEVED, GERMANY COULD EXPECT SOME TIMBER AND WHEAT AND COMPARATIVELY

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SMALL QUANTITIES OF COTTON AND PETROLEUM.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, TASS, SAID THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT RUSSIA SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BEGIN SUPPLYING GERMANY WITH MATERIALS AND GERMANY BEGIN FILLING ORDERS FOR THE U.S.S.R.

OBSERVERS FELT RUSSIA'S PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT TO GERMANY WOULD BE GREATLY FACILITATED, HOWEVER, THROUGH THE SOVIET'S BARGAINS WITH THE BALTIC STATES, MOST OF WHOSE HARBORS ARE NOT ICE-LOCKED DURING THE WINTER, AN ADVANTAGE HER OWN NORTHERN PORTS DO NOT ENJOY.

WITH THE LITHUANIAN DELEGATION BACK HOME, AFTER CONVERSATIONS WHICH BEGAN LAST WEDNESDAY, RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS PRINTED DISPATCHES FROM TALLINN, ESTONIA, DECLARING THAT LITHUANIA WAS EAGER FOR AN AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA AND FOR "SOVIET PROTECTION AGAINST IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES."

DEPARTURE OF SOME OF THE LITHUANIAN DELEGATES CREATED ANOTHER OF MOSCOW'S CURRENT MYSTERIES. FOREIGN CIRCLES DIFFERED WHETHER IT MEANT A PACT ALREADY WAS SIGNED OR WHETHER FRESH INSTRUCTIONS WERE SOUGHT FROM THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT.

(AT KAUNAS, LITHUANIAN CAPITAL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT TWO MEMBERS OF THE LITHUANIAN DELEGATION, DEPUTY PREMIER KAZYA BIZAUKAS, AND GEN. STASYS RASTIKIS, CHIEF OF THE ARMY, WOULD RETURN AGAIN TOMORROW TO MOSCOW. THE DELEGATION ARRIVED AT NOON FROM MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON THE LITHUANIAN-RUSSIAN CONVERSATIONS.)

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN FOREIGN CIRCLES THAT RUSSIA MIGHT GRANT LITHUANIA PART OF HER FORMER POLISH TERRITORY CONTAINING A NUMBER OF LITHUANIANS, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED RUSSIA WOULD RETAIN THE CITY OF WILNO (VILNA) PROPER, WHICH ONCE WAS LITHUANIA'S CAPITAL.

NEITHER THE LITHUANIAN LEGATION NOR SOVIET OFFICIALS WOULD COMMENT ON THE NEGOTIATIONS.

IZVESTIA'S EDITORIAL QUOTED GEORGE BERNARD SHAW AS SAYING "THE WAR IN POLAND IS OVER. X X X WE HAVE NO FURTHER CAUSE FOR CONTINUING THE WAR."

"ONE MUST ADMIT THAT BERNARD SHAW IS RIGHT IN MANY PRESPECTS," IZVESTIA SAID. "BUT FOR WHOSE BENEFIT IS THIS WAR BEING WAGED FOR DOMINATION OF THE WORLD? IN ANY CASE, IT IS NOT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKING CLASS. THE WORKING CLASS CAN ONLY SUFFER IN SUCH A WAR."

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH "RULING CLASSES" WERE CHARGED BY THE PAPER WITH ATTEMPTING "TO PROTECT THEIR COLONIES AGAINST GERMAN CLAIMS AND ENJOY UNSHARED CONTROL OVER THE EXPLOITATION OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF COLONIAL SLAVES."

PS&MJ954PES

KAUNAS,LITHUANIA,OCT.9-(AP)-A LITHUANIAN MISSION RETURNED FROM MOSCOW TODAY FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE KAUNAS GOVERNMENT ON RESULTS OF IMPORTANT LITHUANIAN-SOVIET TALKS.

THE TALKS OPENED OCT.4 ON THE HEELS OF SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS WITH TWO OTHER BALTIC NATIONS, ESTONIA AND LATVIA, WHICH YIELDED SWEEPING MILITARY AND ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

DEPUTY PREMIER KAZYS BIZAUSKAS HEADED THE RETURNING DELEGATION.

WM1021AES

RIGA,LATVIA,OCT.9-(AP)-SEN GERMAN STEAMERS WERE IN RIGA HARBOR TODAY, AND FOUR OTHERS, AT LIEPAJA (LIBAU) AND VENTSPILS (WINDAU), WERE LOADING GERMAN EMIGRANTS FROM LATVIA FOR REMOVAL TO GERMANY.

FOUR OTHER SHIPS ARRIVED AT TALLINN, ESTONIA, TO TAKE GERMANS FROM THAT COUNTRY.

MJA27PES

ESBJERG,DENMARK,OCT.9-(AP)-FORCED LANDINGS BY TWO GERMAN WARPLANES AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME IN THE SAME REGION AROUSED SPECULATION TODAY ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT LARGE SCALE AIR OPERATIONS HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS OVER THE NORTH SEA.

THE IMPRESSION THAT AN EXTENSIVE ENGAGEMENT HAD TAKEN PLACE WAS HEIGHTENED WHEN IT WAS REPORTED DANISH ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AT AABENRAA, NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER, FIRED AT A GERMAN FIGHTING PLANE SEEN OVER DANISH TERRITORY AND DROVE IT OFF.

A TWO-MOTORED GERMAN PLANE WAS DAMAGED IN A FORCED LANDING OFF THE ISLAND OF FANOE, NEAR HERE, ONE OF ITS FOUR CREWMEN WAS INJURED SLIGHTLY. ALL WERE INTERNED.

ANOTHER TWO-MOTORED GERMAN SHIP, ALSO CARRYING FOUR MEN, RAN OUT OF GASOLINE AND WAS FORCED TO LAND AT NYMINDEGAB, SOME 25 MILES NORTH OF HERE AT 5 P.M.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT IN A NUMBER OF FIGHTS BETWEEN BRITISH WARSHIPS AND GERMAN PLANES IN THE NORTH SEA THE BRITISH SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN HOW THE GERMANS FARED.)

IMMEDIATELY AFTER LANDING AT NYMINDEGAB, THE PILOT OF THAT PLANE WAS SEEN REMOVING PAPERS. THE CREW THEN SET FIRE TO THE CRAFT. THE GERMANS WENT TO A NEARBY INN TO AWAIT ARREST AND INTERNMENT.

THEY SAID ONLY THAT THEY HAD BEEN "ON A FLIGHT OVER THE NORTH SEA."

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 9--(AP)--A RITZAUS (DANISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM MARIEHAMN, PRINCIPAL PORT IN THE AALAND ISLANDS OFF FINLAND, SAID A FOREIGN WARSHIP OF [redacted] UNDETERMINED NATIONALITY PATROLLED [redacted] THE AALAND SEA LAST NIGHT AND HAILED SOME SOUTHBOUND SHIPS.

OCT 10

A RELIABLE SOURCE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING A STRONG [redacted] LIGHT FLASHED OVER THE SEA DURING THE NIGHT AND THE WARSHIP WAS VISIBLE [redacted] AT DAWN BETWEEN SODERARM AND THE KASKINEN LIGHTHOUSE.

-A SHIP ENTERING MARIEHAMN SAID THE WARSHIP HAILED A SOUTHBOUND SHIP BUT ALLOWED A GERMAN SHIP TO PASS UNHAILED.

COPENHAGEN, OCT 9-(AP)-THE DANISH NATIONAL BANK TODAY RAISED ITS DISCOUNT RATE FROM 4 1/2 TO 5 1/2 PER CENT, THE SECOND INCREASE SINCE WAR STARTED IN EUROPE." THE RATE WAS 3 1/2 PER CENT BEFORE HOSTILITIES BEGAN.

OCT 10

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INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE BANK'S ACTION WAS DUE TO DRASTIC DWINDLING OF DENMARK'S FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES CAUSED BY THE WARTIME CRIPPLING OF DANISH EXPORT TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

WV1SAPES

BERGEN, NORWAY, OCT 9-(AP)-SOUNDS RESEMBLING HEAVY CANNONADING FROM THE NORTH SEA WERE HEARD TWICE TODAY BY INHABITANTS OF ALGROY ISLAND, 40 MILES SOUTH OF BERGEN.

FISHERMEN SAW SMOKE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CANNONADING BUT NO SHIPS.

(THE FORCED LANDING OF TWO GERMAN BOMBING PLANES ALONG THE WEST COAST OF DENMARK AROUSED SPECULATION AMONG DANES WHETHER AN AIR-NAVAL ENGAGEMENT HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE NORTH SEA.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTED SEVERAL FIGHTS BETWEEN BRITISH WARSHIPS AND GERMAN PLANES IN THE NORTH SEA. THE ADMIRALTY SAID THERE WERE NO BRITISH CASUALTIES AND THAT IT WAS NOT KNOWN HOW THE GERMANS HAD COME OUT.)

FD616PES

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BERGEN--FIRST AND CANNONADING X X X HAS COME OUT.)

AT LEAST TWICE BEFORE IN [redacted], MYSTERIOUS CANNONADING HAS BEEN REPORTED FROM THE NORTH SEA--AN AREA CLOTHED IN MYSTERY SINCE THE WAR STARTED SEPT. 3.

OCT 10 1939

IT WAS THE SECOND TIME [redacted] RESIDENT OF ALGROY ISLAND HAVE REPORTED HEAVY GUNFIRE.

THE FIRST OCCASION WAS ON SEPT. 25, WHEN REPORTS FROM VARYING POINTS ALONG THE COAST OF NORWAY TOLD OF A 12-HOUR ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH UNIDENTIFIED SHIPS PARTICIPATED.

THE REPORT OF A SEA BATTLE COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED THEN BUT TWO DAYS LATTER THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED A SQUADRON OF BRITISH WARSHIPS HAD [redacted] BEATEN OFF AN ATTACK BY 30 [redacted] GERMAN PLANES IN THE NORTH SEA.

THE BRITISH SAID NO SHIP WAS HIT BY A [redacted] BUT THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND [redacted] ITS AIR FORCE HAD "SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED" SEVERAL BRITISH SHIPS IN THE AREA.

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THE GERMANS REPEATEDLY HAVE SAID BRITAIN'S NEWEST AIRCRAFT CARRIER, THE ARK ROYAL, HAS [redacted]--AN ASSERTION THE BRITISH HAVE DENIED. LATER THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ATTACHE IN LONDON SAID HE HAD ATTENDED CHURCH SERVICES ABOARD THE CARRIER.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A [redacted] BATTLE OF [redacted] WAS SEEN WHEN REPORTS OF SE PT. 20 TOLD OF GUNFIRE OFF [redacted] THE EAST COAST OF JUTLAND BUT NO OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES EVER TOLD OF NAVAL

ACTION ON THAT DAY. INSTEAD, [redacted] SOME GERMAN SOURCES ATTRIBUTE D THE SOUNDS TO SWEDISH ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

TORONTO, OCT. 10-(CP)-CANADA CELEBRATED A WARTIME THANKS-GIVING DAY TODAY, FIRST SINCE THE FATEFUL DAYS OF 1918. PRAYERS FOR PEACE WERE OFFERED, BUT THERE WAS CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS, TOO.

FARMERS IN MOST DISTRICTS COULD BE THANKFUL FOR BOUNTIFUL CROPS AND PROSPECT OF INCREASED PRICES. CHURCH SERVICES WERE HELD BY ALL DENOMINATIONS, WHILE SOME ANGLICAN CHURCHES CELEBRATED HOLY COMMUNION.

THE DAY WAS A HOLIDAY FOR THE 60,000 RECRUITS IN CANADA'S EXPANDING ARMY, BUT THE MATTER OF LEAVES WAS LEFT WITH COMMANDING OFFICER. AT TORONTO, FOR INSTANCE, "TURKEY DAY" MEANT SHORTER PERIODS OF DRILL THAN USUAL IN THE MORNING AND THE AFTERNOON FREE.

LIKE MOST OTHER CANADIANS, THE ENLISTED MEN WERE ABLE TO ENJOY AN OUTDOOR HOLIDAY AS THE WEATHER WAS GENERALLY FAIR. FOOTBALL GAMES ATTRACTED THOUSANDS, WHILE RACE CARDS, BASEBALL GAMES AND GOLF DREW THEIR QUOTAS.

HIG WAY TRAFFIC WAS HEAVY, BUT ACCIDENTS COMPARATIVELY FEW. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES WAS THE LOWEST IN YEARS DUE TO THE HIGH EXCHANGE RATE ON CANADIAN FUNDS.

SHOWERS PUT A DAMPER ON THE DAY IN SOME PARTS OF ONTARIO AND THE MARITIMES. QUEBEC WAS CLOUDY, THE WEST GENERALLY FAIR AND COOL. OTTAWA'S DAY WAS DULL AND DRIZZLY, MONTREAL'S CLOUDY.

MJ119A

OCT 10 1939

MONTREAL, OCT. 9-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A DOMINION MINISTER'S ASSERTION THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PLANNED NO CONSCRIPTION AND THAT CANADA ENTERED THE EUROPEAN WAR BECAUSE IT "WANTED TO" BROADENED THE ISSUES TODAY IN QUEBEC'S HEATED ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

IN ANSWERING ATTACKS AGAINST THE DOMINION BY QUEBEC PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS, WORKS MINISTER P.J.A.CARDIN OF THE FEDERAL CABINET, IN A WEEK-END TALK ASSERTED:

"WE ARE NOT IN THE WAR FOR ENGLAND, BUT BECAUSE OUR INTERESTS ARE THERE--BECAUSE WE WANTED TO GO. ENGLAND NEVER MADE ONE DEMAND ON CANADA. WE DID IT OURSELVES TO PRESERVE THE LIBERTIES OF WHICH WE ARE SO PROUD."

CARDIN MAINTAINED QUEBEC AUTONOMY WAS IN NO DANGER FROM THE OTTAWA ADMINISTRATION.

PREMIER DUPLESSIS, A CONSERVATIVE, DESCRIBED THE OCT. 25 ELECTIONS AS A "FIGHT BY FRENCH-CANADIANS IN BEHALF OF ALL CANADIANS" TO PRESERVE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

M1132AES

NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

OCT 10 1939

WASHINGTON, OCT.9-(AP)-ADMINISTRATION FORCES IN THE SENATE LINED UP TONIGHT AGAINST A PROPOSAL BY SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) THAT THE CHAMBER RECESS FOR THREE DAYS SO THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD BE FREE TO UNDERTAKE THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN PEACE-MAKER.

SENATOR BARKLEY OF KENTUCKY, THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, TOLD REPORTERS HE BELIEVED THERE WASN'T "A CHANCE IN THE WORLD" OF THE SENATE ADOPTING THE PROPOSAL, WHICH JOHNSON SAID HE MIGHT CALL UP FOR ACTION TOMORROW.

30.24-3961

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THE KENTUCKIAN SAID HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE SENATE TAKING THE INITIATIVE AND HALTING DEBATE OVER REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO. THE NEUTRALITY REVISION LEGISLATION WAS DESIGNED TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF THE CONFLICT, HE ADDED, AND CONSIDERATION OF IT SHOULD GO FORWARD WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

REPORTS FROM BERLIN HAVE SAID GERMANY WOULD LIKE THE UNITED STATES OR SOME OTHER NEUTRAL TO MEDIATE THE WAR. BARKLEY TOOK THE POSITION THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD RECEIVED NO REQUEST TO TAKE A HAND IN THE MATTER, THAT THE DECISION WOULD BE UP TO HIM IF A REQUEST WERE RECEIVED AND THAT DEFEAT OF JOHNSON'S PROPOSAL WOULD NOT TIE THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S HANDS.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, SENATOR MCNARY OF OREGON, JOINED HIM IN PREDICTING DEFEAT OF BOTH THE JOHNSON MOTION AND A PROPOSAL BY SENATOR TOBEY (R-NH) THAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEUTRALITY REVISION BILL BE DEVIDED. THE TOBEY MEASURE, DESIGNED TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE ACTION UPON THE BILL'S PROPOSED SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS AND TO DELAY CONSIDERATION OF ARMS EMBARGO REPEAL UNTIL LATER, IS SCHEDULED TO BE VOTED UPON BETWEEN NOON AND 2 P.M., E.S.T., TOMORROW.

THE DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SHOULD ATTEMPT TO EFFECT PEACE IN EUROPE AT THIS TIME SHARED ATTENTION WITH AN ANGRY ROW IN THE HOUSE. IT STARTED WHEN REP.WOODRUM (D-VA) PROPOSED THAT THE CHAMBER SET UP A SPECIAL SEVEN-MAN COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF FOREIGN WARS," WHICH HE SAID WAS HEADED BY REP.FISH (R-NY).

WOODRUM, WHO HAS BEEN A BITTER CRITIC OF ADMINISTRATION SPENDING POLICIES BUT WHO VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED THE PRESIDENT TODAY AGAINST CRITICS OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY, SAID THE GROUP LED BY FISH HAD BEEN SOLICITING CONTRIBUTIONS IN A "PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN THAT MAKES THE UTILITIES AND DOC TOWNSEND LOOK LIKE PIKERS."

WASHINGTON,OCT. 9-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE SAID TODAY THAT NAVY PATROLS HAD OBSERVED A NON-AMERICAN SUBMARINE YESTERDAY ABOUT 20 MILES WEST OF KEY WEST, FLA.

STEPHEN EARLY, A PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY, SAID IT POSSIBLY WAS THE SAME BOAT WHICH WAS REPORTED SATURDAY 15 MILES OFF MIAMI, FLA.

THE SUBMARINE, EARLY ADDED, WAS COMPARATIVELY SMALL. ALSO SEEN IN THE SAME VICINITY, HE SAID, WERE TWO NON-AMERICAN TANKERS.

HE DECLINED TO SAY, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE SUBMARINE AND THE TANKERS WERE OF THE SAME NATIONALITY.

"THIS INFORMATION IS STILL IN THE PROCESS OF BEING CHECKED," EARLY ASSERTED.

HE MADE THAT STATEMENT WHEN ASKED WHETHER OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND AMERICAN SHIPPING HAD BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE PRESENCE OF THE UNDER-SEA CRAFT.

VTLOSHARE NH

ADD UPDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 9--INDRA (FIN) FREIGHTER, 2,026 GROSS TONS, STRUCK MINE NORTH OF THE DUTCH ISLAND OF TERSCHELLING, CREW RESCUED.

MJ322PES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DENITT MACKENZIE

NAZI FUEHRER HITLER BROUGHT STILL MORE HEAVY ARTILLERY INTO PLAY OVER THE WEEK-END IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE ANGLO-FRENCH ACCEPTANCE OF HIS PEACE PROPOSALS, BUT THUS FAR HAS FAILED TO EVOKE ANY FAVORABLE RESPONSE.

ANOTHER BIG GUN WAS FIRED FROM MOSCOW. AT THE CONCLUSION OF A CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT BETWEEN RUSSIAN PREMIER MOLOTOFF AND A LARGE GERMAN DELEGATION IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE NAZI-COMMUNIST PARTNERS HAD AGREED TO MAKE THEIR PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC COLLABORATION EFFECTIVE "AT RAPID PACE AND ON A LARGE SCALE."

THE COMMUNIQUE AMPLIFIED THIS BY EXPLAINING THAT "IN PARTICULAR, AGREEMENT WAS REACHED THAT THE U.S.S.R. SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BEGIN SUPPLYING GERMANY WITH MATERIALS AND GERMANY FILLING ORDERS FOR THE U.S.S.R."

THIS MOVE WAS INTERPRETED BY MANY OBSERVERS AS CALCULATED TO PUT PRESSURE ON THE ALLIES TO ACCEPT THE HITLERIAN PEACE.

THE POINT IS, OF COURSE, THAT SHOULD RUSSIA PLACE ALL HER RESOURCES AT GERMANY'S DISPOSAL, IT WOULD GREATLY STRENGTHEN GERMANY IN THE WAR.

FURTHER SUPPORT WAS GIVEN HITLER IN THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA WHICH ACCUSED BRITAIN AND FRANCE OF "RETURNING TO THE MIDDLE AGES" FOR WAGING WAR TO "EXTERMINATE HITLERISM." THE PAPER DECLARED:

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO EXTERMINATE ANY IDEA OR ANY OPINION BY FIRE AND SWORD."

MEANTIME SOME SORT OF ALLIED REPLY WAS AWAITED, AND IT WAS SAID BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT GIVE THIS IN PARLIAMENT WEDNESDAY.

QUESTIONED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY, THE PREMIER REPLIED THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE IN "COMPLETE ACCORD" AS TO THE FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED PURPOSES OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR. ANY MORE SPECIFIC STATEMENT OF THEIR WAR AIMS, HE ADDED, WOULD BE EVOLVED THROUGH CONSULTATION OF THE TWO POWERS.

THIS ADDED NOTHING TO WHAT HAD BEEN KNOWN BEFORE. SPECULATION IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES REGARDING A MORE FORMAL REPLY PREDICTED THE PREMIER WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT HITLER'S PROPOSALS HAVEN'T CHANGED BRITAIN'S PURPOSE OF FREEING EUROPE "FROM THE FEAR OF NAZI AGGRESSION.

THE PRESS OF BOTH ENGLAND AND FRANCE REJECTED THE NAZI TERMS. THE BRITISH URGED A POLICY BARRING PEACE "AT THE PRICE OF POLAND," AND THE PARIS FIGARO DECLARED THAT "THERE IS ONLY ONE REPLY TO HITLER. AND THAT IS WITH CANNON."

NAZIDOM, PROFESSING CONFIDENCE THAT PEACE WOULD COME FROM THE HITLER PROPOSALS, CONTINUED TO SUGGEST MEDIATION BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. THE PRESIDENT, HOWEVER, HAS NOTHING TO SAY FOR THE PRESENT.

WHILE PEACE REMAINED ON THE WING, SOVIET LEADER STALIN PROCEEDED TO PULL BRIGHT AND SHINING NEEDLES OUT OF THE EASTERN EUROPEAN HAYSTACK.

HIS ANTEROOM OVER THE WEEK-END WAS AS FULL OF FOREIGN ENVOYS WAITING, HAT IN HAND, AS WAS EVER THE COURT OF ANY OF THE CZARS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

WHILE THE OTHER MAJOR EUROPEAN POWERS ARE BUSY WITH WAR, STALIN HAS BEEN RAPIDLY EXTENDING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

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HE ALREADY HAS IN HIS POCKET VIRTUAL CONTROL OF THE EASTERN BALTIC THROUGH CONCESSIONS FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES RELUCTANTLY GRANTED BY ESTONIA AND LATVIA SINCE POLAND FELL. A MISSION FROM THE THIRD BALTIC STATE, LITHUANIA, RETURNED FROM MOSCOW TODAY AFTER TRYING, PERHAPS, TO EVADE A SIMILAR CONCESSION.

FAR MORE IMPORTANT, AN ENVOY WAS EXPECTED IN MOSCOW TONIGHT FROM FINLAND TO LEARN WHAT RUSSIA WANTS FROM THAT IMPORTANT COUNTRY. DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN MOSCOW EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT RUSSIA MIGHT TRY TO GET THE UNFORTIFIED ISLANDS OF LAVANSAARI AND SEISKAR, CONTROLLING THE APPROACHES TO LENINGRAD THROUGH THE GULF OF FINLAND.

IT HAS BEEN WIDELY REPORTED THAT WHAT THE SOVIET REALLY WANTS FROM FINLAND IS A CONCESSION FOR FORTIFYING THE STRATEGIC AALAND ISLANDS WHICH LIE BETWEEN FINLAND AND SWEDEN AND WOULD PRETTY WELL MAKE RUSSIA MISTRESS OF THE WHOLE BALTIC.

FINLAND GAVE EVIDENCES, HOWEVER, OF INTENDING TO FIGHT TO A FINISH AGAINST ANY SUCH SCHEME AFFECTING THE AALANDS, AND IT IS SAID THAT SHE LIKELY WOULD HAVE THE DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT OF SWEDEN.

GERMANY WOULD GIVE MUCH FOR THE CONCESSIONS WHICH RUSSIA ALREADY HAS ACHIEVED IN THE BALTIC SINCE THE NAZI-COMMUNIST ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT WAS SIGNED, BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT SHE INTENDED TO RESIST THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

THE SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF ALL THIS BALTIC ACTIVITY IS, OF COURSE, THAT STALIN HAS SMILINGLY PULLED FROM THE BALTIC PIE THE BIG PLUM FOR WHICH HITLER HAS BEEN FISHING SO VIGOROUSLY WITH HIS NOW EMPTY THUMB.

WHILE RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE READY TO MARCH INTO BOTH ESTONIA AND LATVIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW PACTS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN RIGA THAT GERMANY IS OPENING NEGOTIATIONS WITH ESTONIA AND LATVIA FOR REPATRIATION OF PEOPLE OF GERMAN BLOOD RESIDING IN THOSE COUNTRIES. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 63,000 GERMANS IN LATVIA AND 16,500 IN ESTONIA.

COINCIDENTLY REPORTS FROM BUCHAREST STATE THAT GERMANY HAS BEEN CARRYING ON SECRET CONVERSATIONS WITH BALKAN STATES RELATIVE TO TRANSPLANTING SOUTHWESTERN GERMAN MINORITIES TO GERMANY.

THESE REPORTS SAY A PLAN HAS BEEN ADVANCED WHEREBY GERMANY WOULD PAY EXPENSES FOR MOVING AS MANY OF THE 2,000,000 GERMANS RESIDING IN RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND HUNGARY AS DESIRE TO SETTLE IN WHAT WAS WESTERN POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

SUCH A SCHEME WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE A TWO-FOLD PURPOSE. IT WOULD FURTHER HITLER'S SCHEME OF BRINGING ALL GERMANS INTO THE REICH. AND WHAT IS PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT, IT WOULD GERMANIZE BOTH WESTERN POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

BUT STALIN WASN'T STOPPING WITH THE BALTIC. HIS MANEUVERS TO SECURE CONTROL OF THE REST OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS WERE CONTINUING, WITH TURKEY APPARENTLY STILL ONE OF HIS CHIEF CENTERS OF INTEREST.

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THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER HAS BEEN IN MOSCOW FOR SOME TIME, AND IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT RUSSIA HAS BEEN FISHING VIGOROUSLY FOR A PACT WHICH WOULD IN EFFECT GIVE HER FULL ACCESS TO THE DARDANELLES, GATEWAY BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA, AND BAR THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CONVERSATIONS REMAINS A MYSTERY, BUT THE TURKS ARE BELIEVED BY OBSERVERS TO BE TRYING TO WEAVE A NARROW COURSE BETWEEN THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AND RUSSIA, SO AS NOT TO OFFEND EITHER.

NYHistoricalSociety OCT 10 1939

DALADIER BARS PEACE ON NAZI TERMS; FINLAND MOBILIZES HER BALTIC FLEET, SENDS CIVILIANS FROM BORDER TOWNS

OCT 11 1939

Demands a Lasting Security in Europe and Claims Mastery of Seas by Allies Which Will Assure Victory.

PARIS, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier replied to Adolf Hitler's peace overtures today with a declaration that France and Great Britain will continue to fight to obtain a definite guaranty of security for the lasting peace of Europe.

The Premier's declaration, made in a nationwide broadcast, apparently closed the door to peace negotiations on the basis of the formula advanced by Hitler in his Reichstag speech last Friday.

Careful consultation with Great Britain preceded the address, in which M. Daladier said that the allies had entered the war because Germany wanted to impose her domination on Europe.

"We are resolved never to submit to dictation," he said, asserting that Great Britain and France had mastery of the seas, and that "those who hold the sea will succeed in winning victory."

First Conferred With U. S. Envoy.

Only a few hours earlier, in a Berlin speech, Hitler said that Germany would "fight it out" if German peace overtures were rejected by the allies.

Shortly before M. Daladier spoke, he conferred with the American Ambassador, William C. Bullitt.

The Premier told his radio listeners that France wants victory to end the constant German threat to lead Europe "to the German slave market."

The Anglo-Frech allies "always wanted and still want only sincere co-operation among peoples," he said, adding that the only way to achieve this was through "reciprocal guaranties against any attempt at domination."

M. Daladier accused Hitler of repeatedly breaking promises and added:

"The peace that Germany offers now is one of ruse and violence. There will, however, be a real peace in the future."

He reminded his audience of the German conquest of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. After each of these conquests, he declared, Hitler had asserted he had no more territorial demands.

M. Daladier's address was an answer to Hitler's peace proposals of last Friday.

"Every six months Germany makes new territorial demands and then says she is satisfied," said the French Premier.

"Far from bringing about a reduction of armament, this system makes other nations increase their armament. In order to bring about a lasting peace we must fight against the abuses of force.

War Brings Only Food Cards.

"A security of nations can come about only by mutual understanding devoid of all surprises. The time has passed when a territorial conquest brings happiness to people.

"Wars bring about bread cards and food cards, and our eating is limited. France holds in horror such servitude.

"I affirm again solemnly that we are fighting and will continue to fight until we obtain a guarantee of peace.

"If we demobilize now, again in six months we might have to face another aggression.

"If we called for peace now and then in six months send our men back to the lines under the bombardment of German planes, no Frenchman would pardon us.

"The German soldiers in the trenches must be saying to themselves perhaps our Government opposed Versailles, but our Government has also taken Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

"The cause which the French soldier is defending is a just cause, and one of which he may be proud.

"The French Government will show itself worthy of the confidence extended to it by all of its sons."

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materials destined for Germany.

Britain and France are mistress of the ocean, and you know from the experience of history that those who finally hold the seas sooner or later succeed in carrying off victory.

But Britain does not confine herself to giving us the support of her fleet. She does not confine herself to sending more aviators daily to our front who give repeated proofs of their ability and valor. She also is sending rapidly to France her splendid youth, her robust material.

I was told the other day that in some French regions at the moment when the German radio was carrying on its vain campaign to separate France from Britain that it was repeated that Great Britain wanted to wage war with the blood of the French. The voice of the traitor of Stuttgart was covered by the uninterrupted rumbling of convoys which were taking soldiers and cannon of the British Army toward our frontiers.

Thus factual propaganda is stronger than that of lies. It is thus moreover in our national life, as you have certainly noticed, yourselves. There, also, events have wrecked many other undertakings of enemy propaganda.

Several weeks ago Communist leaders posed before you as fierce patriots. They were, according to themselves, new Jacobins. They had no words harsh enough or even insulting enough to scorn the peaceful efforts of the government.

They announced in meetings that they were ready to fight against Hitler and against his armies for liberty and the Father-

what we are: free, worthy beings respectful of their neighbors, capable of keeping their word and faithful to the great tradition of Western culture.

Neither France nor Britain entered the war to support a sort of ideological crusade. Neither France nor Britain entered the war any more with a spirit of conquest than that they were obliged to fight because Germany wanted to impose on them her domination over Europe.

Who could be made to believe now that it was a question of Danzig and the Corridor or of the fate of German minorities? Germany has taken upon herself to show that she wanted either to subject Poland by deceit or crush her by steel and fire.

After Austria came Czecho-Slovakia and after Czecho-Slovakia, Poland. All these undertakings were only steps on the path which would have brought France and Europe to the harshest of slaveries.

I know that they talk to you today of peace, of German peace, of peace which would only consecrate conquests by deceit or violence and would not prevent preparation for new ones.

What in fact does the latest speech before the Reichstag amount to? This: I (Hitler) destroyed Poland, I am satisfied; let's stop the combat; let's hold a conference to consecrate my conquests and organize peace.

The misfortune is that we already had heard such talk. At the annexation of Austria, Germany told the world: I have taken Austria; I ask nothing more. Several months later he claimed the Sudetens, and Ger-

every six months, despite pledges against the annexation or partition of another people which had the right, like itself, to live independent and free?

And how can it fail to be understood that, far from making reduction of armaments possible, the subjecting of one nation can only force all other peoples continually to live and work only to arm?

If peace really is desired, a lasting peace which will give to all women, to all children, the joy of living and confidence in the future, it will be necessary first to calm the revolted consciences, correct abuses of force and conciliate honestly the rights and interests of all peoples.

They say that the fate of Poland concerns only two powers. We reply that it interests also, and first of all, the Poles. They want to make the map of Europe without taking any account of living realities of peoples, either their traditions or their needs. We reply that Europe is brought thus to revolutions and wars which plunged it into blood for centuries.

If peace is really desired, a lasting peace, it will be necessary to understand that security of nations can rest only on reciprocal guarantees excluding any surprise and erecting a barrier against any attempt at domination.

If peace is really desired, a lasting peace, it will be necessary to understand finally that the time has passed when territorial conquests bring well-being to the conquerors. After all these conquests Germany is beginning the war

Premier Daladier's Broadcast Replying to Hitler

OCT 11 1939

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 10—The text of Premier Daladier's broadcast to the nation tonight follows:

We are in war and you will understand that silence is necessary for success of our military operations.

You have rightly thought, and I am thoroughly in agreement with you, that it is only natural and legitimate that you be informed in general of the action of the government and the thoughts and decisions which animate it in the principal events of international politics. It is of that that I wish especially to speak to you today.

For a month our soldiers have advanced on enemy territory. In the air our aviators have multiplied the proofs of their courage. On the sea our sailors have assured free communications of France with her Empire, pursued enemy submarines, captured hundreds of thousands of tons of raw land. Yet it sufficed for the Bolshevists to find it to their interest to agree with the Nazis and partition Poland with them for these same great patriots to simply make their excuses for a peace of treason.

There are dictators who massacre Communist workers and reach agreement later with their chiefs, but we French never think of confusing the workers of France, whatever may be their political opinion, with men who wanted to abuse and betray them.

On the contrary it is with even more ardent faith in the people and the common Fatherland that we appeal to French fraternity which will permit us once more to overcome trials and vanquish peril.

For we are fighting not only for our soil and homes, but also for civilization which surpasses our frontiers and which made us

many's chief told us at Munich that once this claim was satisfied he would ask for nothing more.

Several months afterward Germany seized all of Czecho-Slovakia. Then before the Reichstag the world was told: Germany asks nothing more.

After crushing Poland it is the same assurance that is given today.

Certainly we always wanted and still want only sincere cooperation and loyal understanding to be established among peoples, but we are determined not to submit to the dictates of violence.

We have taken up arms against aggression. We will lay them down only when we have certain guarantees of security which may not be put in doubt every six months.

How can this security exist either or us or for the world if nation is wiped off the map of Europe by force? What people would ever feel protected from gression if it appeared thus

with bread card, meat card, milk card, sugar card.

We French have a horror of all this servitude. We want our victory to create only a Europe freed from all threats of aggression.

France, on whom war has been imposed, speaks in battle the same language she has always spoken. I affirm, then, that we are fighting, and will continue to fight, to obtain a definite guarantee of security.

The most modest soldier, as well as our greatest chiefs, understands what risks our Fatherland would run if, after having demobilized under vain promises, we had to face several months later an abrupt aggression. I know every one would fulfill once again his duty to the Fatherland. But then they would have to rejoin units under fire of the enemy and organize under aerial bombardments. No Frenchman would pardon us for having bared France thus.

In the minds of soldiers, all

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problems of which I have just spoken, moreover, are presented with clarity which leaves room for no uncertainty. In the trenches the German soldier must say to himself: "My Government protested against the Versailles Treaty in the name of the right of peoples to dispose of themselves. Now it has seized Vienna, Prague, Warsaw. This policy of violence has thrown me into a murderous war. These people had the same right to life as the German people. The cause I defend is not a just cause."

And the French soldier thinks on the contrary: "My country did everything to save peace. It oppressed no people. It wants to oppress none. I am here to defend my Fatherland and save it from the tragic fate which so grievously struck in Europe for two years millions of men, women and children. I want to end this. The cause I defend is a just cause. I will lead it to victory."

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What our soldiers think the people of all France think as well. And the Government in its daily action, in its unbreakable will, will show itself worthy of the faith which animates all sons of our Fatherland.

Hitler's Bid For Peace Rejected By Daladier

By H. TAYLOR HENRY

Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 10—Premier Daladier tonight gave the signal for the European war to go on, with a refusal of Adolf Hitler's peace formula based on Russian--German partition of Poland.

In a nation-wide broadcast the French Premier made the first formal reply to the Friday Reichstag speech of Adolf Hitler by spurning the "German peace" as one which would not prevent preparation for new conquests.

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Consulted British

Daladier, who spoke after consulting with his British allies, declared France and Britain would "continue to fight" until they force Germany to give definite guarantees of security for a "lasting peace in Europe."

Speaking in measured tones at his desk in the War Ministry, Daladier did not repeat previous French and British declarations that Hitlerism must be destroyed, but left no doubt that unsupported promises such as he said Hitler had given in the past would be unacceptable as a basis for peace negotiations.

Fear New Conquests

He characterized the peace offered by Hitler as one "which would only consecrate conquests by deceit or violence and would not prevent preparation for new ones."

"What, in fact, does the latest speech before the Reichstag amount to?" he demanded.

"This: I destroyed Poland, I am satisfied; let's stop the combat; let's hold a conference to consecrate my conquests and organize peace."

The Premier suggested that if France accepted Hitler's present proposals and "demobilized under vain promises" in a few months time she would have to face "abrupt aggression."

Obliged To Fight

France and Britain, he said, were "obliged to fight because Germany wanted to impose on them her domination over Europe."

"We are determined not to submit to the dictates of violence," he shouted, adding:

"We have taken up arms against aggression. We lay them down only when we have certain guarantees of security—of security which may not be put into doubt every six months."

Daladier did not go beyond demanding "reciprocal guarantees excluding any surprise and erecting a barrier against any attempt at domination."

Paved Way For Chamberlain

Many diplomatic observers believe that he paved the way for a further exposition of the Allies' position by Prime Minister Chamberlain before the House of Commons Thursday.

He made it plain that he considered Hitler's past promises worthless.

The Premier also left the impression that any promises written into a future peace treaty would have to be based on physical control which would guarantee that the Germans would not seek to continue the path of conquest which crossed Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

These three countries, he asserted, were only steps "on the path which would have brought France and Europe to the harshest of slaveries."

Must Correct Abuses

If peace really is desired, he said, "it will be necessary first to calm the revolted consciences, correct abuses of force and conciliate honestly the rights and interests of all peoples."

"They say that the fate of Po... concerns only two powers. We t... that it interests also and first of all the Poles."

Turning to the progress of the war, Daladier declared:

"For a month our soldiers have advanced on enemy territory. In the air our aviators have multiplied the proofs of their courage.

"On the sea our sailors have assured free communications of France with her empire, pursued enemy submarines, captured hundreds of thousands of tons of raw materials destined for Germany."

"Britain and France are mistresses of the ocean," he added, "and you know from the experience of history that those who finally hold the seas soon or late succeed in carrying off victory."

The Premier referred derisively to Germany's radio propaganda campaign to try to separate Britain and France.

These broadcasts, he said, were drowned out by the "uninterrupted rumbling of convoys which were taking soldiers and cannon of the British army toward our frontiers."

Daladier spoke sarcastically of Communist leaders, whose party has been outlawed in France.

Reds "New Jacobins"

"They were, according to themselves, new Jacobins," he declared. "They had no words harsh enough or even insulting enough to scorn the peaceful efforts of the Government.

"They announced in meetings that they were ready to fight against Hitler and against his armies for liberty and the Fatherland.

"Yet it sufficed for the Bolsheviks to find it to their interests to agree with the Nazis and partition Poland with them for these same great patriots to simply make their excuses for a peace of treason.

"There are dictators who massacre Communist workers and reach agreement later with their chiefs, but we French never think of confusing the workers of France, whatever may be their political opinion, with men who wanted to abuse or betray them."

To Combat Nazi Rule

Daladier said Britain and France entered the war neither to support an ideological crusade nor with a spirit of conquest, but were impelled solely to combat Germany's desire for "domination over Europe."

"If peace really is desired," he asserted, "a lasting peace which will give to all women, to all children, the joy of living and confidence in the future, it will be necessary first to calm the revolted consciences, correct abuses of force and conciliate honestly the rights of all peoples. . . .

"If peace is really desired, a lasting peace, it will be necessary to understand finally that the time has passed when territorial conquests bring well-being to the conquerors."

German Attacks Are Intensified

French Report Greater Forces Are Being Employed Along Western Front.

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PARIS, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Almost as Premier Daladier was rejecting German peace terms in a radio address today, the French Army General Staff announced that German troops were attacking on the western front in constantly increasing force.

The French were said to have fought off the surprise attacks by German units along a thirty-five-mile sector of the front large enough to be described in an official communique as composed of "quite large numbers of men."

This sector, between the Moselle River Valley and the center of the northern flank of the western front at Saarbruecken, was cited as the scene of "very great" activity by enemy patrols.

The text of the evening communique read:

"Very great activity of enemy reconnaissance units between the Moselle and the Saar.

"In this region we repulsed several surprise attacks, some of which involved quite important numbers of men."

Earlier in the day it was reported that French troops had turned back numerous German assaults south of the strategic city of Saarbruecken with hand grenades and rifle fire. The attacks, these reports indicated, were apparently aimed at breaking the French lines, which are tightening on three sides of Saarbruecken.

German raiding parties also sought to take prisoners to obtain information on French advance positions, French dispatches said, and added that in both objectives the Germans failed. The Germans were said to have fought desperately before retiring under a raking fire.

Saarbruecken, the rich German industrial city around which the operations centered, is near the middle of the northern front.

Daladier Speaks Today.

Meanwhile today Premier Daladier was putting the finishing touches to the radio speech he will deliver tonight in reply to Adolf Hitler's peace gestures, and political informants said that the address, scheduled for 8 P. M. (2 P. M., New York time), would be a clear re-statement of the Franco-British war aims and a general review of the international situation.

[Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to deliver a reply to Hitler when he goes before Parliament tomorrow for his sixth weekly war review.]

An investigating judge today accused former Air Minister Marcel Deat of having signed the "peace at any price" letter recently circulated in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Deat, now a deputy, was not held although thirty-seven Communist deputies have already been arrested for signing the letter. He was one of the founders of the Socialist party. He told the court that his "good faith" had been taken by surprise when he was led to sign the letter.

The former Air Minister split with old line Socialists in 1935 to form a separate "United Socialist" group. He held the Air Ministry post in 1936 under the Sarraut Government.

Heavy Artillery Battle.

A heavy artillery battle, launched by the Germans on Sunday and answered by the French batteries on a ninety-mile front from the Luxembourg border to Lauterbourg, provided a background for the action south of Saarbruecken.

Terse reports of the fighting were contained in a communique issued this morning by the French General Staff, which said. ' 'Enemy patrols are still very active, notably east and west of the Saar. Reciprocal artillery action in the same regions."

Both the French and Germans were reported to be moving up additional munitions, men and equipment and while the front indicated the Germans were gradually employing larger units in assaults in the Saarbruecken sector, French observers said it was impossible to say whether the increased Nazi activity was a prelude to a major offensive.

Weather a Prime Factor.

These observers pointed out that if the Germans plan any large scale operations they must be undertaken swiftly, because little more than three weeks of good weather can be expected. On the other hand there was no indication that the French planned an attempt to push their lines further into Germany before the weather breaks.

The absence of any mass attacks by the Germans on the Western Front since the beginning of hostilities has given the French valuable time in which to collect war supplies, complete their mobilization and introduce thousands of soldiers to actual fighting conditions, it was said. To offset this, however, the Nazi lines were being rapidly cemented by troops which have already had a month of hard campaigning in Poland, observers pointed out.

From the general tone of the press it appeared that the French would be content to hold the gains they have already made and let winter and the British naval blockade run their courses.

There was apparently a wide belief that the Germans must score some sort of victory before winter sets in to bolster the morale of the troops and create a favorable impression at home.

Loud Speaker War.

French commentators seemed to feel that if the Germans could be enticed into an assault on the heavily fortified Maginot Line the result would be highly favorable to the French cause.

Henry de Kerillis, writing in L'Epouque, said that "the French do not fear an open country fight with the Germans, but seek it." He added his belief that French war equipment had shown a marked superiority in the early stages of fighting.

Semi-offiical French informants said that the French tanks had proved their sturdiness and maneuverability in combat, and that the losses thus far had been "extremely low."

French military experts said that the Germans had made extensive use of trench mortars along the Western Front.

The use of the loudspeaker for front line propaganda purposes, demonstrated for the first time in Spain, also was reported. The French said that the Germans had been directing virtual loudspeaker barrages against their positions.

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By The Associated Press

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Attacking behind "suicide squads" of hand grenade throwers, German troops were reported tonight striking at French advance lines on the western front with larger and larger units.

The French military headquarters reported all German attacks finally were repulsed. However, they said it was becoming harder each day to stop the advances of German patrols, which covered so much territory that they almost gave the impression of a co-ordinated feeler attack along a thirty-five-mile front.

The French night communique described the area of German activity in broad terms as between the Moselle and Saar Rivers, covering the line from the Luxemburg frontier to the German industrial city of Saarbruecken. The Germans have thrown their strongest advance posts around the Saar region's main city. The night communique said:

"Very great activity of enemy reconnaissance units between the Moselle and the Saar. In this region we repulsed several surprise attacks, some of which involved quite important numbers of men."

The morning communique said: "Enemy patrols are still very active, notably east and west of the Saar. Reciprocal action of artillery in the same regions."

French military reports declared the Germans were not thrown back by the first bursts of machine gun fire, as in the past, but sent new waves of men close enough to engage the French advance lines with hand grenades. The French described the fighting as "savage" and declared the Germans paid dearly for the thrust.

The German advance guards renewed operations Sunday with preliminary attacks against various French outposts in restricted sectors of German soil. During the last 24 hours they have been increasing the range of their operations to include all of the extreme northern half of the northern flank of the Western Front.

The fact that the French considered the German units big enough to describe them as composed of "quite important numbers of men" was interpreted by military observers to mean the Germans have put into action units larger than the companies with which they were known to have

'Suicide Squads' With Grenades Lead Futile Nazi Attack in Saar

been operating since Sunday night.

Daladier "Naturally Disagrees" With Nazis

Berlin, Oct. 10 (AP)—Informed quarters tonight said Premier Daladier's radio address today "naturally disagrees with the German standpoint."

There was no immediate publication of Daladier's speech, but assurances were given that "essential points" would be carried fully by the German press.

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Chamberlain Postpones Reply

Speaks Thursday After Consulting Dominions —Air Force Is Called Superior.

LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain today postponed from tomorrow until Thursday his speech in the House of Commons in which it is expected he will reply to Adolf Hitler's peace overtures.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Commons that the postponement had been decided on in order to allow fuller consultation with the Dominion governments.

The Prime Minister's speech thus is scheduled for the same day that David Lloyd George, Great Britain's Prime Minister during the world war, has called a meeting of his Council for Peace and Reconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George has advocated an international conference to settle European issues.

Air Mission on Its Way.

Immediately after Sir John's announcement, Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood announced the formulation of an empirewide plan to give Great Britain overwhelming strength in the air through aircraft production and training of pilots in the British Dominions and colonies.

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He said that the Dominions had shown a keen desire to play an effective part in air defenses and that a British mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, already was on its way to Canada to meet missions from Australia and New Zealand to arrange details.

Sir Kingsley declared that the Royal Air Force had made a complete photographic map of Germany's Siegfried Line.

Reporting further on British air activities, he said that submarines had been sighted on seventy-two occasions during the first four weeks of war and that thirty-four attacks had been made, some of which were "undoubtedly successful."

He asserted that the latest British fighting planes were "definitely better than German counterparts."

10,000 Men Accepted.

In the first two weeks of war 10,000 men were accepted for air force duty, he said, telling of the rapid expansion of the air arm of British defenses. More than 100 naval convoys were escorted by air force planes in the first four weeks.

Sir Kingsley mentioned "almost daily" clashes between German and British planes and said that a German Messerschmidt fighter had fallen intact into French hands, permitting the British to "test our convictions" that British fighters were better.

As evidence of British air power, he told of British planes covering "the whole length of Germany, from the Saar to the North Sea, all without serious interruption" on a scouting flight. The planes landed safely in England, he said, and photographs taken on the flight went into a map of the Siegfried Line.

The air minister referred scornfully to German comment in a British night flight over Berlin, which he quoted as saying that Berlin citizens "slept quietly during its progress."

"Our airmen, on their return, spoke of the firing and the searchlights that they encountered, so we can only conjecture that the people of Berlin must be very heavy sleepers," he asserted.

He added that he hoped Berliners were wakeful enough the next day to read British propaganda leaflets which "Hitler describes as these 'wretched leaflets.'"

Training Centered in Canada.

Reiterating British war aims as set forth by Mr. Chamberlain and other Government leaders, Sir Kingsley said the air force would be "inspired by the knowledge that the job is to beat the enemy and insure once and for all that aggression and tyranny are ended."

He said that the dominions had agreed to establishment of aircraft schools on their soil for the Royal Air Force, which he asserted has fully shown it is ready to strike and strike hard.

Under the plan advanced air training would be concentrated largely in Canada.

"The personnel from the elementary training schools in Australia and New Zealand, as well as a substantial proportion of the young men passing out of similar establishments" in Britain would go there, Sir Kingsley said.

Men thus trained would join either dominion air force squadrons or Royal Air Force units from England which get final training in Canada and "of course come back to join the R. A. F. squadrons in the field."

"The aim, in short, is to achieve by co-operative effort air forces of overwhelming strength," said Sir Kingsley.

Under the plan many thousands—possibly more than 25,000—pilots and airmen will be trained Canada.

Canadian production of bombers and fighters will be speeded up, Sir Kingsley said, and finished aircraft flown across the Atlantic for delivery in the theaters of war.

Each dominion will retain its separate air force which will work in co-operation with the R. A. F. under allied command.

Sir Kingsley said South Africa had not entered the plan, but will "expand their air force to the fullest extent of their resources."

Holland Raises Question.

Later, under questioning in Commons, Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, announced that certain representations by the Netherlands regarding British detention and search of neutral ships were now under consideration. He argued, however, that Great Britain was doing its utmost to conform to generally accepted principles of international law in searching for contraband.

Mr. Chamberlain's refusal in the Commons yesterday to amplify his previous general statement of Great Britain's war aims met with a varied reception in the press today.

Chamberlain to Speak Again.

LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain's refusal in the Commons yesterday to amplify his previous general statement of Great Britain's war aims met with a varied reception in the press today. On the other hand, the French and British governments were reported in close consultation on the subject of a reply to Hitler's peace overtures, and Mr. Chamberlain was expected to voice this reply when he delivers his sixth weekly war report tomorrow.

In his statement of yesterday Mr. Chamberlain said that France and Britain's war purposes "have more than once been stated by [illegible] ernments," and added: "No doubt as time goes on both governments will consider whether their war aims should be stated in more specific form."

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The London Times indicated approval of his stand, but the Liberal London News Chronicle termed his statement "not very satisfactory," adding: "It is vitally important that neutral opinion should be satisfied that our war aims are constructive and unselfish."

The world war Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, summoned his Council for Peace and Reconstruction to a private meeting on Thursday. This was described by the London Daily Mail as a move to "test the support for a national peace campaign."

Mr. Lloyd George, voicing fear that the war would prove long and costly, with Germany tapping Russia's vast supplies of raw materials, has advocated a conference "of all the great Powers" to settle European issues.

The Government announced it was purchasing the whole supply of staple crops grown in Britain for next year's harvest at prices to be fixed "in the light of prevailing circumstances."

TIGHTEN GUARD AGAINST DASH BY NAZI FLEET

British Out to Forestall Surprise Rush From Kiel Canal.

GERMAN SEAPLANES ACTIVE

Berlin Spokesman Says Six Bombs Hit English Warship Off Norse Coast.

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LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The threat of German naval activity in the North Sea, broadened by clashes between British warships and Nazi bombing planes, spurred the Royal Navy's "watchdogs" to new vigilance today.

Air and sea patrols stood guard against any surprise maneuver by the German fleet, now bottled up in the Kiel Canal and the Baltic.

The British press said that the fleet was taking every precaution to prevent the Germans from turning raiders loose upon the Atlantic to prey upon shipping.

Despite German claims to the contrary, British naval experts said that all enemy attempts to harass the North Sea patrol from the air had failed.

Attempted Sally.

Anti-aircraft guns, the Admiralty said in a communique last night, were successful again yesterday in turning back German bombers which made repeated attacks on British war vessels. The communique did not say whether any of the air raiders had been shot down.

The Admiralty also said that a German naval squadron of undisclosed strength had attempted a sally into the North Sea on Sunday. The squadron was spotted by British patrol planes, the communique said, off the southwest coast of Norway, not far from the scene of the famous world war battle of Jutland.

"Our forces endeavored to engage it," the Admiralty said, "but darkness enabled the enemy to escape."

An Additional Communique.

An Admiralty communique tonight amplified reports of German air attacks on the British North Sea fleet Sunday and Monday, with a statement that the Germans had failed to score a single hit, while several bombers were believed to have "failed to return to Germany."

The communique read:

"Although dispatches have not yet been received, a somewhat fuller account may now be given of the series of minor actions on the North Sea reported in yesterday's communique.

"An enemy squadron reported and shadowed by our patrol on Sunday afternoon, aware that its presence was known, appears to have turned back and in the night to have eluded our forces, which did not sight it.

"On Monday morning a British destroyer in a heavy sea sighted an enemy aircraft and turned stern-on to the sea to fire her guns.

"A level bombarding attack was made at 5,000 feet.

"Her bombs burst about 400 yards to starboard. A second and larger aircraft, making a similar attack, was probably hit by our guns.

No British Casualties.

"Three larger bombs were dropped, but again fell wide, about a half-mile from the ship. The first attacker came back and tried a dive bombing attack, but it was driven off by our fire. The aircraft may have been hit. Two bombs were dropped and missed by over 200 yards.

"The same afternoon, a British cruiser squadron was attacked by bombers and engaged them for over an hour.

"In returning toward her base, a British destroyer developed a main engine defect in no way connected with any enemy action. She reached port safely this morning.

"In none of these actions has any British ship been hit or damaged, and there have been no British casualties.

"Enemy casualties are still unknown, but reports from neutral countries indicate that several machines failed to return to Germany."

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Nazis Claim Ship Was Hit.

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that Nazi warplanes had scored hits on a British cruiser off the west coast of Norway yesterday.

"Six heavy bombs struck their mark," said a high command statement, "and two German planes were obliged to make emergency landings on Danish soil."

The announcement did not disclose whether the German planes had been hit by defensive fire from the cruiser.

German Plane Badly Damaged.

OSLO, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—A German bombing plane which made a forced landing near Regevig yesterday was so damaged, observers said, as to lead to a belief it had been engaged in an air battle.

A Norwegian Coat Guard ship towed the wreck, with the crew of four still aboard, to Egersund, where the airmen were held.

Details of an engagement between British warships and German bombers yesterday were still lacking here.

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German Ship in Neutral Zone.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The 6,334-ton German ship Havelland, which sailed from Punta Arenas yesterday, was reported headed for Panama today.

The vessel was expected to reach Panama about 6 P. M., although the heavy supply of fuel she carried caused some speculation she might change her destination.

The Havelland's progress through the neutral zone recently established by the Inter-American Neutrality Conference at Panama was followed with interest by diplomatic observers as a key to the degree of safety which the vessels of belligerent nations might expect within the z[illegible]

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161 Lives Lost at Sea.

Associated Press dispatches from Esbjerg, Denmark, said two German warplanes had made forced landings yesterday off the coast and that the crews were interned. One of the crews was said to have set fire to its plane before abandoning it.

Reports from Bergen, Norway, said that sounds resembling heavy cannonading were heard from the North Sea twice yesterday by the inhabitants of Algroy Island, forty miles south of Bergen.

Stalled on land by impregnable defense lines, the war seems to be slowly approaching a similar stalemate on the high seas today.

Although sixty-five vessels with a total tonnage of 266,071 have been destroyed and 764 lives lost in slightly more than five weeks, an analysis of the losses shows they have been dropping steadily.

Twenty ships were sunk in the first week, seventeen in the second, eleven in the third, nine in the fourth and six in the fifth. Only two vessels, both of neutral countries, have been sunk so far in the sixth week. Both were victims of mines.

Great Britain, tightening her North Sea blockade patrols, has credited British and French naval vigilance with reducing the German submarine menace to commercial shipping. Some marine observers, however, believe the Nazi Government has relaxed its submarine campaign to facilitate its peace overtures.

Great Britain has lost thirty-three ships, Germany nine, France two and neutral nations twenty-one.

Vacillation Puts British Censors Under New Fire

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Denials, Counter-Denials, Counter-Counter-Denials Criticized in Commons

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP). — Great Britain's propaganda policies were hauled over the coals in the House of Commons and the press again today. The latest blast of criticism was occasioned by the report on Sunday that King George VI had decorated the airmen who took part in "a North Sea triumph," denial of the report yesterday by the Admiralty, cancellation of the denial by the Ministry of Information, and finally cancellation of its cancellation.

"In view of the denials, counter-denials and counter counter-denials of the Ministry of Information by which we were confused yesterday," Liberal leader Sir Archibald Sinclair asked the Air Secretary, Sir Kingsley Wood, "whether officers and men who displayed such conspicuous gal-

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lantry and skill in the attack on the German fleet in Kiel Canal have been rewarded by the King?"

Wood replied: "Yes; I understand that an announcement is being made to that effect today."

Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard," referring to the incident, said: "Thus do censors stop the good stories. What do they give us instead? We are told the whole thrilling tale of Sir Simon's visit to some camp cookhouse.

"We suggest, therefore, firstly, a Bloomsbury bonfire to make a total end of the present Verdun of bureaucracy; second, institution of a small panel of censors with power to say yes or no and brains not to say both at the same time, and, third, a propaganda department staffed only with journalists, except for one civilian servant to pay their wages, file the letters and cook the afternoon tea."

"The London Gazette" announced tonight that the King had awarded distinguished flying crosses to Flying Officers Kenneth Christopher Doran and Andrew McPherson "in recognition of gallantry in flying operations" against an enemy cruiser early in September. This presumably was the Kiel Canal raid of Sept. 4.

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near Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland drew only guarded comment from Government sources and the press.

Clement R. Atlee, leader of the labor opposition, called upon Hitler to "show it by deeds" if he wants peace in western Europe.

"The people of this country are ready to take any opportunity of ending the present war provided we can get real and lasting peace without sacrificing the cause for which we entered it," Attlee said in a nation-wide broadcast.

Sir Kingsley disclosed that a British mission already is on its way to Canada to complete an Empire air reservoir setup with missions from Australia, New Zealand and the Canadian Government. It is headed by Lord Riverdale, the former Sir Arthur Balfour, British steel magnate.

Train in Canada

Under the plan most of the advanced air training will be in Canada and all Dominions would join in plane production.

The Air Minister ... Britain now was ... ers superior to ...

BRITAIN MAKES CANADA CENTER OF AIR TRAINING

Pilots From All Empire To Get Final Instruction In Dominion

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Aim Is Said To Be To Build Up Force Of "Overwhelming Strength"

[By the Canadian Press]

Ottawa, Oct. 10—Canada bid fair tonight to become the wartime air capital of the British Empire.

The increasing importance of her place in Britain's war preparations was stressed today in the announcement of a cooperative air training program upon which she has agreed along with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

The plan, announced simultaneously here and in London, calls for pilots, observers and gunners from the four empire countries to come to Canada for intermediate and advanced training.

To Give Out Early Training

Each country will conduct its own schools for preliminary training. A mission from London, headed by Lord Riverdale, is on the way to Canada and others will come shortly from New Zealand and Australia.

Figures on the number of airmen to be trained in this dominion were lacking, but more flying field, aircraft, instructors and living quarters will be provided.

"The aim, in short, is to achieve by cooperative effort air forces of overwhelming strength," Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in announcing the project.

Will Meet Requirements

"Its development would result in a great and rapid increase in the number of training schools, already large, and achieve an increased output of first-line pilots, observers and air gunners which, combined with the output in the United Kingdom, would insure greatly increased requirements in trained personnel being fully met."

Air personnel from New Zealand and Australia, with western Canadian volunteers, likely will be trained at new schools to be built in the West. Camps Borden and Trenton probably will be the main centers of training activities for eastern Canadian and United Kingdom flyers in the East. Camp Borden is ninety miles north of Toronto and Trenton is ninety miles east.

Upon completion of training courses in Canada, the airmen will join either the Royal Air Force or the squadrons maintained in the war by their own governments.

Expects Long War

Canada, meanwhile, based her preparations on the expectation of a long war. Besides training flyers, this country anticipates pouring large quantities of food and war supplies into England.

Uniforms on all sides, special taxes on various commodities and the organization of an infantry division for overseas services have brought home forcefully to Canadians that they are at war.

A month after the Canadian declaration of war on Germany, however, the Dominion's precise role in the conflict is yet to be determined. The length of the hostilities and the United States' final action on neutrality legislation, now being debated in Washington, probably will be major factors in guiding Canada's course.

determined.

The length of the war and the action of the United States on neutrality legislation probably will be the chief factors in guiding Canada's course.

All Canadian action so far has been based on the assumption that a long struggle is ahead and that this country will be called on to pour large quantities of supplies into England.

Special taxes on tea, coffee, beer, wine and whisky are reminders to Canadians that they are at war.

An infantry division for overseas service already has been organized. It is under the command of Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, former chief of the general staff, who saw service in the world war.

The Canadian Navy is aiding in convoying ships across the Atlantic, in co-operaton with British convoys.

In the economic sphere, control bodies are functioning to prevent profiteering and hoarding, direct agricultural production, insure adequate supplies of commodities, control the movement of Canadian ships and protect the country's financial structure.

Canada declared war September 10 and a war appropriation of $100,000,000 was voted for the remainder of the fiscal year ending March 31.

Persons considered as dangerous aliens were arrested and some 300 are now interned.

Whole Empire Aids British Air Armada

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—An Empire-wide air force building program centering in Canada was announced by the Government today as Britain noted Adolf Hitler's renewed challenge to choose war or peace and warily watched Russia's moves in the Baltic.

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While Hitler was declaring in Berlin that "no power on earth will again bring Germany to its knees," Air Minister Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons that the Empire was marshaling planes and fliers in a mighty plan to "beat the enemy and to ensure once and for all that aggression and tyranny are ended."

A direct answer by the Government to Hitler's peace proposals made last Friday was postponed from Wednesday to Thursday to give the Dominions full voice in added consultations. Then Prime Minister Chamberlain will state Britain's position in his weekly war report to Parliament.

Comments Guarded

The massing of Russian troops on the Finnish frontier and the concentration of Russian naval strength at Kronstadt naval base was stressed today in the announcement of a cooperative air training program upon which she has agreed along with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

serschmidt's and said production plans envisaged doubling the "considerable" figure already reached.

"The Royal Airforce has every reason to be proud and satisfied on what it has accomplished during opening weeks of the war," Sir Kingsley said.

Listed as accomplishments were photographic mapping of the Siegfried Line from heights of only a few hundred feet, 34 attacks on submarines "some of which were undoubtedly successful," and distributing of propaganda leaflets, a number of which were "recently found in possession of German prisoners."

Sir Kingsley repeated his announcement in a broadcast to the empire tonight.

CANADIAN ROLE IN WAR UNDEFINED

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May Be Governed by U. S. Neutrality Action.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—(Canadian Press).—One month after declaring war on Germany, Canada's precise role in the conflict has yet to be

Hitler Pledges Finish Fight if Peace Bid Fails

Declaring Decision Now Lies 'With the Other Side,' He Asks Nazis to Show Unity

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler declared today that "Germany is determined to take up the battle and fight it through" if the western Allies rebuff "our readiness for peace."

If the war goes on, the western Allies will be to blame, he said in a speech opening the Nazi winter relief campaign, but they never will "see any sort of German capitulation."

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"In a few weeks the state which thought it could threaten German interests most insolently (Poland) has been demolished—thanks to our soldiers and our military strategy," Der Fuehrer declared.

"We do not know what the future will bring, but we are clear about one thing—no power on earth will again bring Germany to its knees. They will not defeat us militarily, nor break our spirit. Under no circumstances will they live to see any sort of German capitulation."

The decision regarding peace or continuance of the war, he said, "no longer lies with us, but with the other side. With us exists only the grim determination to abide by the decision, whatever it may be, and to fight through to the last end," he added.

Speaks in Angry Tones

In his twenty-one-minute speech, delivered in angry tones at the huge Sportspalast, which was packed with 25,000 winter relief workers, Hitler, asserting as he did in his Reichstag speech on Friday that Germany had no war aims against Great Britain and France, said:

"I have expressed our readiness for peace. In case this readiness on our part is declined, then Germany is determined to take up the battle and fight it through.

"Neither fright of the moment nor a proclamation of the length of this battle will be able to tire or even discourage us. Before us stands the eternal life of our people. No matter how long it may take to bring this life to realization, nothing can shake us, nothing can perplex us, nothing can bring us to despair—on the contrary, whatever the other world may choose, that it will get!"

Authoritative quarters said no response to Hitler's peace bid had come yet from responsible statesmen in Britain or France. These quarters declined to comment on any other reaction to Der Fuehrer's Reichstag speech, because "it would not be in the interests of peace."

Hitler said he was opening the annual relief drive, which this year will combine its work with that of the Red Cross, in a spirit that Germany, "without being interfered with by others, can within its living space mould its own destiny and partake of the goods of the world to which is has a right."

He appealed for joint efforts of the German people to make sacrifices to achieve greater results than ever in this year's campaign, because of war demands and a desire to show the world Germany was united.

Would Demonstrate Unity

"Let no one henceforth think of the greatness of his sacrifice, but of the sacrifices of those who gave their all," he urged. "Compared to their sacrifices, those at home are nothing.

"This year's relief must exceed everything hitherto achieved. We want to show peoples abroad that silly attempts to find evidence of a lack of unanimity among us are vain . . . we want to make them respect our constitution.

"We want to bring evidence of what we can endure and accomplish," Der Fuehrer declared, and then added sarcastically: "It is to be hoped that others can do as well."

Hitler received a great burst of cheers when he entered the hall soon before 4 p. m. Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy for Nazi party affairs, and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who opened the meeting with a long report extolling the previous year's work, accompanied him.

He said a total of 535,300,000 marks ($160,590,000) had been raised last year and that the total for six years of Nazi administration of winter relief work was 2,500,000,000 marks ($1,000,000,000). The relief funds, he said, had been used for the rebuilding of the Sudetenland and the Bohemia-Moravian protectorate, Hitler Youth Health, Red Cross and national welfare generally. Goebbels asserted that 1,185,145 German citizens "gave their time without remuneration to this gigantic task."

Nazi Troop and Artillery Action Reported in West

Berlin Communique Mentions a 'Little Reconnoitering'

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP).—The supreme command issued the following communique this morning on military operations yesterday:

"In the advance in the east upon the German-Russian border the day's objectives were reached.

"In the region north of the Bug River and in the Suwalki sector, movements were thereby practically completed.

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"In the west there was ... reconnoitering, troop and artillery activity."

Hitler Renews Threat of War

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Asserts No Power Can Crush Reich and Calls on Nazis to Show Unity.

BERLIN Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler declared today that if Germany's "readiness for peace" was declined, Germany was determined "to take up the fight and fight it out one way or another."

"In a few weeks the State which thought it could threaten German interests most insolently (Poland) has been demolished—thanks to our soldiers and our military strategy," Der Fuehrer declared.

"What the future may bring we do not know. But of this we are certain: No power on earth ever again will be able to force Germany to her knees. They will not defeat us militarily, economically or psychically."

Speaks for 21 Minutes.

Hitler once more laid the responsibility for continuing the struggle on the Reich's adversaries in a twenty-one-minute speech in the Sportspalast here opening the Nazi winter relief campaign.

The winter relief work, he demanded, must attain results never before achieved, not only because great tasks lie ahead, created by the war, but also because the world must be shown, he said, that rumors of disunion within the Reich are unfounded.

Germans must make common cause, Der Fuehrer said, "in battle, in victory and finally in peace."

Must Convince the World.

"Germany must once and for all convince the world that it must be allowed to live undisturbed within its own living space," he declared.

"Before us stands the eternal life of our people. Nothing can shake us. Nothing can bring us to despair. On the contrary whatever the other world may choose that it will get.

"The way ahead of us cannot be more difficult than that behind us. In pursuing this way we are strengthened by the fact that we have achieved a community of spirit in our nation."

Referring to his Reichstag speech of last Friday, he said he had given "expression to our readiness for peace."

He said that the winter relief work would be devoted chiefly to the Red Cross, which would practically be merged with it.

"Let no one henceforth think of the greatness of his sacrifice, but of the sacrifices of those who gave their all," he said. "Compared to their sacrifices, those at home are nothing.

"This year's relief must exceed everything hitherto achieved. We want to show peoples abroad that silly attempts to find evidence of a lack of unanimity among us are vain. We want to make them respect our constitution.

Decision Lies With Others.

"We want to bring evidence of what we can endure and accomplish," Der Fuehrer continued and added sarcastically:

"It is to be hoped that others can do as well."

"The decision of peace or war lies with others," he added. "We simply have a grim determination to fight.

"The day must come when Germany, without being interfered with by others, can, within its living space, mold its own destiny and partake of the goods of the world to which it has a right.

"In this spirit I open winter relief work of 1939-1940."

Hitler, who began speaking at 4:20 P. M. (10:20 A. M. New York time), received a great burst of cheers when he entered the hall shortly before 4 o'clock.

Goebbels Cites Figures.

Hitler declared that "one reason for the jealousy of other nations lies in the fact that our achievements along social lines are such that they fear our socialistic ideas might cross our frontiers and knock at their doors."

Referring to his trips to the Eastern Front, he said he had seen vast regions where people suffered much more than the Germans as a people do.

He was accompanied by Rudolf Hess, his deputy for Nazi party affairs, and Propaganda Minister Joseph Paul Goebbels, who opened the meeting with a long report extolling the previous year's work of the winter relief organization.

Dr. Goebbels asserted that "figures of things actually achieved speak louder than the words of our opponents, especially in the warring democracies."

He said that a total of 535,300,000 marks (about $160,590,000) was raised last year and that the total for six years of Nazi administration of winter relief work was two and a half billion marks (about $1,000,000,000).

The relief funds, he said, had been used for the rebuilding of the Sudetenland and the Bohemia-Moravian protectorate, Hitler Youth Health, Red Cross and national welfare generally.

Dr. Goebbels asserted that 1,185,145 German citizens "gave their time without remuneration to this gigantic task."

Duties of Civil Population.

"The war places duties not only on the fighters at the front but also on the civil population at home," Dr. Goebbels said. "People at home don't want to be put to shame by the front fighters."

Announcement that Hitler would attend the meeting and speak was made only this morning.

Reich to Widen Repatriation

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Fateful Issue Posed For Nearly 2 Million Outside Germany

Berlin, Oct. 10 (AP) — Two new classes of Nazi reservists were called to the colors today while Adolf Hitler's sweeping plan of German repatriation posed a fateful question for nearly 2,000,000 persons outside the Reich.

The question was whether these people wanted to leave homes of long standing to come into the greater Germany which Hitler envisages.

The reservists—classes of 1911 and 1912—were ordered to report for service immediately through billboard posters which said there would be no "public notification."

Posters further announced that all members of the reserve (Ersatz-Reserve Zwei) and militia (Landwehr Zwei) were to report not later than Oct. 15 for possible service in labor battalions. Most of these men are untrained and are over the usual military age.

OVERSHADOWS WAR

The repatriation question, which in some cases involved German families which have been in foreign homes for as many as four and five centuries, was called by European observers the greatest resettlement project ever conceived with any serious intention of realization.

It drew more German attention today than the war, which the same observers believed depended on the reaction of western powers to Hitler's "peace" offer. Little activity was reported on the western front.

Transportation of Minorities.

A German Army communique today said that Nazi occupation of the region north of the Bug River and in the Suwalki sector in Poland was almost completed. It added that along the western front "there was a little reconnoitering, troop and artillery activity."

While Germany proposed to start with the resettlement of Germans from the Baltic States, it was acknowledged that the application of the plan to southeastern Europe, where German minorities are still more concentrated, was under consideration.

The proposal was that in agreement with the governments concerned, Germans from the Baltic States would be moved into old German territories wrested from Poland last month. Nazis have said that the German population of these territories had been driven out to a large extent by "Polish terror."

What degree of personal opinion would be given the German minorities to be transported, close questions of citizenship and the problem of what to do about the property of the "repatriates," were largely unsettled today.

Informed persons said that the governments concerned were approaching these problems "with good will" and that the difficulties would be overcome.

Eighteen Ships in Service.

Dispatches from Riga, Latvia, said that Germans were already being loaded on German steamships in Latvian and Estonian harbors. Ten ships were reported at Riga and four at Leipaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau). Four other vessels were reported at Tallinn, Estonia. Lithuania has a common border with Germany and emigration from that country may be by rail.

In Hungary and the Balkans the resettlement problem seemed to present even greater difficulties than in the Baltic States. In Rumania alone there were reported to be 750,000 persons regarded as Germans. More than half a million each were said to be in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The German repatriation movement started last July in the South Tyrol province of Bolzano under an agreement with Italy. An article yesterday in Artesia Augusta by Giuseppe Mastromattei, prefect of the province, said that the transportation of Germans was well under way there.

RUMORS FLY IN BERLIN

Nazis Hear of Armistice, Then Find Report is False.

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Rumors that the western allies had asked for an armistice, that "the Chamberlain-Churchill government" in Britain had resigned and King George had abdicated caused excitement in Berlin for an hour this morning until they were denied by DNB, the official news agency.

DNB said the rumors were spread by certain "secret service agents." One persistent report was that a German radio station had broadcast news of an armistice—to be in effect until October 18—but the Propaganda Ministry vigorously denied this.

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The rumors caused numerous telephone inquiries to the Associated Press office, including one from the office of the former Crown Prince, others from Japanese and Italian correspondents, the American Chamber of Commerce, bankers and attorneys.

States.

Reports from the frontier said "military trains daily go to the Baltic area" while sailors are studying the geography of the Baltic States as well as the habits of the people.

Finnish Delegate on Way.

The impending arrival of representatives from Finland was disclosed in Moscow for the first time in a dispatch from Helsinki announcing the departure of a delegation headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Finnish minister of Stockholm, in response to the Kremlin's invitation. The Finnish delegation was expected here tomorrow to exchange opinions on unspecified political and economic problems.

Thus, Soviet Russia continued to be the center of European diplomatic activity with four-cornered negotiations under way or about to be started.

Talks with Finns Continue.

Conversations already were going on between Soviet leaders and representatives of Lithuania and Turkey who are here. A trade agreement with Germany is under discussion and talks with the Finns will be started, probably tomorrow.

Moscow newspapers reported that Sweden had purchased 102 warplanes and ten torpedo boats from Germany under an agreement made

Finnish Leaders on Way to Moscow for Conference--Swedish Defense Forces Are Strengthened.

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MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Reports of a concentration of Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Finland emphasized today the vigor of Soviet Russia's drive to regain the dominant position in the Baltic Sea she held before the world war.

Dispatches from Kronstadt, the big naval base near Leningrad, said that a "whole armada of battleships" was massed there and that naval and military activity was unceasing.

Kronstadt is only a few miles from Finland's territorial waters. a Finnish mission was en route to Moscow for one more in the series of Russian conferences with envoys of Baltic States in which Russia has been gaining sweeping concessions.

The naval mobilization also coincided with the massing of hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops along the frontiers facing the Baltic prior to the outbreak of war.

With Germany, France and Britain at war, Russia was making diplomatic moves concerning the whole sweep of her western frontiers from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The Kremlin, however, remained a big enigma. Although the Russian press continued to attack Britain and France the Government's moves seemed intended to seize strategic advantages which would be of immense value if Russia ever went to war against Germany.

Swedes Build Raid Shelters.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Europe's northern neutrals anxiously watched the approaching showdown between Soviet Russia and Finland today for a further sign of the new order in the Baltic region.

Confronted by Russia's quest for supremacy in that part of Europe, the northern countries, which had not already signed on the Soviet dotted line, wondered how Finland would make out.

Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway were drawn together at Helsinki in a discussion of how to sidestep the war and carry on their vital commerce in the Baltic and North seas.

Sweden, aside from Finland, the most immediately concerned in the expansion of Soviet power, strengthened her defense forces and hastened construction of air raid shelters.

Finland herself practiced air defense while a delegation headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Minister to Stockholm, entrained last night for Moscow in response to the Kremlin's invitation—as Finnish officials put it—to exchange opinions about political and economic problems. The problems were not specified. The Finnish party was expected to reach Moscow tomorrow morning.

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Finns Show Deliberation.

The deliberation of the Finns' railway trip was contrasted with the speed of airplane travel adopted by representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in carrying out their negotiations at Moscow—negotiations which resulted in broad military, naval and trade concessions to the U. S. S. R.

"Never shall our land bow before the foreign tyrant," sang the crowd at Helsinki's station last night as the delegation set out. It was part of the national anthem of a people Russian-ruled until 1917.

Dr. Paasikivi, standing on the train platform, bit his lips to conceal his emotion. It was he who led the nation as Premier when Finland was establishing her independence from Russia, in 1918-1920.

Hundreds of patriotic Finns jammed the Helsinki station an hour before Dr. Paasikivi's departure. While they sang, Dr. Paasikivi shook hands with Premier A. K. Cajander and then waved his hat at the throng.

Hopes Americans Are Watching.

The Premier was asked for comment.

"It's hard to say anything at such moments as this. But we Finns

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hope that Americans will watch our coming negotiations closely.

"The sympathy and moral support of America has never gone unappreciated in Finland and we trust that now too America will watch what happens and judge the result according to civilized standards of justice."

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Dr. Paasikivi was accompanied by Col. A. A. Paasanen as technical adviser and J. A. Nykopp, political chief of the Foreign Office.

Backed by the presence of additional reservists called last week for "extraordinary service to strengthen the national neutrality," Finland was improving her Russian border fortifications and engaged in widespread blackout tests of air raid defenses.

[Finland's armed forces last year consisted of 2,012 officers and 31,000 men, including the air force, coast defense and territorial organization, according to the Statesman's Yearbook.]

Helsinki Plans Blackout.

The whole Torne Valley — about 4,000 square miles—along the Finnish-Swedish frontier, was blacked out last night and Helsinki itself will experiment with a blackout tonight.

Finnish airmen and anti-aircraft gunners practiced attack and defense all yesterday on the Finnish side of the Torne Valley frontier and the Swedes did likewise at Haparanda and scattered villages, it was reported.

The Swedish Government started construction of the first bomb-proof shelters in Stockholm yesterday and notified soldiers scheduled to leave service October 15 that they would have to remain at their posts. Swedish authorities estimated they could place 600,000 men of various degrees of military training in the field if necessary. The regular army strength before the European crisis was estimated at 60,000.

The Swedish Army announcement took note of a "change in the foreign situation" but expressed no alarm.

Thousands of Russian troops were lined up along Russia's borders with Estonia and Latvia, awaiting orders to march in and man recently granted naval and air bases, but Helsinki sources said they had not heard of any massing of Russians on their own frontier.

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End Dispute Over Proofs

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Difficulties between Soviet Russia and Estonia over the prospective entry of 20,000 Red soldiers in fulfillment of the mutual assistance agreement of September 29 were reported solved overnight, making entry possible today.

Authoritative sources said that the date and route of the march into Estonia were incorporated in a supplementary agreement which might be signed at today's sitting of the Russian-Estonian commission.

In official quarters the only statement was that the Soviet forces would cross into Estonia at Narwa and proceed to the coastal points, probably by way of Haapsalu and Virtsu, avoiding Tallinn.

The mutual assistance agreement gave the U. S. S. R. the right to maintain naval bases and airdromes on the islands of Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiluma (Dagoe) and in the port city of Paldiski (Baltiskil).

No explanation was given for the change in the tempo of arrangements which informants had said yesterday might not be completed until late next week.

It was learned that the Soviet representatives sought to arrange for the entry of 20,000 men, including mechanized units, to travel by road under the supervision and escort of Estonian police.

Propaganda Minister Ants Oidermaa broadcast last night that the Russians were coming not as conquerors but as allies and friends.

Lithuanians to Ratify Pact.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Kaunas by DNB, official German news agency, said today that the Lithuanian Government had decided to ratify the Soviet Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact in the form proposed by Moscow.

Lithuanian Vice-President Kazys Bizauskas and General Stasys Rastikis, commander-in-chief of the Lithuanian Army, were reported to have returned today to Moscow to complete the talks started last Wednesday.

The pact would give back to the Lithuanians their anciet capital, Wilno (Vilna), which was seized by Poland in 1920, but not all of Wilno Province would go with it. Wilno Province fell within the Russian occupation zone in Poland. The territory involved in the projected transfer has between 500,000 and 600,000 inhabitants, it was said.

Will Regain Wilno.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Informed Lithuanians said today their country would regain her ancient capital, Wilno (Vilna), by the Soviet Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact which they expected to be signed tonight.

They asserted that in return for concessions to Russia Lithuania would get back about half the territory she would have received under the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty of 1920 if the Poles had not seized Wilno in that year.

All of Wilno province fell into Russian hands in the German-Soviet division of Poland.

Latvia Ratifies Accord Giving Russia 3 Bases

Riga, Latvia, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Government today ratified the Russian-Latvia pact giving Russia use of three Latvian ports as naval bases.

The pact, containing five major points, greatly strengthened the position of Soviet Russia in the Baltic.

The agreement provided:

Three Latvian ports are set aside as Russian naval bases.

Russia is to sell Latvia munitions at low cost.

Both parties are to extend military aid in case of aggression.

Neither party is to conclude a treaty directed against the other.

Each party will observe the sovereignty and social system of the other.

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To Discuss Trade Pact

A Latvian economic delegation left for Moscow tonight to negotiate a commercial treaty to complement the new Russian-Latvian mutual assistance pact.

The delegation was headed by Andrejs Berzins, president of the chamber of trade and industry, and M. Kampe, director of the department of treaties of the Foreign Office.

A German commission arrived here tonight to arrange for repatriation of Latvian Germans as a parallel to the Russian-Latvian agreement.

To Take Only Clothes

Latvian Germans were being permitted to take only their clothes and were advised that they first would live in camps and later would be spread among German districts, chiefly in Poland.

Repatriation is obligatory in Latvia for German citizens, numbering about 4,500. However, many others are expected to go. Latvia has a German population of about 60,000, some of whom are among the wealthiest residents, controlling important enterprises.

German emigration also is proceeding in Estonia, where Russia won a similar agreement for military bases. Estonia has about 18,000 German residents.

Nazi Trade Mission to Go From Bulgaria to Russia

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Sofia Pact Is Said to Provide Meat for Germany

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 10 (AP).—Trade negotiations between Germany and Russia designed to provide food products for Germany were indicated today, as a German agricultural products trade delegation which recently completed an agreement with Bulgaria prepared to leave for Moscow.

It was reported the conversations here resulted in an agreement for Bulgaria to sell meat, skins, hemp and other products to Germany. Exportation of these products was prohibited at the start of the war.

The agreement was said to have been on condition that the sales would be for cash and that Germany would supply gasoline to Bulgaria.

ASKS ABOUT RUSSIA

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Rome Paper Presses at Allied Silence on Poland.

ROME, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The newspaper Il Messaggero said today in a front page editorial that British and French "silence" on Soviet Russian intervention in Poland "cannot be explained."

"Newspapers, politicians and men who want war at all costs," Il Messaggero said, "do not spare their words to deplore the destiny of Poland and to condemn Germany's action, but not a single voice is raised to ask Russia the reason for her sudden intervention.

"They ask that Poland be given back and demand reconstitution of Poland, but nobody mentions the Polish provinces occupied by Soviet troops."

The editorial said the Russians had immediately inaugurated a Bolshevist program in occupied Polish territory, while the Germans had reestablished order, reopened schools and aided suffering people.

Lithuania Wins Vilna; Russian Treaty Signed

Moscow Receives Military Bases in Third Pact With Small Baltic Neighbors

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP).—Russia completed tonight a series of three mutual assistance pacts with the small Baltic states by signing a treaty with Lithuania which gave the Red Army the right to establish several garrisons at unspecified places within Lithuania to guard its frontiers. In return, the Soviet Union gave her little Baltic neighbor an important concession by agreeing to cede Vilna (Wilno) and a surrounding area.

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Vilna is the ancient capital of a once-powerful Lithuania. The Lithuanians never had ceased to regard the city as their capital, despite the fact it had been in Polish hands from 1920, when a "rebel" Polish general seized it for Warsaw, until the Russians took it in last month's partition of Poland.

The two previous pacts concluded by the Soviet Union were with Estonia and Latvia in which she won the right to station air, naval and land forces on their territories.

Pact for Fifteen Years

Delimitation of the Vilna territory was described in a supplementary protocol and map. The points at which Red Army, air and naval forces may be stationed for "protection of the state boundaries of Lithuania" are to be determined by "mutual agreement," as well as the strength of such forces at each point.

The term of the treaty is fifteen years, with a ten-year extension if not denounced by either party a year before its termination. A clause provides for consultation in event of the "menace of aggression" against Lithuania or against the U. S. S. R. from across the territory of Lithuania. Another clause provides for outright assistance in event of aggression without mention of consultation.

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In other details the treaty with Lithuania was of a pattern with the Estonian and Latvian pacts. Ratification is to be within six days; the Soviet Union is to provide Lithuania with military equipment; each binds itself not to conclude any alliances directed against the other, and Russia agrees not to interfere with the economic and social organization of Lithuania.

The concentration of naval strength at Kronstadt, only a few miles from Finnish territorial waters coincided with the impending arrival here tomorrow of a Finnish delegation to discuss unspecified economic and political problems. Previous conferences have resulted in sweeping naval and air base concessions by Estonia and Latvia as Russia vigorously pressed her campaign to regain the dominant position in the Baltic Sea she held before the World War.

Soviet leaders are in conference with representatives of Lithuania and Turkey, who are here. Other Soviet officials are discussing a trade agreement with German delegates who seek to reinforce the Reich's war-time economy, making Moscow the continued center of European diplomatic activity.

While Russia is concentrating on questions involving the Baltic, negotiations are still pending with Turkey regarding Dardanelles and Black Sea problems. Thus, diplomatic discussions involving the entire Russian frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea are being carried on and are closely watched for results in foreign diplomatic circles.

Steady military and naval activity by the Soviet forces indicated the Kremlin's program in the north Baltic was not complete and that Finland would be next to hear Russian suggestions for her "protection"—and for the consolidating of Soviet strength in the north Baltic.

Hundreds of thousands of Red troops were concentrated along the frontiers facing the Baltic states and in the Leningrad area within twenty-five miles of the Finland border.

Military Trains Running

Sailors at Kronstadt were said to be studying the geographies of Finland and the Baltic states, as well as the habits of the people, and reports from the frontier said "military trains go daily to the Baltic Sea."

May Seize Opportunity

Foreign quarters saw the Soviets taking advantage of the preoccupation of Britain, France and Germany with war to strengthen her frontiers and solidify her position.

There was much speculation but no answer to the enigma of the Kremlin. Russia's objectives were as secretive as her diplomatic moves are manifold, and there was no indication of what the next move would be.

The Russian press reported that Sweden had purchased 102 warplanes and 10 torpedo boats from Germany under an agreement made prior to the outbreak of the war.

Press Attacks Allies

Moscow papers continued to attack Britain and France and indicate they were responsible for the continuance of hostilities.

At the same time, the Government's moves seemed to indicate she intended to seize any strategic advantages which would be of immense value in the event Russia ever went to war against Germany.

Germany and Russia have emerged as official partners in the partition of Poland and are now engaged in talks for conclusion of a trade agreement.

Yet some foreign quarters believed the Government's moves were directed at no other nation in its drive for Baltic dominance.

Three Beheaded in Berlin As Polish Spies

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BERLIN, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Three men convicted of disclosing German State secrets to the Polish Intelligence Service were beheaded today.

They were listed as Frank Rutkiewicz, 38 years old, and Johann Ruchaliski, 36, who were employees of the Polish State Railway at Danzig, and Victor Samerski, 56, of Insterburg.

The decapitations brought the year's total to 30.

FINNS WARNED TO QUIT CAPITAL AND GULF PORT

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Civilians Urged to Leave Helsinki and Viipuri Immediately.

HELSINKI, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—All civilians who can go were urged to make immediate preparations to leave the environs of Helsinki and Viipuri in a broadcast tonight by Minister of the Interior Urho Kekkonen. He said the measure was purely precautionary but the sooner carried out the better.

The warning was given as a Finnish mission was on its way to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Russian Government to discuss unspecified economic and political problems. Russia has gained sweeping concessions from similar missions from smaller Baltic States. The Finnish mission is expected to reach the Soviet capital tomorrow.

Viipuri is a port on the Gulf of Finland, almost directly north of Leningrad.

An official decree calling on civilians to leave is scheduled to be issued tomorrow, but the departures are being left on a voluntary basis.

The Government will give free railway transportation to all who cannot afford tickets and will otherwise give material aid.

Trains Are Crowded.

Even before the Interior Minister's broadcast trains and buses were crowded with women and children leaving Helsinki for the country and the railways added extra trains.

The radio and newspapers have been instructing the populace in air defense measures and volunteers have been flocking to the civil defense service. Gas mask sales are mounting. At intervals today the city resounded with the noise of giant air raid warning sirens being tested. A blackout test was scheduled for tonight.

Women And Children Flee To North From Helsinki

Helsinki, Oct. 10 (AP)—Thousands of Finnish women and children began leaving the nation's capital for the less populous northland country today as Soviet Russia massed thousands of troops and heavy naval forces on the frontiers of neighboring Baltic states.

The whole of Finland concentrated its attention on the forthcoming conversations between a Finnish delegation and Soviet Russian officials in Moscow. The delegation was expected in Moscow tomorrow.

Many Finns were asking whether the Russians, who ruled Finland in the days of the Czars, would demand military and economic concessions such as they have gained from Estonia and Latvia

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Prepared To Resist

If so, one responsible Finnish source said, the nation would resist, reluctantly but with determination. Thus a nation whose population was estimated in 1937 at 3,834,662 persons would be arrayed against the estimated 170,000,000 population o Russia.

The fleeing women and children crowded transportation lines in their voluntary exodus. At the same time, the Interior Minister, Urho Kekkonen, appealed to all who could do so to leave Helsinki and Viipuri, a port city, as soon as possible.

The Finnish delegation will discuss unannounced economic and political problems with the Russians. In similar conferences with Estonia and Latvia Russia has gained sweeping concessions of naval and military rights, and her troops were ready to march into those nations to make the agreements effective.

Reds Mass Warships

Russia also was massing warships at Kronstadt, huge naval base near Leningrad and less than one hundred miles from Viipuri. Leningrad is approximately 200 miles from Helsinki, straight across the upper tip of the Gulf of Finland.

Since Russia has shown an interest in Finland, the radio and newspapers in the tiny country have been instructing the people in air defense measures.

Snow, welcomed by the Finns as a major defense during winter, fell in flurries today and the city went through a practice blackout tonight.

Crowds Discuss Talks

Despite the snow and the blackout, however, Finns gathered by the thousands in city squares to discuss the Moscow missions.

Dispatches from Tallinn, Estonia, said a supplementary Estonian-Russian agreement had cleared the way for the march of 20,000 Red troops to their new bases in Estonia, but there was no report tonight of such troop movements.

It was said unofficially in Tallinn that Friday had been set for the entrance of the Red troops. Tallinn official quarters said the soldiers would cross the border at Narwa and march to the coast by way of Haapsalu and Virtsu, avoiding Tallinn.

The agreement was said to provide that the Soviet troops would march by road under escort of Estonian police and that Estonian police would remain in authority over the new bases.

Work On Olympic Grounds

In strange contrast to the warlike defense preparations, workmen kept busy on the grounds intended for the 1940 Olympics. Prominent in this work was Paavo Nurmi, the runner who, at 40, is still in trim. He is coaching Finnish athletes and acting in an advisory capacity to the Olympic officials.

The 74-year-old composer Jean Sibelius remained quietly in the home of his son-in-law in Helsinki but throughout the day and night his composition, "Finlandia," was included on most radio programs. Sibelius wrote the piece as a poetic protest against Russian rule at the end of the nineteenth century.

Text of the Soviet-Lithuanian Assistance Pact

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 10—Following is the text of the Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty as made public tonight by Tass, official Soviet news agency:

A treaty on the transfer of the city of Vilna and the Vilna region to the Lithuanian Republic and on mutual assistance between the U. S. S. R. and Lithuania:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on the one side and the President of the Lithuanian Republic on the other side;

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For the purpose of developing the friendly relations established by the peace treaty of July 12, 1920, and based on the recognition of an independent State existence and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the other party;

Recognizing that the peace treaty of July 12, 1920, and the pact on non-aggression and peaceful settlement of conflicts of Sept. 28, 1926, continue to form a firm basis of their mutual relations and undertakings;

Convinced that a definition of the exact conditions of insuring mutual security and a just settlement of the questions of State appurtenance of the city of Vilna and the Vilna region, unlawfully wrested from Lithuania by Poland, meets the interests of both contracting parties;

Found it necessary to conclude the following treaty on the transfer of the city of Vilna and the Vilna region to the Lithuanian Republic and on mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Lithuania and appointed for this purpose their authorized representatives;

For the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., Vyacheslaff Molotoff, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs; for the President of the Lithuanian Republic: Jouzas Urbsys, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and these authorized representatives, on mutual presentation of their credentials, found in due form and good order, agreed on the following:

Article I

For the purpose of consolidation of friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Lithuania, the city of Vilna and the Vilna region are transferred by the Soviet Union to the Lithuanian Republic and included in the territory of the Lithuanian State, the boundary between the U.S.S.R. and the Lithuanian Republic being established in accordance with a map appended hereto, which boundary shall be specified in more detail in a supplementary protocol.

Article II

The Soviet Union and the Lithuanian Republic undertake to render each other every assistance, including military, in event of aggression or menace of aggression against Lithuania as well as in event of aggression or menace of aggression against the Soviet Union over Lithuanian territory on the part of any European power.

Article III

The Soviet Union undertakes to render the Lithuanian Army assistance in armaments and other military equipment on favorable terms.

Article IV

The Soviet Union and the Lithuanian Republic undertake jointly to effect protection of the State boundaries of Lithuania, for which purpose the Soviet Union receives the right to maintain at its own expense, at points in the Lithuanian Republic established by mutual agreement, Soviet land and air armed forces of strictly limited strength. The exact locations of these troops and the boundaries within which they may be quartered, their strength at each particular point and also all other questions, economic, administrative, questions of jurisdiction, and others arising in connection with the presence of Soviet armed forces on Lithuanian territory under the present treaty, shall be regulated by special agreements. The sites and buildings necessary for this purpose shall be allotted by the Lithuanian Government on lease terms at a reasonable price.

Article V

In the event of menace of aggression against Lithuania or against the U. S. S. R. over Lithuanian territory, the two contracting parties shall immediately discuss the resulting situation and take all measures found necessary by mutual agreement to secure the inviolability of the territories of the contracting parties.

Article VI

The two contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliances nor participate in any coalitions directed against either of the contracting parties.

Article VII

Realization of this treaty sho not affect in any way the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, in particular their State organization, economic and social system, military measures and generally the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs. The locations of the Soviet land and air armed forces (in Article III of this treaty) under all circumstances remain a component part of the territory of the Lithuanian Republic.

Article VIII

The term of validity of this treaty in regard to the undertakings for mutual assistance between the U.S.S.R. and the Lithuanian Republic (Articles II and VII) is for fifteen years and unless one of the contracting parties finds it necessary to denounce the provisions of this treaty established for a specified term of one year prior to expiration of that term, these provisions shall automatically continue to be valid for the next ten years.

Article IX

This treaty comes into force upon exchange of instruments of ratification. Exchange of these instruments shall take place in Kaunas within six days from the day of signature of this treaty. This treaty is made in two originals, in the Russian and Lithuanian languages, at Moscow, Oct. 10, 1939.

VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF,
JUOZAS URBSYS.

POLES GET MORE TIME

Rumania Defers Restrictions on Refugees Until Feb. 2

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BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Rumanian Government today gave civilian Polish refugees until next Feb. 2 either to leave Rumania or be subjected to restricted residence in thirty-three designated towns and villages. An earlier order had set Oct. 15 as the deadline.

The refugees, thousands of whom swarmed across the border when their country was invaded by the Germans and Russians, are excluded from Bucharest.

Rumanian troops and police are continuing the search for Polish officers and soldiers still at liberty in Rumanian territory. These taken are sent to concentration camps, where more than 12,000 Polish soldiers are interned.

Hungary Trebles Coffee Prices

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 10 (AP)—Tea and coffee, withdrawn from the market two weeks ago, will go on sale again Friday at trebled prices under an order issued today by the Hungarian Government, which holds monopolies on both commodities.

The price rises, it was indicated, were imposed to reduce consumption, decrease importation and thus enable the government to use foreign credit to buy war supplies and other goods.

Under the new schedule the Hungarian housewife will pay from $2.32 to $3.85 a pound for coffee and $4.30 to $10.60 for tea. Barley water was suggested as a substitute for coffee and tea.

SWEDISH SHIP SUNK 9 OF CREW MISSING

9 Other Seamen Are Reported Saved When Torpedo Wrecks Freighter Off Scotland

BRITISH ABANDON VESSEL

Explosion Near Wales Is Not Explained—Cruiser Ajax Is at Rio—3 Died on Indra

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GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Swedish News Agency reported today the Swedish ship Vistula, 1,018 tons, had been torpedoed forty miles northeast of the Shetland Islands. Nine of her crew of eighteen were reported rescued. The rest were missing.

Crew Abandons British Ship

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—An explosion that caused the crew of the 8,063-ton British steamer Marwarri to abandon their ship off the coast of Wales was disclosed today.

Five of the crew of ninety-one were injured, but none seriously. The steamer was taken in tow by a salvage boat. The cause of the explosion was unknown.

The Marwarri's owners are Thomas and John Brocklebank, Ltd.

Three Lives Lost on Indra

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Finnish freighter Eriksborg arrived today with twenty of the crew of the Finnish steamer Indra, which struck a mine yesterday north of the Island of Terschelling.

Survivors, among whom were two women, said three lives were lost. Wreckage of the Indra was being towed to Ijmuiden, Amsterdam's North Sea port.

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Cruiser Ajax in Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 10 (AP)—A warship identified by the Brazilian Naval Staff as the 6,895-ton British cruiser Ajax arrived in the harbor today.

The Ajax was the first British ship to open operations in southern waters by sinking the German cargo ship Olinda on Sept. 3 after taking off the crew of forty-two.

With her sister ship, the Exeter the cruiser is part of Great Britain's West Indies fleet which has been bottling up German shipping in South American ports.

Britons Can Shoot Hitler for Sixpence

LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—For a sixpence—about a dime—Britishers now can obey that impulse to work off hate against a prominent Nazi.

Shooting galleries around London have introduced targets that are figures of Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, von Ribbentrop and other German leaders.

The faces show the Nazis looking over their shoulders at the marksman and howling with pain.

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Contraband Seizures

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Britain tonight announced seizure during the week ending October 7 of 25,000 tons of contraband goods bound for Germany, including 13,800 tons of petroleum products. This brought the total war seizures to 315,000 tons.

Lady Astor Wants Curb On Champagne Imports

LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Lady Astor wants less champagne imported into Britain during the war.

Speaking in the House of Commons today she tried to impress on the Board of Trade that champagne was a non-essential commodity which, in her opinion, could well be excluded during the emergency.

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Von Starhemberg Loses His German Citizenship

Austria's Ex-Vice-Chancellor Active Anti-Nazi in France

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BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP).—Prince Ernst Rudiger Von Starhemberg, exiled former Vice-Chancellor of Austria and former leader of the disbanded Austrian Fascist army, the Heimwehr, was deprived of German citizenship today by the Nazi government and his property was confiscated.

His disfranchisement was published in the official gazette together with the names of 155 others, most of whom were Jews.

The Prince, who is now in France, recently asked permission of the Surete Nationale to organize an Austrian brigade to fight Germany. The offer was taken under advisement. The former Vice-Chancellor has been living in France

30.24—3971

30.24—3971

with Fritz Mandl, former munitions maker and former husband of Hedy Lamarr, the actress.]

WARNING TO SWISS

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[By the Associated Press]

Berne, Oct. 10—A Swiss army communique warned the public today to seek refuge in bomb shelters when motors are heard overhead—and not go sightseeing.

"Planes with or without bombs," the communique said, "may fall on our territory. Other planes may drop bombs or proceed to fire over our territory. Shells from anti-aircraft batteries also may do some damage by falling in our territory."

Ten Border Violations

To date there have been ten officially recognized violations of the Swiss border by aircraft of belligerents. Five of these were ascribed to the French and five to the Germans.

Swiss anti-aircraft gunners have strict orders to fire at any warplanes crossing the border from France or Germany.

In Basel, which is close to both the Frenc hand German frontiers, residents have rushed to rooftops or other vantage points at the sound of airplane motors or anti-aircraft guns. The communique warned particularly against this practice.

'One Pot' Is Rule Now; Nazis Rename Thrift Day

But How to Divide 'Sacrifice Sunday' Meal Is a Mystery

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels announced today the transition of "One Pot Sunday" into "Sacrifice Sunday." The reason, he said, was that the "one pot meal already has become a regular fare of the German people."

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He did not explain what additional "sacrifice" would be demanded on the designated Sundays.

During past winter relief campaingns, one Sunday was set aside monthly when restaurants served only simple stew or a similar dish, with a percentage of the price donated to the winter relief fund.

Lord Nuffield Gives $400,000 To Red Cross

Auto Manufacturer Observes Birthday With Gift And Befuddles Nurse Who Receives It

London, Oct. 10 (AP)—Lord Nuffield, Britain's largest automobile manufacturer, today celebrated his sixty-second birthday by contributing £100,000 (about $400,000) to the Red Cross.

Baron Nuffield had offered to make the contribution when public donations would total £250,000 (about $1,000,000). This mark was reached October 6.

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In the excitement of receiving Nuffield's large check, an attendant nurse forgot to pin a Flag Day emblem on the donor.

MOVE TO SPLIT NEUTRAL BILL LOSES, 65-26

Senate Bars Tobey Plan to Separate Embargo and Shipping Provisions.

LATTER MAY BE REDRAFTED

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Committee Meets Soon to Weigh Modification of Curbs on Commerce in Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—Administration forces in the Senate defeated today a motion to separate the shipping provisions of the neutrality bill from the arms embargo repeal issue.

The vote was announced as 65 against to 26 for the motion.

There was a division of opinion among leaders as to whether the administration's victory could be counted a test of strength on the neutrality bill itself—the most controversial section of which is that providing for repeal of the present embargo on arms.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky told reporters he regarded the vote as a measuring stick but Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, a leader of the opposition in the neutrality fight, said it could not be so considered.

The vote by which the Senate rejected Mr. Tobey's motion follows:

For Splitting the Bill—26.

Democrats—Bulow, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Downey, Holt, McCarran, Overton, Walsh, Wheeler—9.

Republicans—Borah, Bridges, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Frazier, Holman, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Reed, Tobey, Townsend, Vandenberg—15.

Farmer-Labor—Lundeen—1.

Progressive—La Follette—1.

Against Splitting the Bill—65.

Democrats — Adams, Andrews, Ashurst, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Chavez, Connally, Donahey, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Johnson of Colorado, King, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, Mead, Miller, Minton, McKellar, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Pittman, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Smathers, Stewart, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Slattery—57.

Republicans — Austin, Barbour, Gibson, Gurney, Hale, Taft, White—7.

Independent—Norris—1.

The motion to split up the bill was made by Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire. He proposed to send the measure back to the Foreign Relations Committee with instruction to write two bills—one the embargo repealer, the other setting forth restrictions on American shipping and travel to belligerents.

Mr. Tobey wanted immediate action on the latter provisions, which would prohibit American vessels from carrying any goods to warring countries. He contended that the procedure would not forestall early action on repealing the arms embargo, a move recommended by President Roosevelt.

"Leaders in the Senate and the country have agreed that the causes which drew us into the last European conflict were the seizure and sinking of American merchant vessels carrying cargoes to belligerents," Senator Tobey asserted.

Would 'Put First Things First.'

"American merchant ships are at this moment in the midst of war zones and carrying cargoes destined for the belligerents. There is great danger that some of them will be sunk—perhaps by mistake.

"Thus, by extensive debate by the Congress on the arms embargo repeal section of the bill we are holding up passage of those sections designed to keep our ships out of the danger zone. . . .

"We should put first things first."

Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, one fo the authors of the bill, said only delay would result from sending the measure back to committee, and that any Senator who wanted to strike out the arms embargo could move to do that at any time.

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, asserted in arguing against the Tobey motion that "the country wants action on this bill and it wants action now."

Every day the arms embargo remains in effect we are un-neutral," he said. "We are aiding one nation against another."

Danaher's Argument.

Senator Danaher* Republican of Connecticut, contended that passage of the administration measure might leave a loophole through for belligirents to obtain unlimited credit in this country for war supplies purchased immediately.

If the administration bill were passed, he said, the present neutrality law would be repealed automatically. Then, he said, if the President failed to proclaim the new law in operation, or Congress failed to act, there would be no restrictions at all on credits.

Senators Danaher and Pittman argued spiritedly over presidential powers under the administration bill and over the purposes of this legislation.

"We are going to legislate, not for the peace and protection of the United States, but for a belligerent," the Connecticut Retpublican shoued after Mr. Pittman had declared that the present arms embargo operated unfairly between belligerents.

Mr. Pittman denied this.

"We don't even know in the Senate today what is the object of our foreign policy," Mr. Danaher said.

In his argument for splitting up the bill, Senator Tobey declared:

"There are subtle, unseen forces working constantly to draw us into this European war. No action that we can take will be more discouraging to such forces than the action which is contemplated in my motion, to take our ships out of the war zones immediately, thereby eliminating a recurrence of the causes which drew us into the world war."

May Moderate Shipping Curb.

Earlier Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that they would meet soon to consider relaxation of the restrictions on shipping in the neutrality measure.

Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, said an amendment probably would be proposed to permit American vessels to visit Australia, New Zealand and Canada. He added that "we may be able to ease the restrictions so that our ships can operate in zones which are not dangerous."

As now phrased, the bill would prohibit American ships from carrying goods to any belligerents or their possessions. Shipping interests have expressed vigorous opposition to that restriction.

Johnson Holds Up Recess Move.

Senator Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, said that he would hold up for the time being his motion for a three-day recess of Congress to give the President a free hand to make a move toward bringing about peace in Europe.

"I don't think today is a good time to bring the motion up," Senator Johnson said. "We ought to wait to see what Chamberlain and other European statesmen have to say about the prospects of peace."

As the Senate convened, Senator Schwellenbach, Democrat, of Washington, put into the record a number of newspaper editorials discussing the relationship between Russia and Finland.

"I would like to ask the question," Senator Schwellenbach said, "whether or not Senators who propose retention of the arms embargo want to become an ally of communist Russia against Finland, Sweden and Norway?"

Wagner Backs Embargo Repeal.

Senator Wagner, Democrat, of Kentucky, told his colleagues this afternoon that no commercial sacrifice would be too great a price to pay to keep this nation out of the European war.

Arguing that it was a "delusion" to believe that the present embargo on the sale of arms would prevent involvement, Mr. Wagner advocated adoption of the administration neutrality bill repealing the embargo and placing restrictions on all trade with belligerents. He cited records to show that only 10 per cent of exports to belligerents during the time of unrestricted submarine warfare in the last conflict were arms. Shipping is endangered to the same extent, he said, whether American vessels carry arms or other materials.

"In such circumstances," Senator Wagner declared, "the only real embargo on war materials is an embargo on all trade with belligerents. Unless we are ready to adopt that proposal, let us cease to delude ourselves by placing an embargo on an insignificant and arbitrarily selected group of war materials."

He expressed the belief that the administration bill, which would prohibit American ships from transporting any material to a belligerent and would require belligerents to obtain title in this country to purchases made here, would remove all of the "obvious dangers" of American involvement in the war. He said. however, that this could be done only "at a tremendous sacrifice to our industries and our shiping."

Sees a Clear-cut Choice.

"These circumstances present us with a clear-cut choice," he said. "If we want to engage once more in the diplomatic protests and recriminations that marked our relations with the belligerents in the world war prior to our entry, if we propose to renew the claims we then made that complete freedom of the seas in trading with belligerents is among "the most sacred rights of our nation and our people,' then we should make no change in the neutrality act.

"But to permit that history to repeat itself is to generate the gravest menace to our national inerest inherent in the present European war. I, for one, refuse to follow any such negative program, the probable consequences of which are all too apparent within the memory of us all. No sacrifice of commercial advantage would be too great to avoid those consequences."

The New York Senator added:

"I advocate a policy that is consistent, all embracing, and in line with our own experience. We should eliminate all commerce with belligerents by placing all items of belligerent trade on a cash and carry basis. We should place an embargo, not upon a few arbitrarily selected commodities, but upon all American ships, seamen and passengers, whose entry into war zones may endanger our peace.

"We should place an embargo on the extension of credits that would give us a financial interest in the outcome of the war. And if we want to trade with belligerents at all, we should trade in all commodities they want to buy here, pay for here, and carry away without risk to us."

Austin for Embargo Repeal.

Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont, described the administration neutrality bill today as "an act of self-defense because it is designed to aid Great Britain and France."

"We must do everything we can to hasten the victory of the Allies," he told reporters. "We do not need to ask whether this bill is neutral. We only need to know that it's an act of self-defense.

"In order to protect our interests we must make it possible for Great Britain and France to get supplies. That may be regarded as selfishness on our part, but at the same time it can be patriotic."

Senator Austin, assistant minority leader, is one of a half dozen Republican Senators supporting the administration measure. It would repeal the embargo on arms sales to warring countries, which would have to pay cash or get ninety-day credits for all American purchases. These would have to be transported in foreign ships.

Mr. Austin expressed his view shortly before the Senate began the sixth day of neutrality debate.

ROOSEVELT SAYS U. S. HAS RECEIVED NO PEACE OFFERS

Replies With Firm No to Query Whether There Have Been Overtures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told reporters today that no offers or overtures for peace in Europe had been received by this Government.

This was one of the questions posed at his press conference:

"Have any offers or overtures of peace been received?"

The President replied with a firm no.

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For the most part Mr. Roosevelt parried questions about prospects of an armistice in the European conflict, although reporters attempted to sound him out in view of intimations from Germany that Hitler would accept mediation if the President so proposed.

In that connection, the President said he had told his luncheon guest, Lord Beaverbrook, British publisher, a story which he described as an interesting parable with respect to current peace talk.

He said he had related this story:

There was an old farmer living in the country and he wanted to get his opinion on some matter, so he said: Pete, you have seen by the papers—

He quoted Pete as saying: Wait a minute, son, you know about your old friend Adam. He got in trouble. His wife told him to eat a nice, red, McIntosh apple and he would get wise.

Adam ate the apple and he and his wife were both thrown out of the Garden of Eden and spent an uncomfortable night in the fog.

The next day Eve was trying to make up for the discomfort she had caused them and snuggled up to Adam and remarked that she had seen something in the papers.

Adam stopped her by saying, wait a minute, honey, wait a minute, you see by the papers—but don't forget that since yesterday afternoon I'm wise.

Asked whether the story about Pete represented the extent to which he wished to discuss the peace question, the President said

it did.

Questioned About Submarines.

A reporter inquired whether the moral of the story was that the President did not think much of mediation.

The President said in reply that he did not think much of the press story, referring to news reports that Hitler would welcome an armistice proposal.

Asked whether he had further information about operations of foreign submarines in the Caribbean area, the President said he had none for the press.

White House officials reported Saturday the sighting of a submarine fifteen miles off Miami, Fla. Yesterday they reported an undersea craft off Key West, Fla., although they said it might have been the same one noted Saturday.

Two foreign tankers also were said to have been observed in the same vicinity as the submarine near Key West.

Asked about the possibility that foreign vessels were handling oil for Mexico, Mr. Roosevelt declared he had no news on that.

He left the impression that the submarines had been identified definitely, but did not disclose their nationalities.

American Neutral Zone.

The question of the neutral zone set up off the American continents at the recent conference of American republics at Panama figured in the press conference when a reporter noted that a London newspaper (the Times) had said editorially that enforcement of the safety zone might constitute an act of war.

The trouble with such questions, Mr. Roosevelt said, is that they are essentially "if" questions. So he could not answer them.

Asked to clarify the facts about the neutrality belt, the President asserted that if reporters would just quit making guesses, they would see it work out all right. He said that the principles enunciated at the Panama conference would have to be observed.

ARMY TO BOOST STRENGTH TO 600,000 MEN

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Figure Will Include Regulars, National Guard And Reserves

President Reveals Plans Following Address By Aide To Woodring

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 10 — President Roosevelt disclosed today that the Administration aims at building up the army to approximately 600,000 men, including regular troops, the National Guard and reserve officers.

He hastened to note at his press conference, however, that the nation's armed forces already approach this figure. The three forces together will number 562,000 when the regulars and Guardsmen attain the augmented strength the President ordered a month ago in proclaiming a national emergency.

The War Department already had disclosed plans for further expansion by stating that four new divisions would be formed "when and if" a 53,000-man increase in the regular army's peacetime limit of 280,000 is authorized.

Johnson Address Noted

Mr. Roosevelt's comment was evoked by an address in which Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, said that the fate of Poland showed that the United States needed at least 600,000 trained men ready for quick mobilization. Asked about the figure, Mr. Roosevelt said it was not far from Administration aims.

Meanwhile, the War Department announced orders for 65,000 quick-firing semi-automatic rifles and for an undisclosed number of warplane motors described as among the most powerful in the world.

Officials also disclosed that National Guardsmen would drill twice a week instead of once weekly, as at present. The drills will be supplemented by week-end training in the field.

Foreign Plane Flights Over Canal Zone Curbed

Owner, Pilot and Passengers Must Be Listed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—The State Department issued tonight sweeping regulations for flights of foreign airplanes over the Panama Canal Zone.

The Department required that applications for authorization for such flights must be transmitted to the Secretary of State by Embassies or Legations.

The applications must give full information on the owner of the aircraft, the pilot, the aircraft itself, the passengers, itinerary, purpose of the flight, time of arrival and duration of the stop within the Canal Zone, and a statement as to firearms and cameras carried.

The regulations were designed to protect the Canal Zone from possible attack during the European war.

First Blackout for Canal Zone

BALBOA, C. Z., Oct. 10 (AP)—The first practice blackout of the Canal Zone apparently was successful tonight, although there was no official comment. The only lights allowed were the electrically controlled bouy lights in the channel of the canal.

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Powers Accept Uniform Rules For Prisoners

Geneva Convention Backed by Germany, Britain and France in Notes to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Great Britain, Germany and France have promised the United States that they will abide by the rules for treatment of prisoners of war contained in a 1929 Geneva treaty.

The State Department sent notes to the three nations as a preliminary to undertaking the work of checking treatment of British and French prisoners in Germany. This is in line with the American agreement to look after Anglo-French interests in the Reich.

The notes asked for assurances that the powers would regard the rules of the Geneva Convention as applicable in the present war. Affirmative replies have been received from all. The State Department, therefore, is prepared to go ahead with inspection of German prison camps containing British or French officers and soldiers.

The rules that American diplomatic officials must see applied guarantee a prisoner of war against confiscation of his money and personal effects and against being mistreated in any way for refusal to give information regarding his army.

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He may be put to work, but his labors can have no direct connection with the prosecution of the war. He must be paid the same wage scale as civilian employees doing the same kind of work in the same district.

He must be given every medical attention and, if seriously ill or injured, must be sent back to his own country.

If he is charged with a criminal offense, he must be given a public trial.

Prisoners may appoint an agent for their camp to represent them with the power holding them prisoner and with the power assuming protection of their interests.

If the prisoner is an officer, he must be given special treatment. He cannot be confined in the same camp with private soldiers; his insignia of rank cannot be taken from him; he must be paid the same compensation received by equivalent officers of the detaining power. He cannot be made to work unless he asks for it, and then suitable work must be provided for him.

American diplomatic officials in Germany will make periodic inspections of the prison camps, attend trials, authenticate prisoners' wills and other documents.

DISCRIMINATE IN WAR SALES, HOOVER URGES

OCT 11 1939

Ex-President Calls On U. S. To Ban Buying Of Offense Weapons

But Would Permit Commerce In Equipment For Civilians' Defense

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 10—Former President Herbert Hoover tonight urged the United States to "raise a standard against barbarism" in warfare by prohibiting the sale of bombing planes, poison gas and submarines to any nation at any time, whether neutral or warring.

"Equally important, and from exactly the same reasoning, I am convinced that we should permit nations to buy from us the instruments by which they can defend themselves from such barbarities.

Would Sell Planes

"We should therefore permit the sale of pursuit airplanes, light observation planes, anti-aircraft guns, and any other instruments of defense against attacks on civilians."

The former President made known his views in a statement which he described as a response to requests for advice on the neutrality bill from several Senators and Congressmen.

"I do not like to think of the day when bombing planes, engaged in the killing of women and children, on both or either side in this war, will be identified as the product of American manufacture," the statement continued.

News Will Be Transmitted

"Whichever country it may be, the news will be transmitted to the American people that this killing has been done with the products of American industry."

Mr. Hoover said he suggested a ban on weapons which could be used to attack civilian populations as a third alternative to the "repeal" and "no-repeal" arms embargo proposals now being debated in Congress.

"After war itself, the threat of destruction of open cities and the killing of women and children is the greatest step to barbarism of a thousand years," he said. "And this is no emotional expression. We have seen it in horrible action in China, Spain, Ethiopia and Poland."

Fears Killing Of Civilians

Hoover declared the major purpose of bombing planes, poison gas and submarines was not to destroy the enemy's source of supplies, as he said might be argued, but "to terrify or kill civilians."

"I cannot bring myself to believe that the United States should ever sell this type of weapons to anybody. . . .

"Equally, I do not like to think of the time when civilian populations will have been attacked and we have deprived them of the weapons by which they could have defended their women and children from such barbarities.

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Warns Of National Regret

"Should aerial catastrophe come to either side, we will see a national regret that we had either contributed to it or failed to aid in its prevention. And that is exactly the kind of explosive emotion that might lead us to enter into war."

"I know someone will split hairs on this differentiation between arms," Hoover said, "but it is less difficult than many borderlines in the present bill.

"This basis of action seems to me to meet many of the difficulties and dangers enunciated by both the opponents and supporters of the embargo. Its application can be tested by exploration of the major arguments put forward on each side.

Convictions Cited

"The advocates of retention of the embargo are convinced that shipment of arms in war supports war itself; that in repealing the embargo at this time we are taking sides in this war; that we are joining in European power politics; that it is one more step in a program the sum of which leads us towards war; that we are contributing the weapons of mass murder; that it would inflate American industry, with consequences in profiteering and the creation of industrial and financial pressure groups interested in going deeper into war; that the after-war collapse and unemployment would be increased by this inflated industry.

What Repealists Think

"The advocates of repeal are convinced that the embargo in war favors aggressive nations who have armed in advance; that it today arbitrarily favors Germany by depriving Great Britain and France; that it even allows Germany supplies from us through neutrals; that the jeopardy to Great Britain and France by Nazi ascendency in Europe will be increased by the embargo; that this jeopardy may be reflected to us; that we lose in preparedness by depriving ourselves of this expansion of our arms manufacturing capacity; that our unemployed will be deprived of jobs they would otherwise have.

"It is not my purpose in reciting these views to argue with these beliefs, but only to point out the deep conviction of most able men that dangers do exist either way which lead us nearer to war."

"I do not claim this alternative proposal answers every argument on either side of this question. It does avoid the extreme objections and dangers of either repeal or no repeal.

"We would not be participating in mass murder.' On the contrary, we would be contributing to prevent it. By such action, America would again be raising a standard against barbaric action."

NIGHT LEAD ARMISTICE RUMOR

BERLIN, OCT 10-(AP)-THE GERMAN POPULATION EXPERIENCED AN EMOTIONA LETWADOWN TONIGHT AFTER A DAY IN WHICH FALSE REPORTS OF AN ARMISTICE SWEPT THE NATION.

HOPES THAT THE WAR WAS ENDING, WHICH FOLLOWED RUMORS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS CRUMBLING AND THAT THE WESTERN POWERS WANTED TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS, WERE DASHED WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THERE HAD BEEN NO APPARENT CHANGE IN THE WAR AIMS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE CONVICTION THAT HOPES FOR PEACE WERE NO BETTER THAN BEFORE INCREASED TONIGHT AFTER PREMIER DALADIER'S BROADCAST TO THE FRENCH NATION WHICH SEEMED TO BE A REJECTION OF ADOLF HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS MADE IN HIS REICHSTAG ADDRESS LAST FRIDAY. MORNING NEWSPAPERS IN BERLIN MADE NO MENTION OF DALADIER'S SPEECH.

THE SOURCE OF THE ARMISTICE RUMOR, WHICH SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE, REMAINED A PROFOUND MYSTERY. IT CIRCULATED FIRST IN BERLIN THEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WITH INCREDIBLE SPEED.

WORK WAS INTERRUPTED IN MANY OFFICES. FRIENDS TELEPHONED EACH OTHER AND THERE EVEN WERE THE BEGINNINGS OF IMPROMPTU CELEBRATIONS.

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SOME INSISTED THEY HEARD THE REPORT FROM THE GERMAN RADIO. A WOMAN COMING FROM A SUBURBAN POLICE STATION SAID SHE HEARD IT FROM A POLICE OFFICIAL.

TO PUT THE BRAKES ON THE CONFUSION AND BRING THE PEOPLE BACK TO COLD REALITY, THE GERMAN RADIO EARLY THIS AFTERNOON DENIED THE REPORTS, AND GERMANS SOBERLY SETTLED BACK TO THEIR WAR DUTIES.

THE GERMAN PRESS IN AFTERNOON EDITIONS CHARGED THE HOAX WAS "A SHAMELESS, FRIVOLOUS TRICK OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF LIES" AIMED AT SPREADING CONFUSION. WHAT PRACTICAL BENEFIT BRITAIN COULD HAVE

30.24-3973

30.24-3973

GOTTEN FROM SUCH A REPORT OR HOW IT COULD HAVE BEEN SET AFOOT WENT UNEXPLAINED.

ONE PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION WAS THAT ILLEGAL, SO-CALLED RADIO SENDERS," WHICH HAVE BEEN BUTTING IN ON THE WAVE-LEN[illegible]F ESTABLISHED STATIONS, STARTED THE REPORT AND THAT IT ACTUALLY WAS HEARD BY SOME RADIO LISTENERS.

THERE IS ONE SUCH "BLIND SENDER" CALLING ITSELF THE "LIBERTY STATION" WHICH OCCASIONALLY ASSAILS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. TONIGHT ANOTHER SUCH STATION WAS BROADCASTING MUSIC WITH THE ANNOUNCER AT INTERVALS SHOUTING "HAIL AUSTRIA."

R1035PES

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LONDON, OCT 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH FO[illegible]FFICE DISMISSED TONIGHT AS "FANTASTIC" NAZI ACCUSATIONS THAT THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE HAD INSPIRED RUMORS WHICH LED TO A SHORT-LIVED "ARMISTICE" CELEBRATION IN BERLIN TODAY.

(THE RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT IN WHICH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT DENIED THE RUMORS DECLARED THAT THEY WERE PRODUCTS OF THE LONDON "MINISTRY OF LIES".)

OCT 11 1939

AN IRONICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION WAS GIVEN BY THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION. NEWSPAPERS CARRIED THE STORY UNDER SUCH CAPTIONS AS "JITTER DAY IN BERLIN".

SOME BRITISH OBSERVERS SAID THE READINESS WITH WHICH THE GERMAN PEOPLE APPARENTLY SEIZED UPON THE RUMORS INDICATED THEY ALREADY ARE WAR-WEARY. OTHERS EXPLAINED THE INCIDENT AS THE BACKFIRING OF NAZI PROPAGANDA EFFORTS TO CREATE A "PEACE ATMOSPHERE" IN THE WAKE OF ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH LAST FRIDAY.

SN133AES

GAS MASK SALES INCREASED AND MANY CITIZENS VOLUNTEERED FOR CIVIL DEFENSE DUTY.

THE FINNISH ARMY, WHICH HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN

HELSINKI-OCT-10

STRENGTHENING ITS FRONTIER DEFENSES SINCE LAST SPRING, CONTINUED

AT WORK.

OCT 11 1939

THE REGULAR ARMY OF 31,000 WAS SUGMENTED SATURDAY BY THE CALLING UP OF AN UNANNOUNCED NUMBER OF RESERVES. ALL MEN IN FINLAND ARE LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE FROM 21 TO 60 YEARS OF AGE.

THE OBVIOUS ALARM OF FINLAND WAS MATCHED TO A LESSER DEGREE IN SWEDEN, A SCANDINAVIAN NEIGHBOR, WHERE 100,000 RESERVES WERE HELD IN SERVICE.

CONTRASTING WITH THE GRIM ATMOSPHERE OF GRIM EXPECTANCY HANGING OVER THE CITY WERE THE GAILY BEFLAGGED STREETS, DECORATED FOR CEREMONIES ATTENDANT UPON THE UNVEILING OF A STATUE OF ALEXIS KIVI, NOTED FINNISH FINLAND'S GREATEST AUTHOR, WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE RAILWAY STATION SQUARE.

THE FINNISH PRESS, OF ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL BELIEF, WERE UNANIMOUS IN INSISTING THAT FINLAND WILL NEVER BOW TO A "FOREIGN TYRANT."

WHEN THE FINNISH DELEGATION EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW PASSED THE LAST BORDER STATION, A CROWD GATHERED AT THE STATION SANG THE FINNISH NATIONAL ANTHEM TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF A MILITARY BAND.

INFORMED LITHUANIANS SAID A POPULATION OF 500,000 TO 600,000 WOULD COME INTO LITHUANIA AS A RESULT OF RUSSIA'S CESSION OF THE TERRITORY ABOUT VILNA. THEY SAID LITHUANIA WOULD GET BACK ABOUT HALF THE TERRITORY SHE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED UNDER THE SOVIET-LITHUANIAN TREATY OF 1920 WHICH RECOGNIZED LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE, HAD THAT TREATY NOT BEEN UPSET BY POLAND'S SEIZURE OF THE AREA.

RIGA DISPATCHES SAID LATVIA'S DECISION TODAY TO RATIFY THE RUSSIAN-LATVIAN PACT GAVE THE SOVIET THE USE OF THREE NAVAL BASES.

R1014PES

OCT 11 1939

LONDON, OCT. 10-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL BRITISH "EYE-WITNESS" IN FRANCE REPORTED TONIGHT THE WESTERN FRONT HAD SEEN LITTLE AIR FIGHTING LATELY AND "IT IS A LONG TIME SINCE THE CITIES BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE HAD AN AIR RAID WARNING."

"AIRMEN WHO HAVE DONE NIGHT RECONNAISSANCE PAY HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE GERMAN BLACKOUT THOUGH NOTHING CAN BE DONE TO CONCEAL THE RED GLARE OF BLAST FURANCES IN THE RUHR," THE EYE-WITNESS DECLARED.

OCT 11 1939

SOME PILOTS TOLD OF SEEING GERMAN AIRCRAFT WHICH APPARENTLY IGNORED THE BRITISH PLANES, HE CONTINUED.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT RELAYED REPORTS FROM RETURNING FRENCH SOLDIERS OF "REALLY HEAVY" ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN THE SAAR REGION.

WE414PES

30.24 — 3975

LONDON, OCT 10-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MEN, CLAD IN KHAKI UNIFORMS, LEFT LONDON TODAY, BOUND FOR THE WESTERN WAR FRONT AS THE FIRST CORRESPONDENTS ASSIGNED WITH BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE.

DREW MIDDLETON OF THE LONDON BUREAU WAS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPRESENTATIVE.

R1117PES

OCT 11 1939

30.24 — 3975

LONDON, OCT. 10—(AP)— KING GEORGE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT, HAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO THE LEADERS OF TWO ROYAL AIR FORCE [redacted] RAID ON GERMAN WARSHIPS AT WILHELMSHAVEN AND KIEL ON SEPT. 4.

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IDENTITY OF THE LEADERS, FLYING OFFICERS KENNETH CHRISTOPHER DORAN AND ANDREW MCPHERSON, WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH AWARD OF THE CROSSES, WHICH WERE GIVEN "IN RECOGNITION OF GALLANTRY IN FLYING OPERATIONS" AGAINST AN ENEMY CRUISER.

IT WAS DISCLOSED ALSO THAT DORAN, WAS THE AUTHOR OF AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE RAID MADE PUBLIC TEN DAYS LATER.

IN IT THE AIRMAN TOLD OF FLYING AT "MAST HEIGHT" OVER A BATTLESHIP NEAR WILHELMSHAVEN AND DROPPING BOMBS WHICH SCORED TWO HITS.

"WE CAME AROUND, [redacted], AND THE SHIP'S POM POM GUNS BEGAN TO FIRE AS WE HEADED FOR HOME. MY NAVIGATOR SAW SHELLS BURSTING ALMOST ON THE TAIL OF THE AIRCRAFT.

. . . THE NAVIGATOR (OF A SECOND BOMBER) NOTICED MACHINEGUN TRACER BULLETS NIPPING PAST THEIR PORT WING TIP. . . .

"BY NOW THE BATTLESHIP'S CREW WERE ALL AT ACTION STATIONS AND I GOT SOME HOT STUFF."

THE SECOND [redacted] WENT ON TO KIEL, WAS ENGAGED BY HALF A DOZEN GERMAN FIGHTING PLANES, THE BRITISH REPORTED, WITH A "GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK IN THE CLOUDS" RESULTING.

ALL THE BRITISH PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE RETURNED HOME SAFELY.

LONDON OCT 10-(AP)-A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM TALLINN TONIGHT SAID THE ESTONIAN CABINET HAD RESIGNED.

(SOVIET RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN DIFFERENCES OVER THE PROSPECTIVE ENTRY OF 20,000 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS INTO ESTONIA IN FULFILLMENT OF THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE TWO COUNTRIES SEPT. 29 WERE REPORTED IN TALLINN DISPATCHES TO HAVE BEEN SMOOTHED OUT LAST NIGHT, MAKING POSSIBLE ENTRY OF THE RED SOLDIERS.

(EDITORS: READ DATELINE LONDON)

OCT 11 1939

TALLINN, OCT 10-(AP)-HEAVY BUYING AND SELLING TODAY MARKED THE PREPARATIONS OF ESTONIAN GERMANS TO RETURN TO THE REICH.

OBSERVERS SAID THE GERMANS WERE DISPOSING OF THEIR PROPERTY AND CHANGING MONEY AS WELL AS BUYING MERCHANDISE BELIEVED UNOBTAINABLE IN THEIR NEW HOMES IN FORMER POLISH TERRITORY DESPITE CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GERMAN LEGATION.

THE GERMAN MINORITY IN ESTONIA WAS ESTIMATED AT 18,000, OF WHICH 1,000 WERE GERMAN CITIZENS. SOME ESTIMATES SAID 95 PER CENT WERE RETURNING BUT OTHERS SAID IT WAS BELIEVED TO BE NEARER 50 PER CENT.

MANY GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THEY WOULD NOT RETURN TO THE HOMELAND EXCEPT FOR THE FEAR OF RUSSIAN COMMUNIZATION WORK IN ESTONIA DESPITE THE AGREEMENT NOT TO INTERFERE IN ESTONIA'S ECONOMY.

OCT 11 1939

R1110PES

C35

OSLO,SWEDEN,OCT 10-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER AFTENPOSTEN TODAY REPORTED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAD PURCHASED THE 6,000-TON WHALE OIL CARGO OF THE NORWEGIAN FLOATING OIL REFINERY FRANCO, NOW TIED UP IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

THE PAPER SAID SWEDEN PAID $140 A TON FOR THE OIL COMPARED WITH THE LAST SALE PRICE OF APPROXIMATELY $60 A TON.

OCT 11 1939

EZ923AES

C65 AGENCIES OUT

CORK, OCT. 10-(AP)-JOHN CUDAHY, U.S.MINISTER TO IRELAND, CONFERRED TODAY WITH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES LINE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SAILING OF THE STEAMER ACADIA TO NEW YORK WITH 400 AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOARD. THE ACADIA HAS BEEN AWAITING SAILING ORDERS SINCE SATURDAY. OFFICIALS DECLINED TO MAKE A STATEMENT ON POSTPONEMENT OF THE SAILING.

OCT 11 1939

WE822PES

REPATRIATION

BUDAPEST, OCT. 10-(AP)-LARGE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN HUNGARY LOO.. WITH ALARM AND DISMAY TONIGHT ON ADOLF HITLER'S GIGANTIC REPATRIATIO MOVEMENT, ALREADY UNDER WAY IN THE BALTIC STATES.

HUNGARIANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, WERE PLEASED WITH NAZI PLANS TO TAKE HOME ALL GERMAN NATIONALS SINCE IT WOULD EASE ONE OF HUNGARY'S INTERNAL PROBLEMS.

(BESIDES RESETTLING GERMANS FROM THE BALTIC STATES, IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED IN BERLIN THAT THE NAZI GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING APPLYING THE PLAN TO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, WHERE GERMAN MINORITIES ARE WIDELY SCATTERED.

(IN HUNGARY AND THE BALKANS, HOWEVER, THE PROBLEM APPEARED TO PRESENT GREATER DIFFICULTIES THAN IN THE BALTIC STATES. IN RUMANIA ALONE THERE ARE ABOUT 750,000 PERSONS SAID TO BE REGARDED AS GERMANS; HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA HAVE ABOUT 500,000 EACH.)

MOST OF HUNGARY'S GERMANS SETTLED IN THIS COUNTRY MORE THAN 200 YEARS AGO AND GENERALLY ARE PROSPEROUS FARMERS, BUSINESSMEN AND CIVIL SERVANTS.

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THEIR FARMS FOR THE MOST PART ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF THEIR HUNGARIAN NEIGHBORS DUE TO GENERATIONS OF LABOR AND THEY FEEL THEIR PRESENT STATUS IS BETTER THAN IT WOULD BE IF THEY WERE RETURNED TO GERMANY TO BEGIN OVER AGAIN.

IN ADVANCING THEIR CLAIMS IN THE PAST MANY OF HUNGARY'S GERMANS HAVE PROCLAIMED LOUDLY THEIR GERMAN SUPERIORITY. THEY ALSO HAVE INSISTED THAT THE NUMBER WAS NEARER 1,000,000 THAN HALF THAT FIGURE LISTED OFFICIALLY.

NOW, FACED BY THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR RETURN TO GERMANY, HUNGARIANS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE GERMANS WERE LESS ASSERTIVE

IN DEMANDING THE RIGHT TO BE REGARDED AS A NATION WITHIN A NATION AND WERE MORE INCLINED TO EMPHASIZE THEIR HUNGARIAN CITIZENSHIP.

WE1045PES

30.24-3977

BERLIN, OCT. 10-(AP)-GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SPOKESMEN ASSERTED TODAY THAT NAZI PLANES DROPPED TWO BOMBS ON A BRITISH WARSHIP IN A CLASH ON THE NORTH SEA OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST YESTERDAY.

(IN LONDON, NAVAL EXPERTS SAID ATTACKS BY GERMAN BOMBERS ON THE BRITISH NORTH SEA PATROL HAD FAILED TO INFLICT DAMAGE.

(DISPATCHES FROM ESBJERG, DENMARK, SAID TWO GERMAN WARPLANES HAD MADE FORCED LANDINGS OFF THE COAST YESTERDAY. SWEDISH SOURCES SAID ONE OF THE PLANES WAS SO BADLY DAMAGED OBSERVERS BELIEVED IT MUST HAVE BEEN IN A VIOLENT BATTLE.)

JG825AES

OCT 11 1939

MOSCOW, OCT 10-( ) E POLISH UKRAINE, NOW UNDER SOVIET RUSSIAN RULE, IS TO ELECT A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON OCT. 22, TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ASSEMBLY, TASS STATES, IS TO DECIDE IN AN ELECTION THE QUESTIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET POWER IN THE REGION, WHETHER THE WESTERN UKRAINE WILL BE INCORPORATED WITH THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC--ONE OF THE COMPONENT UNITS OF THE SOVIET UNION---, "APPROVAL" OF THE CONFISCATION OF LANDED ESTATES AND THEIR DIVISION AMONG THE PEASANTS, AND THE "DEMAND" FOR NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS AND LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

OCT 11 1939

SN1211AES

30.24-3977

C120 AGENCIES OUT

MOSCOW, OCT. 10-(AP)-THE GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING WAS UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE SENT SOVIET DEFENSE COMMISSAR KLEMENTI E.VOROSHILOFF AN AIRPLANE AS A PERSONAL GIFT.

OCT 11 1939

FOREIGNERS AT THE SOVIET AIRDROME WHEN THE GERMAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVED IN TWO PLANES SUNDAY NOTICED THAT A THIRD PLANE WAS CIRCLING THE FIELD.

IT LATER WAS EXPLAINED THAT A GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE WAS FLYING IT IN GREETING THE TRADE DELEGATES AND THAT THE PLANE WAS GOERING'S PRESENT TO VOROSHILOFF.

WE1106PES

LONDON-OCT-10-AP

12336 URGENT VACNONS BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATI[ON] REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE SWEDISH STEAMER VISTULA WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE SUNDAY IN THE NORTH SEA AND THAT ONE OF HER LIFEBOATS CONTAINING THE CAPTAIN AND PART OF THE CREW IS MISSING

SECOND 2336 URGENT VACNONS ONE OF SHIPS TWO LIFEBOATS REACHED PORT SAFELY WITH NINE MEMBERS OF CREW [illegible] SAGE NOT THE REPORTS IN NEAR NOT SEARCHERS IN A HEAV[Y] FAILED TO FIND THE SECOND PARAGRAPH THE REPORT SAID THE CREW OF THE SMALL 674 TON STEAMER WERE GIVEN TEN MINUTES TO LEAVE SHIP

OCT 11 1939

STARK

C40

RECIFE, BRAZIL, OCT 10-(AP)-THE 11,500-TON POLISH LINER CHROBRY, WHICH WAS ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA WHEN THE EUROPEAN WAR BROKE OUT, SAILED TODAY FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

THE CHROBRY WAS ONE OF A FLEET POLAND RECENTLY BUILT FOR THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

OCT 11 1939

EZ100AES

BRUSSELS, OCT. 10-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI TOLD SOCIALISTS OF THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT BELGIUM WOULD JOIN OTHER NATIONS OF THE OSLO GROUP IN A CONFERENCE TO PROTEST INTERFERENCE WITH [redacted] NEUTRAL SHIPPING BY BELLIGERENTS.

HE DID NOT SAY WHEN OR WHERE THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE HELD.

PRIME MINISTER HUBERT PIERLOT, AFTER A MEETING OF THE CABINET COUNCIL ANNOUNCED THAT BELGIUM'S MOBILIZATION WOULD COST MORE THAN 6,000,000,000 FRANCS [redacted] (ABOUT $17,600) A YEAR AND THAT A NEW PROFIT TAX WOULD BE INTRODUCED, [redacted] SO CALCULATED THAT TOTAL TAXES WOULD TAKE NO MORE THAN 75 PER CENT OF [redacted]'S PROFITS.

OCT 11 1939

-FILE COPY-

THE POST DISPATCH, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

[redacted]

OCT-10-1939

THE FOLLOWING [redacted] IS SENT FOR YOUR USE IF DESIRED, BUT WITHOUT CREDIT [redacted] OR ATTRIBUTION TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VATICAN CITY - A VATICAN NEWS SERVICE REPORTED [redacted] "EXECUTIONS OF CLERGYMEN AND PROPERTY OWNERS APPEARED TO HAVE OCCURRED ON LARGE [redacted] SCALE" IN THE PART OF POLAND OCCUPIED BY SOVIET TROOPS.

OCT 11 1939

THE NEWS SERVICE SAID INFORMATION WAS ARRIVING SLOWLY AT THE VATICAN BECAUSE OF "INFINITE DIFFICULTIES OF COMMUNICATIONS."

THE INFORMATION WHICH IS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE, THE SERVICE SAID, "CONFIRMS MELANCHOLY FORECASTS THAT WERE MADE, SINCE EXECUTIONS OF CLERGYMEN AND PROPERTY OWNERS APPEAR TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON A LARGE SCALE." N O DETAILS WERE ANNOUNCED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

30.24-3979

MOSCOW--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--
OCT-10-1939

SOVIET RUSSIA IS CALLING HER YOUTH TO THE COLORS IN THE FIRST CONSCRIPTION UNDER THE NEW UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE LAW.

YOUTH BORN IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1918 AND IN 1919, THOSE OF SENIOR AGES WHOSE DEFERMENT TERMS HAVE EXPIRED, AND THOSE BORN IN 1920 AND 1921 WHO HAVE GRADUATED FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS ARE INCLUDED IN THE CALL, REPORTS TASS, OFFICIAL TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE U.S.S.R. OCT 11 1939

NO ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER AFFECTED IS AVAILABLE, BUT ALL WERE SAID TO BE ALREADY WELL PREPARED FOR DUTY IN THE RANKS OF THE RED ARMY AND NAVY.

LONG BEFORE THE OFFICIAL CALL, THEY RECEIVED MILITARY TRAINING IN SPORTS SOCIETIES, THE RED CROSS AND UNDER THE PROGRAM FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND CHEMICAL DEFENSE.

MANY ALREADY KNOW THE TECHNIQUE OF HANDLING BAYONETS, MACHINE GUNS AND HAND GRENADES AND ARE EXPERT RIFLEMEN AND FLIERS WITH BOTH PRACTICAL AND TACTICAL TRAINING.

AS TYPICAL OF THE NEW RECRUITS' SKILLS, TASS REPORTS

30.24-3979

64 PER CENT OF THE MOSCOW CONTINGENT ARE EXPERT MARKSMEN, 50 PER CENT HOLD THE BADGE "READY FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND CHEMICAL DEFENSE," 80 PER CENT THE BADGE "READY FOR SANITARY FIELD SERVICE," AND 50 PER CENT "READY FOR LABOR AND DEFENSE."

TASS ASSERTED THERE HAS N O T A SINGLE ILLITERATE AMONG THOSE CALLED FROM ALL OVER RUSSIA, ABOUT 145,000 HAVING BEEN GRADUATED FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AND TWO-THIRDS OF THE ENTIRE LIST HAVING HAD FOUR TO TEN YEARS IN SCHOOL. OCT 11 1939

IN CZARIST DAYS, THE GOVERNMENT SAID, 30 TO [illegible]35 PER CENT OF THE CONSCRIPTS FROM CENTRAL RUSSIA WERE ILLITERATE, WITH THE PERCENTAGE RUNNING TO 80 OR 85 IN THE BORDER AREAS.

THE ARMY WAS PARTICULARLY PROUD OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF ITS CONSCRIPTS, STATING THEY WERE HEAVIER AND STRONGER THAN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY YOUTHS, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEY WERE OF A CLASS BORN IN THE TRYING YEARS DURING OR JUST AFTER THE WORLD WAR

--TASS MAILED--PKL-1210PER OCT.10,1939--

C96

FOLO RIO DE JANEIRO

OCT 11 1939

VALPARAISO,OCT 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH CRUISER ACHILLES ENTERED THE HARBOR TODAY UNDER SPECIAL PERMISSION OF CHILEAN AUTHORITIES TO REMAIN THREE DAYS "FOR REPAIRS."

EZ152PES

3105 (CORRECT) (AGENCIES OUT)

KX FOR ALBUQUERQUE, DALLAS.

OCT 11 1939

MEXICO CITY,OCT.10-(AP)-ALL FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO WILL BE REQUIRED TO HAVE IDENTIFICATION CARDS, THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CARDS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, ARE DESIGNED FOR CHECKING THE ACTIVITIES OF ALL FOREIGNERS ARRIVING IN MEXICO EITHER AS TOURISTS OR PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT SAID CARDS ALSO WOULD BE ISSUED AT BORDER POINTS FOR VISITORS WHO UNTIL NOW ONLY HAVE HAD TO GIVE VERBAL INTENTIONS OF VISITING BORDER CITIES.

"THE OBJECT OF THIS MEASURE IS TO GIVE MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROL ON IMMIGRATION OF FOREIGNERS," THE DEPARTMENT REPORTED. OFFICIALS INDICATED EVERY SAFEGUARD WOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT THE INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS IN FRONTIER TOWNS.

WD256PES

PHILADELPHIA,OCT.10-(AP)-HUBERT E.EARLE, 21-YEAR-OLD SON OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FORMER GOVERNOR, GEORGE H.EARLE, HAS WRITTEN A 75,000-WORD BOOK ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

IT IS ENTITLED "BLACKOUT," AND WILL BE BROUGHT OUT THIS MONTH BY JOSEPH LIPPINCOTT, PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHER, AT WHOSE REQUEST IT WAS WRITTEN.

OCT 11 1939

THE BOOK DETAILS YOUNG EARLE'S EXPERIENCES WHILE WORKING UNDER AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C.BULLITT AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PARIS, AND HIS TRAVELS IN POLAND. EARLE IS A HARVARD JUNIOR.

CZ210PES

A74KX

HOUSTON,TEX.,OCT.10-(AP)-EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE SINKING OF TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES BY BRITISH DESTROYERS WERE GIVEN TODA BY THE CREW OF THE ENGLISH FREIGHTER NEWTON PINE WHICH LOADED 240,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT AFTER A PERILOUS ATLANTIC CROSSING.

THE CREWMEN ALSO DESCRIBED THE TORPEDOING BY A SUBMARINE OF A BRITISH TANKER.

OCT 11 1939

"WE LEFT ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR WAS DECLARED," ONE SAILOR SAID. "FOR THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF OUR 25-DAY TRIP ACROSS, WE WERE CONVOYED BY BRITISH DESTROYERS. THERE WERE SEVERAL OTHER SHIPS IN OUR CONVOY.

"IN THOSE FIRST FOUR DAYS, THREE GERMAN SUBMARINES ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK US. FROM THE DECKS OF OUR SHIP WE SAW TWO OF THE SUBS SENT TO THE BOTTOM. ONE OF THEM WAS ONLY ABOUT A HUNDRED YARDS OFF OUR PORT RAIL WHEN THE DEPTH BOMB GOT IT.

"EVIDENTLY THE SUB WAS NOT FAR BELOW THE SURFACE BECAUSE, WHEN THE DEPTH BOMB EXPLODED, A GREAT GEYSER OF OIL, WATER AND WRECKAGE SPEWED ABOVE THE SURFACE. THE SECOND SUB WAS FARTHER AWAY, BUT IT LEFT A BIG SPLOTCH OF OIL ON THE WATER AFTER THE DESTROYERS HAD BOMBED IT."

THE DESTROYERS REPORTED THEY HAD SUNK A THIRD U-BOAT BUT CREW MEMBERS DID NOT WITNESS THIS BATTLE.

"WE DID SEE A BRITISH TANKER SENT TO THE BOTTOM, HOWEVER," THE SAILOR ADDED. "WE WERE SOME DISTANCE FROM HER AND SHE WAS HEADING

TOWARD OUR CONVOY WHEN THE TORPEDO STRUCK. IT WAS JUST ONE BIG EXPLOSION AND THE SHIP VANISHED."

JW907PCS OCT 11 1939

HITLER-DALADIER HIGHLIGHTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADOLF HITLER AND EDOUARD DALADIER, LEADERS OF TWO WARRING NATIONS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, SPOKE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CAPITALS YESTERDAY (TUESDAY). HERE ARE CONTRASTING QUOTATIONS FROM THEIR SPEECHES:

--WAR-- OCT 11 1939

HITLER--"GERMANY IS DETERMINED TO TAKE UP THE BATTLE AND FIGHT IT THROUGH" IF WESTERN POWERS REBUFF "OUR READINESS FOR PEACE."

DALADIER--"WE HAVE TAKEN UP ARMS AGAINST AGGRESSION. WE WILL LAY THEM DOWN ONLY WHEN WE HAVE CERTAIN GUARANTEES OF SECURITY WHICH MAY NOT BE PUT IN DOUBT EVERY SIX MONTHS."

--PEACE--

HITLER--THE DECISION (ON PEACE OR WAR) "NO LONGER LIES WITH US BUT WITH THE OTHER SIDE."

DALADIER--"IF PEACE IS REALLY DESIRED....IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO UNDERSTAND FINALLY THAT THE TIME HAS PASSED WHEN TERRITORIAL CONQUESTS BRING WELL-BEING TO THE CONQUERORS."

--DOMINATION--

HITLER--"NO POWER ON EARTH EVER AGAIN WILL BE able TO FORCE GERMANY TO HER KNEES. THEY WILL NOT DEFEAT US MILITARILY, ECONOMICALLY, NOR BREAK OUR SPIRIT."

DALADIER--"CERTAINLY WE ALWAYS WANTED AND STILL WANT ONLY SINCERE COOPERATION AND LOYAL UNDERSTANDING TO BE ESTABLISHED AMONG PEOPLE BUT WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO SUBMIT TO THE DICTATES OF VIOLENCE."

--SECURITY AND LIVING ROOM--

30.24—3981

30.24 - 3981

HITLER--"GERMANY MUST ONCE AND FOR ALL CONVINCE THE WORLD THAT IT MUST BE ALLOWED TO LIVE UNDISTURBED WITHIN ITS OWN LIVING SPACE."

DALADIER--"I AFFIRM...WE ARE FIGHTING AND WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT TO OBTAIN A DEFINITE GUARANTEE OF SECURITY."

R1026PES OCT 11 1939

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 10--VISTULA (SWEDE) FREIGHTER, 1,018 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF SHETLAND ISLANDS, 9 CREW MEMBERS MISSING, 9 RESCUED.

JG350PES OCT 11 1939

(NYC IN--AGENCIES OUT)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE OCT 11 1939

WITH HERR HITLER DANGLING PEACE BEFORE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, AND THE WAR ON BOTH LAND AND SEA SUFFERING FROM DEPRESSION, THE CHIEF POINT OF INTEREST IN THE EUROPEAN IMBROGLIO CENTERED IN RUSSIA'S DRIVE FOR SUPREMACY IN THE BALTIC--ONE OF THE COVETED OBJECTIVES OF THE NAZI PROGRAM.

THE MUSCOVITES, HAVING ESTABLISHED VIRTUAL PROTECTORATES OVER THE LITTLE STATES OF LATVIA AND ESTONIA--THEREBY ASSURING CONTROL OF THE EASTERN BALTIC--APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE STRUCK A SNAG IN FINLAND.

THE RUSSIANS ARE SAID TO BE SEEKING HEAVY CONCESSIONS FROM FINLAND IN THE WAY OF NAVAL BASES WHICH WOULD MAKE THE SOVIET MASTER OF THE WHOLE BALTIC REGION.

THE FINNS HAVE SENT A DELEGATION TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS THE COMMUNIST PROPOSALS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEY HAVE MOBILIZED THEIR ARMY ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER AND HAVE GIVEN EVERY INDICATION THAT THEY DON'T

INTEND TO SURRENDER RIGHTS WHICH WOULD INFRINGE ON THEIR SOVEREIGNTY.

THE OTHER SCANDINAVIAN STATES NATURALLY ARE IN A STATE OF GREAT ANXIETY AS THE RESULT OF THIS TENSE SITUATION.

MEANWHILE, MOSCOW WAS CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE IDEA OF BRINGING THE LAST OF THE BALTIC STATES, LITHUANIA, INTO THE CLOSED CIRCLE. RUSSIAN TROOPS TOO WERE ADVANCING INTO LATVIA AND ESTONIA TO OCCUPY THE NEW MILITARY BASES.

IN THE FACE OF THIS COMMUNIST DRIVE, NAZIDOM WAS RUSHING TO [illegible] OUT ITS ASTONISHING SCHEME OF REPATRIATING GERMANS FROM LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA--A TOTAL OF SOME 115,000 PEOPLE.

WHETHER THIS RESETTLEMENT IS BEING CARRIED OUT AT THE REQUEST OF RUSSIA, OR IS MERELY A PART OF HERR HITLER'S GENERAL SCHEME OF REBUILDING THE REICH, HASN'T BEEN MADE CLEAR.

IT IS EVIDENT, HOWEVER, THAT THIS WITHDRAWAL IN THE FACE OF THE COMMUNIST ADVANCE INTO THE BALTIC STATES WILL CLEAR THE ROAD ENTIRELY FOR MOSCOW. SOVIET LEADER STALIN HAS WON A GREAT VICTO[illegible] HAVING TO GO TO WAR TO DO IT.

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MANY OF THE GERMANS BEING MOVED COME FROM FAMILIES WHICH HAVE LIVED IN THE BALTIC STATES FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS. THE PLAN IS TO RESETTLE THEM IN THE TERRITORIES TAKEN FROM POLAND.

THIS NOT ONLY WILL BRING THESE PEOPLE BACK INTO THE FATHERLAND, BUT IT WILL GIVE AN OVER-NIGHT GERMANIZATION OF THE CONQUERED TERRITORIES.

WHILE MOSCOW THUS SHREWDLY PROFITED AT WHAT OBSERVERS GENERALLY TOOK TO BE THE EXPENSE OF GERMANY, HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS REMAINED UNANSWERED, EXCEPTING FOR UNOFFICIAL REJECTIONS BY THE PRESS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED TO BE IN CLOSE CONSULTATION REGARDING A REPLY. BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE THIS IN PARLIAMENT TOMORROW.

THUS FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION OF CHANGE IN THE ALLIED ATTITUDE THAT THEY WON'T ACCEPT A HITLERIAN PEACE AND ARE OUT TO "CRUSH HITLERISM."

IF THE WAR DOESN'T DIE SOON THROUGH THE ACCEPTANCE OF HITLER'S TERMS, THE CONFLICT IS LIKELY TO GET GOING SHORTLY IN A REALLY BIG WAY.

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THAT BEING THE CASE WE SHALL BE WELL ADVISED TO PAUSE HERE TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH A GREAT NEW PERSONALITY--THAT IS, NEW AS REGARDS THIS PRESENT UPHEAVAL--WHO MAY EASILY BECOME THE DOMINANT FIGURE OF THE BELLIGERENTS, BARRING POSSIBLY HITLER HIMSELF.

I REFER TO WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S RECENTLY APPOINTED FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY--THE MAN WHOM MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE HITLER FEARS MORE THAN ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL AMONG THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

SINCE CHURCHILL LANDED IN THE CABINET THE OTHER DAY ON THE CREST OF A GREAT POPULAR WAVE OF DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT OF HIS SERVICES, HE HAS STOLEN THE SHOW. IT IS WIDELY PREDICTED IN ENGLAND THAT PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN WILL STEP DOWN SOON AND GIVE OVER TO HIS COLLEAGUE.

CHURCHILL HAS BEEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE MOST OF HIS LIFE, AND HE IS SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

HE HAS HELD MANY CABINET POSITIONS, INCLUDING THE SELF-SAME JOB OF FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY DURING THE WORLD WAR.

HOWEVER, CHURCHILL HAS SEEMED TO STICK IN CABINETS ONLY SO LONG AS PRIME MINISTERS HAVE FOUND HIS SERVICES TOO VALUABLE TO PART WITH. HE IS A LONE WOLF, UNFITTED BY TEMPERAMENT TO SERVE UNDER ANY MASTER, AND TOO MUCH OF AN INDIVIDUALIST TO MAKE A POPULAR LEADER OF

MEN. HE HAS, BY THE WAY, ONE OF THE MOST CAUSTIC TONGUES IN BRITAIN, AND LIKES TO USE IT ON ALL AND SUNDRY. NATURALLY THAT DOESN'T LEND TO POPULARITY.

HOWEVER, CHURCHILL IS CREDITED EVEN BY HIS SEVEREST CRITICS WITH HAVING ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MINDS OF ENGLISH HISTORY. HE IS A MAN OF SO MANY ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ONE HESITATES TO CATALOGUE THEM FOR FEAR OF BEING CHARGED WITH EXAGGERATION.

HE IS AT ONCE A GREAT ORATOR, ONE OF THE NOTABLE WRITERS OF GENERATIONS, A STATESMAN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE, A SOLDIER WHO KNOWS WAR FIRST HAND, AN EXPERT ON NAVAL AFFAIRS AND AN EXPERT ON AVIATION.

HE HAS THE INVENTIVE MIND OF GENIUS. AND WITH ALL THAT HE HAS A TREMENDOUS DRIVING FORCE.

CHURCHILL RENDERED GREAT SERVICE TO ENGLAND DURING THE WORLD WAR. UNFORTUNATELY FOR HIM, HOWEVER, ONE OR TWO OF HIS BIGGEST SCHEMES FOR WINNING THE WAR--NOTABLY THE CALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN--CAME CROPPERS. MANY HISTORIANS SAY THAT CHURCHILL'S PLAN WAS MAGNIFICENT BUT THAT IT WAS BUNGLED BY CIRCUMSTANCES OVER WHICH HE HAD NO CONTROL. BE THAT AS MAY, A GOOD MANY PEOPLE PROMPTLY BRANDED HIM AS BEING RASH AND UNSTABLE.

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THE PROOF OF HIS STANDING WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC CAME RECENTLY WHEN THEROLLAS INSISTENCE THAT HE BE TAKEN INTO THE CABINET, ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FIERCEST CRITICS.

ALREADY CHURCHILL'S ENERGY IS BEING FELT. IF HE GETS INTO THE PREMIER'S CHAIR THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE FIREWORKS WILL START. HE WILL PUT BACKBONE INTO THE WAR.

KNOWLEDGE OF THIS PROBABLY INSPIRES THE CONSTANT ATTACKS ON CHURCHILL BY THE NAZI PRESS AND RADIO. TAKING THE CUE FROM HERR HITLER, WHO LONG HAS BEEN AFTER CHURC[illegible] SCALP, THE GERMAN PAPERS AND BROADCASTERS ARE ACCUSING THE FIRST LORD OF WAR-MONGERING AND MANY OTHER INIQUITIES.

3024-3983

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OCT 11 1939

North Europe Looks to Nazis To Halt Russia

By WITT HANCOCK. OCT 12 1939

Moscow, Oct. 11 (AP).—Nervous Northern European states were reported tonight to be looking to Germany—if she could be released from her war with Great Britain and France—to aid them in halting Soviet Russia's bloodless military and diplomatic conquests.

These powers were described as urging the British and French Governments to end hostilities against Germany, believing that if Germany were at peace with the Western powers, she could prevent Russia from dominating Eastern Europe.

Finland, whose delegation arrived here today for talks with Soviet leaders, and Sweden were reported to be especially anxious over the turn of events in the Baltic and hopeful that France and England could see their way to an early peace.

Lithuania Third to Yield.

The arrival of the Finnish delegation, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, one-time Premier and now Minister to Sweden, came on the heels of the announcement of a Soviet pact with Lithuania.

This, added to previous accords with Estonia and Latvia, completed transformation of these three small Baltic states into virtual Soviet protectorates.

The Lithuanian pact provided for the return to Lithuania of her historic capital Wilno (Vilna) and the Wilno region, seized Oct. 9, 1920, by the "rebel" Polish Gen. Lucjan Zeligowski.

Allowed to Place Troops.

In exchange, however, the Soviets got the right to place an undetermined number of troops in the province, which foreign observers expected to be placed along the new frontier with Germany.

In the bargains Russia drove with the three small Baltic states, she gained points for the garrisoning of thousands of troops, bases for warships and warplanes, and trade and transport concessions.

The Finnish delegation arrived in Moscow at a time when Soviet troops were massed on Finland's border, and Russian men, warplanes and warships were concentrated elsewhere in the Baltic region.

Finns Appear Firm.

It was thought the Finnish-Soviet talks might open tonight. Dr. Paasikivi expected to learn just what Russia wants and then return to Finland to consult his Government.

"There was every indication that the Finns were refusing to be rushed into any pact, especially if it involves territorial concessions.

It was believed in foreign circles here that Finland was counting heavily on backing from Sweden. While the Finns were understood to be prepared to grant certain concessions, if worst comes to worst, they were believed ready to fight.

[The British Foreign Office declined last night to comment on the report that Sweden and Finland were urging peace.]

Obviously refusing to be hurried as were the representatives of other Baltic states, the Finnish delegation did not go to the Kremlin tonight, but will go there tomorrow. The delegation had been expected to start the talks this afternoon or tonight. The delegation will seek to find out just what the Soviet Union wants of Finland, and then go back to Helsingfors to report to the Cabinet.

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Finland, once a part of Old Russian Empire, like Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, appeared to be next in line for Soviet "protection."

"Reds Got Lithuania"

One veteran foreign commentator summing up the announcement of the Soviet-Lithanian pact said "the Liths got Wilno while the Soviets got Lithuania."

The Communist party newspaper *Pravda* said, however, that by the treaty with Lithuania—as by the Es-

tonian and Latvian pacts—"the Soviet Union assures the security of its frontiers and further consolidates its defense."

"Thus an iron belt of Soviet defense is being erected throughout the Baltic," *Pravda* added. "Thus stable peace is being created in eastern Europe."

The Wilno region was reported jammed with hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees from other parts of Poland, creating additional problems for Lithuania.

Frontier Group Meets

The German-Soviet frontier commission met today to discuss problems arising out of new borders created by the partition of Poland.

A Latvian trade delegation was expected to arrive tomorrow to conclude an economic agreement with the Soviet.

That a number of Roman Catholic and Greek orthodox priests were killed in Russia's invasion of Poland was indicated by the Moscow newspaper *Bezbozhnik* (the Godless).

The paper asserted that many priests barricaded themselves "with capitalists and Polish officers in Catholic churches and met the Red Army with machine-gun fire."

Increasing indications that the U. S. S. R. intended to Sovietize the Baltic states were being received here. Following the announcement of the signing of the Russian-Lithuanian pact, a Moscow radio broadcast said in a report from Kaunas (Kouno) that enthusiastic and cheering crowds besieged the Soviet legation there demanding pictures of Josef V. Stalin, Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov and War Commissar Klementi E. Voroshilov.

Tonight the Lithuanian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Jouzas Urbsys left Moscow by train. They were seen off at the sation by a large party of Soviet dignitaries. The station as decorated with Soviet and Lithuanian flags and a guard of honor was lined up. The Lithuanian delegates were entertained earlier at a dinner given in their honor by Molotov and attended by Stalin and numerous Soviet officials.

"The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere," reported Tass, official Soviet news agency.

Exodus From Helsinki and Viipuri Is Ordered As Delegation Arrives in Moscow for Talk

Refusal of Bases Forecast as Baltic Nations Seek to End War in West.

LED BY SWEDEN AND FINLAND

Russian Capital Hears They Hope Berlin Then Would Halt Expansion by Soviet.

HELSINKI, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—An exodus of civilians from Helsinki and Viipuri was in full swing today as the Finns anxiously awaited developments in Moscow, where a delegation headed by a former Premier, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, arrived for political and economic talks with Soviet leaders.

This exodus followed increased military activity on the part of Finland and an experimental blackout of this capital city last night.

Firm Refusal Is Forseen.

Responsible Finnish sources said that a firm refusal would be the nation's answer to any Russian requests for military and economic concessions, such as Russia obtained recently from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

[Meanwhile an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow today stated that northern European States, especially Sweden and Finland, were reported unofficially to be urging Great Britain and France to end their war with Germany, so as to help halt Russia's military and diplomatic expansion. It was reported that the northern States believed that if Germany were at peace in the west, she could prevent the Soviets from dominating eastern Europe.

With many women and children having already left the city, in response to a radio appeal yesterday by Urho Kekkonen, Interior Minister, approximately 129,000 persons have signified their readiness to leave. Of these, 64,000 were children under 16, their nurses or guardians and adult invalids.

Railway and bus stations were crowded with persons leaving the cities, chiefly for the country. Long lines of women and children stood at ticket windows. All schools were closed.

People Grim, But Calm.

The Helsinki station was crowded at dawn and as the day wore on, the lines leading to the ticket windows stretched out a block long. The busiest windows were those distributing free tickets provided by the Government for those unable to afford the fares.

The population was grim, but calm.

In order to facilitate the exodus, the Government lifted the ban against private automobiles, and gasoline was placed on sale. The city council of Helsinki placed half of the municipal bus facilities at the disposal of those leaving the city.

[The Finnish steamship Wellamo arrived in Stockholm today from Helsinki carrying 200 passengers, mostly Finnish families with children and aged persons. The Wellamo normally carries 75 to 100 passengers. Many other persons have left Finland for Sweden.]

Says Finns Must Be Ready.

In his broadcast Mr. Kekkonen declared that he could "truthfully say that at the moment there is no reason to believe Finland is in immediate danger," but he added:

"We are in duty bound to contemplate what is happening in the world and we must be ready to meet any emergency."

Mr. Kekkonen also urged all who could do so to leave Viipuri, the capital of Eastern Finland.

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko, in a newspaper article, emphasized the solidarity of the Scandinavian bloc, to which Finland is closely bound, and saw signs of unrest in western nations aroused by the "menace" from the east. He suggested the possibility of a radical change in the development of the war within the next few days.

Gas mask sales in both Helsinki and Viipuri rose in the wake of Kekkonen's warning.

Residents in rural sections near the Soviet border, along which Russian troops were reported massing, will not be asked to leave, it was explained. The territory is heavily wooded, with interlacing rivers and lakes, and transportation facilities are not suited to handle a mass exodus.

Boys Recruited for Guard.

Finnish boys of fourteen and fifteen were being recruited in a voluntary civic guard, which is carrying on large scale emergency preparations in co-operation with regular army reserves.

While no official estimates on the strength of Finland's military reserves were available, observers estimated the nation could put 600,000 men in the field. The best sources placed the present regular army strength at about 300,000.

The navy, it was said, had been preparing for a possible crisis since last spring, and no new emergency preparations were expected. The navy consists of two 3,900-ton coast defense vessels, five submarines, six gunboats, twenty-one minesweepers, six mine layers and nineteen patrol boats.

Uniformed women members of the Lotta Svard (an auxiliary corps) were preparing to assist the army behind the lines if their help is required.

The Bourse was ordered closed for an indefinite period.

In strange contrast to these activities were the continuing preparations for the 1940 Olympic games.

Criticized Meetings in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Russia turned today to what men described as political and economic talks with Finland in the drive to regain the Baltic dominance she enjoyed in the heyday of the czars.

Against a background of troops massed on Finland's border and concentrations of men, warplanes and warships elsewhere in the Baltic region, the Kremlin stage was set before the Finnish delegation arrived.

The Soviet Union has just concluded a series of military alliances with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, three former segments of the Russian empire which broke away following the world war. They became, in effect, Soviet protectorates.

Finland, also once a part of the Tsarist empire, appeared next in line for this "protection."

Russia gained points for the garrisoning of thousands of troops and bases for warships and warplanes as well as trade and transport concessions through her bargains with the three little States to the south of Finland.

Finnish Delegation Arrives.

The Finnish mission, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, one-time Premier and now Minister to Sweden, reached Moscow by train and was greeted at the station by the Chief of Protocol of the Moscow Foreign Office and the Finnish and Scandinavian Ministers to Russia.

Concurrently with the coming of the Finns the Communist party newspaper Pravda declared editorially that Russia's policy of "peace, good neighborly relations and friendship with nations scores one success after another."

The newspaper said that by the treaty with Lithuania—as with the Estonian and Latvian pacts—"the Soviet Union assures the security of its frontiers and further consolidates its defense.

"The Soviet Union removes the menace on the part of imperialist powers toward the weakly defended States neighboring with the U. S. S. R.

"Thus an iron belt of Soviet defense is being erected throughout the Baltic. Thus stable peace is being created in eastern Europe.

Hails Pact With Lithuania.

"The peoples of our country will greet with tremendous satisfaction the conclusion of the new treaty (with Lithuania) consolidating the power of the Soviet Union, and creating a new barrier against all imperialist intrigues."

The third of the Baltic pacts, that with Lithuania, was concluded last night. Aside from its military features, it provided for return to Lithuania of her historic capital, Wilno (Vilna), and the Wilno region, seized Oct. 9, 1920, by a Polish general. The Lithuanians never have ceased to regard Wilno as their capital. The Russian Army captured it after a two-hour battle with Polish forces last month in the westward drive into Poland and last night's pact passed it on to the Lithuanians.

[A dispatch to the Associated Press from Kaunas, Lithuania, said that all public buildings were decorated with flags and bunting and schools were closed as Lithuanians celebrated the return of Wilno.]

Wilno, city and province, were reported jammed with thousands upon thousands of Jewish refugees from the German invasion of Poland. The normal population of the territory is between 500,000 and 600,000.

The U. S. S. R. was given the right to place a "limited number" of troops in Lithuania, their bases to be rented from the Lithuanian Government and to remain under Lithuanian sovereignty.

Pact Guarantees Sovereignty.

One article of the Russian-Lithuanian pact declared that it "should not affect in any way the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, in particular their State organization, economic and social system, military measures and generally the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs."

Moscow military observers expressed belief that the Lithuanian concessions would result in intensive manning and fortification of the frontier with Germany.

It appeared that the first Soviet troops to march in fulfillment of the Baltic pacts would be 20,000 assigned to garrisons, naval and air bases in Estonia proper and on her coastal islands of Saaremaa (Oesel) and Hiiumaa (Dagoe).

Critical of Polish Gentry.

The newspaper Pravda said:

"Conclusion of the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty forms a new and most important link in the policy of consolidation of friendly ties between the Soviets and Lithuania, which the Soviet Government began pursuing almost twenty years ago."

Critical of what it called "the Polish gentry," the newspaper said that "the valorous Red army liberated peoples which had been under the yoke of Polish predatory imperialists," including Wilno.

Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said of the Lithuanian pact:

"The policy of the great Socialist State and its role of reliable and just defender of the independence of small nations found in this treaty the most vivid and eloquent expression."

Says That Poland was not content with the capture of Wilno, in 1920, Izvestia declared:

"Throughout the subsequent period, Polish imperialists in their dreams saw Lithuania finally swallowed and incorporated within the patchwork Polish republic.

"Greedily grinding their teeth and rattling arms on the Lithuanian frontier, they menaced the Lithuanian people every day."

Citing the division of Poland and the return of Wilno to Lithuania, it commented:

"History knows of no other example when an army acted as a genuine liberator, the peoples' defender of justice, without pursuing aims of conquest and oppression."

Turkish Talks Deadlocked.

Meanwhile, conversationas with a Turkish delegation (reported to revolve about a Russian desire to share control in the Dardanelles, gateway of the Black Sea) continued in a stalemate.

Tass, official news agency, announced last night that the Polish Ukraine, now under Russian rule, would elect a national assembly October 22 to decide questions arising from the establishment of Soviet power in that region. One question was whether the western Ukraine would be incorporated with the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the units of the Soviet Union.

The assembly also would be called on to approve confiscation of landed estates and their division among the peasants and nationalization of banks and large industrial enterprises.

Estonian Cabinet Quits.

TALLINN, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Premier Kaarel Eenpalu's Cabinet has resigned, it was formally announced today, to permit reorganization of the Government on a broader basis.

At the same time a joint Estonian-Soviet Russian commission announced that it had reached an agreement implementing the pact recently executed by the two countries represented.

The agreement, the announcement said, permits Soviet troops to enter Estonia October 18 to take stations at previously designated points where Russia has been granted the right to establish air and naval bases.

The negotiators said that General Johan Laidoner, Estonian Army chief, had been invited to visit Moscow.

Tallinn meanwhile watched for the arrival of four Russian warships en route here for what was announced as "a friendly visit."

Finnish Declaration Published.

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The League of Nations with no explanation for the delay, published today Finland's declaration of neutrality, which was sent to the league on September 30 and relayed to member States on October 6.

The document, signed by Foreign Minister Rudolf Holsti, stated simply that Finland "will observe strict neutrality in the present war," and cited three declarations of neutrality made by the Finnish Government on September 1, 2, 3, and 15.

All referred back to the 1938 agreement among Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden whereby the northern countries set forth the rules of their neutrality.

30.24-3785

Finns Prepare Defenses Against Red Domination

Helsinki, Finland, Oct. 11 (AP)—Liberty-loving Finns today proceeded calmly and methodically with preparations to defend their republic against any Soviet Russian move at domination which might come from impending Moscow negotiations.

Hoping for the best but fearing the worst, they started a mass exodus of civilians from Helsinki and Viipuri and increased military measures against the possibility of Finland taking her place along with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as virtual Soviet protectorates.

Talks To Start Today

A Finnish delegation arrived in Moscow today at Russia's "request" but Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko said the formal talks with Joseph Stalin's Government would not start until tomorrow afternoon.

Dispatches from Moscow had indicated the Russians had expected Juho Kusti Paasikivi, the Finnish delegate, to go to the Kremlin this afternoon or tonight.

Responsible Finnish sources emphasized that Finland would reject any Soviet demand for military and economic concessions similar to those gained in the three states across the Baltic and would resist if necessary.

Preparations Obvious

They backed up their determination by speeding up the task of getting the nation's affairs in order against any emergency. There has been no mobilization order as yet, but the preparations were obvious.

In the country, long lines of horses could be seen driven toward central points for the possible war-to-be. Carts piled high with hay also were moving towards these concentration centers.

Passing trains drew flat cars loaded with more hay wagons. Around the bases of the larger bridges long rows of barbed wire had been strung to catch any unwary marauder.

Ready To Resume Fight

The Finns, who have known centuries of struggle with Russia, of which their country once was a part, plainly were getting ready to resume the fight in defense of their independence if the necessity should arise.

In Helsinki itself, from which inhabitants were pouring into the countryside, there was little evidence of alarm except for the crowded railway and bus stations.

But on the city's postoffice, anti-aircraft guns pointed skyward. Defenses against aerial attack also were in readiness at other vantage points.

With all these preparations, there still was no authoritative word what Russia might ask, but Finns looked at Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania and felt that a hint to the wise is sufficient.

Trains Delayed Seven Hours

Long lines of women and children stood from dawn until late tonight awaiting transportation from Helsinki. The huge exodus caused a delay of as much as seven hours for trains on the main lines between Helsinki and Turku (Abo).

On the trip from Turku to Helsinki train after train with coaches packed could be seen traveling away from the capital.

Civil guards in khaki uniforms with rifles and fixed bayonets stood in front of every station along the line. Guards likewise were posted at every important bridge and tunnel.

Boys of 14 and 15 were recruited in a voluntary civic guard throughout Finland to augment the regular army reserves in carrying on large-scale emergency preparations.

The navy was said to have been getting in readiness for a possible crisis since spring. It consists of two 3,900-ton coast defense vessels, five submarines, six gunboats, twenty-one mine sweepers, six mine layers and nineteen patrol boats.

Uniformed women members of the Lotta Svard, an auxiliary corps, prepared to assist the army behind the lines if they should be needed.

Can Put 600,000 In Field

The regular army, whose strength was placed at about 300,000, already had advanced its preparations for active duty. Official estimates were lacking but observers said that with her reserves, Finland could put 600,000 men in the field.

Work has been in progress on border defenses since spring, and anti-aircraft units have been conducting exercises.

Russ Warships In Tallinn

The Danish radio reported in Copenhagen tonight that three Soviet Russian warships had arrived in Tallinn, Estonia, across the Baltic south of Helsinki, for what was described as a "friendly visit." A fourth Soviet ship was on the way there.

Meanwhile, Estonia's cabinet, headed by Premier Kaarel Eenpalu, resigned to permit reorganization of the Estonian Government on a broader basis.

It also was announced in Tallinn that a joint Estonian-Russian commission had reached an agreement permitting Soviet troops to enter Estonia October 18 to take stations at previously designated points where Russia was granted the right to establish air and naval bases.

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko in a newspaper article suggested the possibility of a radical change in the development of the European war within the next few days. Erkko emphasized the solidarity of the Scandinavian nations, to which Finland is closely bound, and saw signs of unrest in Western nations aroused by the "menace" from the East.

With the exodus of civilians from Helsingfors and Viborg in full swing, approximately 129,000 persons reported themselves ready to depart from this city alone. Helsingfors has a population of 293,000, and Viborg 73,000.

The flight was in response to a radio appeal by Interior Minister Uhro Kekkonen, who told the nation: "At the moment there is no reason to believe Finland is in immediate danger, but we are duty-bound to contemplate what is happening in the world and we must be ready to meet any emergency."

Helsingfors railway and bus stations were crowded with civilians, mostly women and young children, and trains were delayed as long as seven hours. All schools were closed.

Many of those leaving Finland went to Sweden. The Finnish steamship Wellamo arrived in Stockholm today with 250 passengers in quarters which normally accommodate only 100.

Currency Conversion Prohibited In Latvia

Ban On Sale Or Purchase Of Gold, Platinum And Jewels Affects German Emigrants

Riga, Latvia, Oct. 11 (AP)—The sale or purchase of gold, platinum and jewels in Latvia, except by special permission, was prohibited today.

The order affected many German emigrants who were trying to convert Latvian currency into valuables easily transportable. Buying and selling of silver in amounts over a hundred grams also was forbidden.

In Estonia yesterday Germans preparing to return to the Reich were selling their property, changing money and buying merchandise believed unobtainable in their new homes in former Polish territory. The German legation gave instructions against this practice.

Lithuania Hails Return Of Vilna With a Holiday

Berlin Says Red Demonstrators in Kaunas Mar Celebration

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 11 (AP)—All public buildings were decorated with flags and bunting and schools were closed throughout the country today as Lithuanians celebrated the return of Vilna (Wilno), their historic capital.

The signing last night in Moscow of a Russian-Lithuanian pact climaxed a series of swift diplomatic moves which gave Russia military concessions in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. Lithuania was the only state to gain territory, being granted the City of Vilna and a part of the province containing it. The region had been in Polish hands from Oct. 9, 1920, until the Russians occupied it two weeks ago in the partition of Poland.

[Lithuanian independence from Russia was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 6, 1918, and the first Lithuanian government was constituted there on Nov. 11 of the same year. On Oct. 9, 1920, the Polish "rebel" Gen. Lucjan Zeligowski entered Vilna with an army and declared its annexation to Poland. The annexation subsequently was accepted by the powers, despite Lithuanian protests.]

Swedes Flee Helsinki, Return To Stockholm

Hope Situation In Finland Soon Will Permit Them To Go Back Next Week

Stockholm, Oct. 11 (AP)—Hundreds of Swedes and the families of several foreign diplomats came here today from Helsinki because of tension in the Finnish capital. They hoped, however, that the situation would permit their return next week.

Reports from Tallinn, meanwhile, said that areas largely populated by persons of Swedish blood would be the first districts of Estonia to be occupied by Soviet Russian troops under the Russian-Estonian agreement and that several Swedish schools, including the college town of Hapsal, had been requisitioned for barracks.

Finnish Foreign Minister To Broadcast to U. S.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11 (A. P.)—The newspaper Berlingske Tidende reported today that the Finnish Foreign Minister, J. E. Erkko would make a radio broadcast to the United States tomorrow night from Stockholm.

Russians Slay Polish Priests

Soviet Paper Says They Joined Landowners and Took Up Arms Against Red Army.

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The Moscow newspaper Bezbozhnik—the Godless—organ of the anti-religious movement, indicated today that a large number of Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox priests had been liquidated when Soviet troops marched into White Russia and the western Ukraine in partitioned Poland.

The newspaper asserted that many priests barricaded themselves "with capitalists and Polish officers in Catholic churches and met the Red Army with machine-gun fire."

Bitter articles, assailing both Catholic and orthodox priests in the region, accused them of espionage and being in the pay of the Polish Government.

The paper praised a Red Army soldier who, it said, threw several hand grenades into a group of priests and Polish officers who refused to surrender, killing all of them.

The paper said that church and monastery lands had been divided and turned over to workers and peasants.

"When the priests saw the power of the Polish landowners coming to an end, they banded together with the landowners and gendarmes and took weapons into their hands," the paper declared.

"Everything that happened in Russia during the Revolution was repeated. They fought against the power of the toilers. The priests forgot their preachings of brotherly love and fought. Many Catholic priests with arms in hand tried to protect the capitalists' domination of the workers.

"Now, thanks to the help of the Soviet Union, priests are no longer landowners. Peasants and workers are sharing monastery and church lands. Everybody is entitled to believe or not in God—no compulsion exists."

The paper said that "priests gave anti-tank prayers, hoping to prevent Russian tanks from crossing the Dneister river, where the Poles blew up the bridge."

"But the tanks crossed despite the prayers and encircled obstacles which the priests had blessed and behind which the Poles had hidden," the paper continued. "When the tanks approached the priests fled into the forests."

—RED STAR RISING—

[By the Associated Press]

Soviet Russia, by her expansion in Poland and her diplomatic maneuvers along the Baltic and the Dardanelles, shows signs of resuming the forward march to territory and influence that was interrupted under the last Tsar.

For the first time since defeat by Japan in the war of 1904-05 reversed her 1,000-year record of growth, the Giant Bear is reaching out again.

Almost bloodlessly she has recovered much of the Polish territory that was lost in the World War, the Bolshevist revolution and the debacle of imperial Germany.

Out To Regain Dominance

Swiftly she has moved to regain the dominance of the north Baltic. Slowly she is working toward an understanding with Turkey on control of the Dardanelles.

From the ninth century until the early years of the twentieth century the history of Russia was mostly a story of growth, a steady reaching out in all directions.

Even during the Mongol invasions of the thirteenth century, the Russian princes managed by perseverance and shrewdness to solidify their position.

At Gates Of India

Down through the years—battles with the Ottoman Turks, the annexation of Ukrainia, wars against Sweden, the division of Poland, the reconquest of lands from Lithuania, strengthening of the empire under Peter the Great—the march gained impetus.

Ultimately Russia was knocking at the northern gates of India, reaching into Turkestan, and across the sea she held the new, undeveloped region of Alaska.

Sale of the latter to the United States in 1867 for $7,200,000 was a mere bagatelle to the all-powerful Tsars, although it embraced nearly 600,000 square miles, equal to one-fifth of the continental United States.

Great Russia stretched from the Baltic to the Pacific, a neighbor of Japan and a rival to Britain.

And here the star of Russian expansion began to wane. The disastrous clash with Japan cost her prestige and power. For the first time she lost territory, yielding the lower half of the island of Sakhalin off the Siberian coast to Japan, as she did strategic Port Arthur.

She withdrew from Manchuria, which had been almost a Russian dependency.

Revolt In 1904-05

At home, the workers and peasants rose in the abortive revolt of 1904-05. There was Russian blood on the snow before the Tsar's winter palace in St. Petersburg, and the homes of provincial aristocrats were burned.

The sporadic outbreaks were put down, and a weakened Russia went into the World War.

Out of it came the successful Bolshevist revolution of 1917, along with the partial loss of much Russian territory.

Finland Cut Away

Finland, a grand duchy of the Russian Empire, was declared independent in 1917; Estonia became a nation in 1918; Latvia was created; Lithuania became a republic; Poland got great reaches of White Russia and the Ukraine, and Bessarabia was joined to Rumania.

In all, Russia lost more than 15,000,000 population and more than 250,000 square miles of territory. The U.S.S.R. was left with 8,336,864 square miles. But, preoccupied with the Communist experiment, Russia apparently gave little heed to the losses.

The times have changed. Russia has rested, and many believe she has grown strong. With hardly more than a display of military might, she has regained much of what she lost to Poland.

Back Into The Baltic

While three great powers of Western Europe came to grips, Russia stepped back into her old Baltic lands. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have hastened to hand over what concessions were asked. And now Finland has plodded unhappily to the Kremlin Council chambers. A Turkish pact is under discussion.

In the east, virtual control of the People's Mongolian Republic has been acquired through a mutual-assistance pact. In Chinese Turkestan the story is said to be much the same.

Russia is reaching out again.

BERLIN DIRECTS PLANES TO PUSH ATTACKS AT SEA

Nazis Call Command Most Important Since Fall of Polish Capital.

DALADIER'S AIMS ANALYZED

Germans Profess to Discover No Clash With Terms Listed by Their Chancellor.

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The German air force was ordered today to continue its attacks on British warships blockading the North Sea.

In official quarters the order was called one of the most important German announcements since the war on Poland ended with Warsaw's capitulation.

Aerial co-operation with seacraft in fighting the British North Sea fleet was launched on October 7 and officials said that the success of the first three days brought the new order to continue joint sea and air operations.

Conflicting Claims Made.

The fact that two German planes made forced landings in Denmark on Monday after having attacked British warships off the Norwegian coast apparently strengthened Nazi determination to carry through their bombing threat against the fleet. Germany reported six hits on British vessels during Monday's attack.

[The British Admiralty, however, declared that the German air raiders were driven off without having inflicted damage.]

Meanwhile authorized German sources said that official Germany sees no conflict between the war aims expressed yesterday by Premier Daladier of France—security, defense of his country, guaranties for European peace—provided those are France's real war aims—and the peace proposals contained in Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Reichstag speech.

The German Government apparently is willing to regard the French Premier's strictures on leading German personalities as intended for home consumption. Likewise his presentation of German aims are forgiven him, although sharply rejected from the German point of view, these sources said, provided his basic demands are for security and guaranties.

Britain Proves a Hitch.

German sources did not think that M. Daladier can [illegible] on the French Poilu to venture out from his Maginot Line and attack Germany, if the proclaimed French war aims are defense and security.

One trouble—in German eyes—about M. Daladier's speech, however, is France's alliance with Great Britain.

[British and French commentators say that one purpose of Hitler's speeches and other official German statements is to drive a wedge between the Anglo-French allies.]

Although Germany can decide for herself, neither France nor Great Britain can act without the other partner. Hence official Germany cannot take a final stand on the Daladier speech until Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain has been heard in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Authorized sources find M. Daladier much more vague than Herr Hitler, who addressed the Reichstag last Friday and spoke again in Berlin yesterday, but they believe considerations of domestic policy may have been responsible.

[Hitler said definitely that the Poland established by the Versailles Treaty would not be restored; Daladier did not specifically demand the restoration of Poland, but he countered Hitler's declaration that only Germany and Russia would decide Poland's future with the statement that the fate of Poland "interests also and first of all the Poles."]

If M. Daladier says he does not want six months hence to have new unrest, the authorized German sources insist, Germany replies that she, too, wants an end to interfering with Germany.

Says Aspersions Must End.

Official Germany, they continue, highly resents being doubted all the time. Hence she insists that aspersions on her intentions must cease as a part of the pacification process of Europe.

"All we did was liquidate Versailles," one informed source said. "We have again and again given binding declarations regarding our western boundaries. The world should at least recognize this. Daladier knows that that is true."

Summing up, one spokesman said that the Daladier speech marks progress. Germany, through her Fuehrer, has reiterated—from a feeling of strength rather than from weakness—the Reich's readiness for peace and again disavowed aggressive intentions. Hence Daladier's demand for security merely voices what Germany has been clamoring for for years.

The general impression of observers here was that [illegible] had been fully formulated.

Eyes On London.

A close watch was being kept on British political developments prior to the Chamberlain speech and in some quarters it was thought that the dominions were playing an important part in the formulation of policy. The German press emphasized the continued conferences with representatives of the dominions, expressing a belief that they were unenthusiastic about the war.

Delayed reaction to Hitler's proposals was apparently causing concern. One editor wrote that "four days ought to be enough" for some sign of "appreciation for Hitler's efforts to establish a lasting peace."

The German impatience, observers said, was attributable partly to false hopes aroused by rumors which flew through Germany yesterday that the western Powers were seeking an armistice. These hopes were dissipated by an official Nazi radio announcement calling the rumors products of the London "Ministry of Lies."

Poland and the West

This morning the Supreme High Command issued the following communique: "In the east German troops in central Poland are nearing the Russo-German border which runs along the Bug River. The west, after the night had passed quietly, there was minor artillery activity during the day."

The German news agency, DNB, announced that "since October 7 joint operations of heavy and light naval forces as well as air force units have been under way in the northern North Sea and along the Norwegian west coast."

It added that these air units "in the course of operations succeeded in locating the English naval forces and damaging them, as was previously reported. The agency said the operations were being continued.

Lloyd George Is in Favor.

Political leaders here looked with favor on the activities of David Lloyd George, Great Britain's world war Prime Minister, and head of the Council for Peace.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, a German shipping journal, said that Mr. Lloyd George had not changed his views concerning German national socialism, but that he favored peace because he believed British chances slim in an armed conflict, now that Russia was a partner of Germany. The newspaper added:

"Nobody is now able to say how the inner political struggle in England over the question of war or peace will end. Germany's economic agreements with Russia already bear fruit and the British blockade is bound to be futile. In addition to this tremendous power the Reich has its hands free in the west. What is at stake is Europe's civilization as a whole and the British Empire."

Meanwhile, as Germany was preparing today to receive thousands of Germans from Latvia and Estonia under Hitler's resettlement plan, Nazi reports said that "ninety-nine per cent" of the Germans living in Latvia had chosen to come under Reich direction and told of great excitement at Riga as they prepared to board a dozen Nazi steam[illegible] for transportation to German ports and then to the occupied sections of Poland.

Backfiring of Propaganda.

LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The British Foreign Office dismissed as "fantastic" last night the German allegation that the British secret service had inspired the rumors which led to the short-lived "armistice" celebration in Berlin yesterday.

An ironical account of the celebration was given by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Newspapers carried the story under such captions as "Jitter Day in Berlin."

Some British observers said that the readiness with which the German people apparently seized upon the rumors indicated that they are already war-weary. Others explained the incident as the backfiring of Nazi propaganda efforts to create a "peace atmosphere" in the wake of Hitler's Reichstag speech last Friday.

NAZIS CLAIM FULL MASTERY IN NORTH SEA

Report Several British Warships Damaged In Battle With Planes

Admit Four Air Raiders Failed To Return Home After Clash Monday

By MELVILLE W. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Thursday, Oct. 10—Expert German naval observers asserted today that Germany controls the North Sea, both on the surface and in the air, and that the Reich's mastery over waters where British sea power previously had been unchallenged had been effectively demonstrated.

The comment of naval authorities was published by DNB, official German news agency, as squadrons of German warplanes stood ready to carry out new orders for continuation of extensive operations against blockading British warships.

Report British Ships Damaged

Naval authorities declared several British ships had been extensively damaged in a plane-warship battle in the North Sea Monday.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British Admiralty has consistently denied any damage had been suffered by the North Sea fleet in repeated air-naval encounters.]

At the same time, however, it was admitted that four of Field Marshal Hermann Goering's bombing planes which took part in the engagement off the Norwegian coast had failed to return to their home hangars. Two were reported to have made emergency landings in Denmark, while two were unaccounted for and possibly were lost.

Says Britain Is Vulnerable

In extended comment, DNB observed that "the time of unchallenged British mastery over the North Sea is past for all time," and added that it proved beyond question that all of the east and north coasts of the British Isles were easily within effective range of German bombers.

German authorities said the plane-cruiser battle resulted from a call for help sent out by German surface vessels.

According to the DNB account, the German Navy several days ago started intensive patrolling in the North sea to intercept contraband cargoes consigned to enemy countries.

Numerous ships were held up and naval vessels made their way far north into the North Sea without encountering enemy craft the account continued.

But on Monday morning, DNB said, scouting planes sent out from the ships in the latitude of the Shetland Islands spotted a strong flotilla of heavy British cruisers apparently heading for the German ships.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A British communique Monday said a German naval squadron was sighted off the south coast of Norway Sunday but "darkness enabled it to get away to escape."]

Two Direct Hits Claimed

A radio call for help was sent and several squadrons of heavy bombers were started instantly from the German mainland, said DNB.

The bombers reportedly reached the British cruisers before they were in a position to attack the German fleet and in rainy, cloudy weather the planes circled and took turns at making power dives and dropping bombs, some weighing more than 1,000 pounds.

DNB reported that German observers counted six direct hits by the heaviest bombs and four by bombs of medium size.

Previously the Germans had said two hits were made on a warship and six on a cruiser. The British Admiralty, describing the action, said all bombs were wide of the mark.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Futile

Observers said there were "thunderous explosions," clouds of smoke rose from the ships and fire was plainly visible on others.

The ship's anti-aircraft guns fired ceaselessly, but completely without effect, the German account said.

All but four of the bombers returned after flights of from eight to ten hours, DNB continued. It said the four missing planes departed from the scene of battle, but apparently developed mechanical difficulties on the homestretch.

Claims North Sea Mastery

"Mastery of the North Sea and the air over it now lies in German hands," the agency's account concluded.

The order for the air force to throw its power against the British at sea was described by one official as "one of the most important announcements since the Polish war ended."

It was assumed that the success claimed by the Germans since their aerial war against the British fleet began October 7 occasioned the order to continue with the campaign.

The order was issued as disappointment over the failure of the Allies or neutral powers to take up the peace overtures of Adolf Hitler became evident in Germany.

For some time the Nazis have said that Field Marshal Goering's bombers would be let loose against the British warships "in a businesslike way" if the Allied powers decided to continue the war.

"Since October 7 joint operations of heavy and light naval forces as well as air-force units have been under way in the northern North Sea and along the Norwegian coast," an official announcement said.

"Air-force units in the course of these operations succeeding in locating the British naval forces and damaged them as previously reported."

The view was expressed in official quarters, meanwhile, that Premier Edouard Daladier's broadcast speech yesterday "through its lack of positive material changed nothing and neither bettered the situation nor worsened it."

Hull Speech Tops Daladier's

Nazi newspapers today gave more space to the speech of Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, in New York last night than to Daladier's.

The press devoted a half column to the United States Cabinet official's address before the National Foreign Trade convention in which he said, "The sanest and safest course for America is true neutrality." This statement was underscored here.

At the same time *Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung* devoted more than a column to what it called a United States effort to replace Britain and Germany in South American markets.

Confident Over Latin America

Germany, the newspaper said, can look on this with "a certain amount of calmness" because the United States "will never be able to replace Germany in Central and South America."

Experience in financing such trade is lacking in the United States, it said, adding that "the United States is not equipped for really intensive trade with South America."

"In few countries," said the semi-official commentary service *Dienst aus Deutschland*, "has Hull's speech on economic neutrality and the construc-

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tive work which will be necessary after the war found such interest as in Germany.

Reaction To Hull's Speech

"And this despite the fact that Secretary Hull was one of the sharpest critics of German foreign trade and foreign exchange practice and is the spiritual father behind the surcharge duties placed on German goods last April.

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"German gets in the speech clear recognition of the benefits his country will reap if the United States refuses to participate in the war and maintains an impartial attitude toward each warring group."

Speeches Overshadow Fighting

The war on the Western front was all but forgotten in the comment on the Hull and Daladier speeches. The only mention of activity at the front was a brief communique which said minor artillery activity followed a quiet night.

Official quarters thought they read a "certain amount of restraint" between the lines of Daladier's speech. They awaited the declaration Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is scheduled to make to the House of Commons tomorrow in his weekly report on the war.

These quarters said they expected Chamberlain to give a definite clue to the Allied attitude toward Hitler's suggestion that the war end now.

Some of the French Premier's assertions were rejected sharply, however, such as his statement that France needed security which would not be disturbed every six months.

Reich's Need Of Security

Germany, it was maintained, had not threatened France and intended never to do so. It was pointed out that Germany also needed security—from western powers meddling in its vital needs.

"It is a great misunderstanding always to treat the need for security as a monopoly of the two western powers," said the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*.

Looking toward Soviet Russia's increasing hold on the Baltic states, informed quarters said the new Lithuanian-Soviet treaty providing for the return of Wilno (Vilna) to Lithuania was "welcomed by Germany as rectifying a Polish act of force against Lithuania of the same type that Poland committed against the German peoples."

Wilno, Lithuania's former capital, was seized by the Poles in 1920 and in turn was taken by Russia in the German-Soviet partition of Poland.

Reich's Rumanian Oil Flow Slackened By Two Factors

Production Continues Normal; But Germany's Twin Problem Is Payment And Transportation

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[By the Associated Press]

Ploesti, Rumania, Oct. 11—Germany is still able to obtain vitally needed Rumanian oil, but production, sales and shipment statistics compiled here, in the center of the Rumanian oil fields, indicate the amounts supplied her have been reduced.

Production has continued normal in this area with no incidents to halt the normal flow of about 500,000 tons monthly.

But oil company officials emphasized that Germany's problem of obtaining oil and gas here for her planes and mechanized army units was not a question of Rumanian production, but rather one of payment and transportation.

Demanding And Getting Cash

Rumanian oil companies are demanding cash and Germany is still paying cash, according to a survey of interested foreign sources, although some barter deals have been made.

With the normal Black Sea-Hamburg route closed to German trade by the British Navy, Germany now is depending on Danube and rail transportation, which is inadequate under expanded war requirements.

Shipments of oil by way of the Danube river have amounted to 90,000 tons since the outbreak of the war, with half of that quantity destined for Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Reich Transshipping Barges

Germany was reported here to be transshipping barges from the Rhine to the Danube in an effort to increase shipments.

Efforts to speed up transportation are prompted by the fact that the Danube normally freezes in late November, halting navigation.

Oil shipments by rail through Hungary are continuing, and oil shipments to Italy have been resumed, but were reported less than normal due to clearing arrangements.

Italy herself was said to be short of oil, and it was considered doubtful by some oil men here whether any extensive shipments have been made to Germany by way of Italy.

Germans Make Deal To Get Bulgarian Food

Will Use Gold And Rumanian Oil In Plan To Obtain $19,200,000 Worth Of Produce

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Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 11 (AP)—Germany has agreed to buy $19,200,000 worth of Bulgarian foodstuffs, paying for $12,000,000 worth of it by shipping Rumanian oil to Bulgaria and the rest in gold, it was learned from reliable sources tonight.

A government communique said only that three weeks of negotiations with Germany on trade relations had "ended satisfactorily."

The reported plan of Germany to ship to Bulgaria oil which she was believed to be vitally in need of herself was a puzzle to observers here who were unable to get an explanation immediately.

BRITISH OPINION FAVORS PUSHING WAR TO A FINISH

Worse Job in Six Months if Hitler Scores Now, Is Typical View.

ANTI-DEFEATIST DRIVE OPENS

Scotland Yard on Trail of Peace Pamphleteers—Lloyd George's Campaign Rebuffed

OCT 12 1939

LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Great Britain tried to track down the sources of "defeatist propaganda" on the home front today amid indications of mounting sentiment against any talk of "appeasement."

While the press comment indicated a growing desire to "get on with the war," Scotland Yard submitted to the Home Office a report on the "Make-Peace-with-Hitler" pamphlets attributed to pacifist, Fascist and communist elements. Home Office legal experts, who have received complaints that such literature has been distributed from door to door and through the mails, studied means of combating this form of propaganda.

Public opinion in general was represented as insistent on flat rejection of proposals from Adolf Hitler for what the British regarded as peace at his own price—the partitionment of Poland.

Typical of the reaction of the London man in the street was the assertion that "if we don't do the job now we'll have a worse time six months from now."

The press gave almost unanimous approval to last night's radio address of the French Premier, M. Daladier, in which he declared that France would fight on until "guaranties of security" for "lasting peace" in Europe were assured.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's scheduled speech in Parliament tomorrow replying to Hitler's end-the-war gestures was expected to follow the general lines of Mr. Daladier's declaration.

In diplomatic circles significance was attached to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain had scheduled a meeting with August Zaleski, Poland's new Foreign Minister, on the eve of his appearance in the House of Commons. Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, will join in the conference.

The London Times, commenting on Mr. Zaleski's visit to London, said: "Whatever else may be said or not be said about the conditions for peace which would be acceptable to Great Britain and France, restoration of an independent Poland is, of course, an indispensable postulate."

Lloyd George's Campaign.

In Government quarters no concern was shown over reports that the world war Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, was preparing to test out peace sentiment through his Council for Peace and Reconstruction. Cabinet members were said to be ready to deliver "pep talks" in all important centers in the event any strongly organized campaign to embarrass the Government's war efforts should develop.

The Laborite London Daily Herald's political correspondent declared that Mr. Lloyd George's "stock has gone down with a hearty bump" as a result of his recent speeches and articles, which many interpreted as smacking of appeasement.

A British mission is now en route to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government and missions from New Zealand and Australia on details of the program. Under the plan most of the advanced air training will be centered in Canada, with all the Dominions contributing to plane production.

Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood's announcement yesterday of an empirewide air force building program centering in Canada brought favorable comment from the British press. The Daily Mail described the plan as a "truly grand conception," while the Times called it "imperial co-operation on the highest and largest scale."

The Government announced last night that 25,000 tons of contraband goods bound for Germany, including 13,800 tons of petroleum products, had been seized during the week ending last Saturday. This brought total war seizures to 315,000 tons.

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ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE TREATY IS ANNOUNCED

Barter Arrangement Will Have 'Political Impact,' Britain Is Told.

158,000 TROOPS IN FRANCE

Size of Expeditionary Force at the End of Fifth Week Is Revealed to Parliament.

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LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Supply and a Soviet trade delegation concluded an agreement in London today for the exchange of Russian timber for British rubber and tin.

The barter agreement was called a commercial arrangement, but the authoritative Press Association declared it was expected to "have important political as well as trade impacts."

The amounts of timber, rubber and tin involved were not disclosed. It was said, however, that they would be about the same as are involved in normal peacetime trade between the two nations. The agreement was reached in an effort to facilitate the exchange of products before the White Sea ports, Russia's arctic outlets, freeze over, preventing export of timber.

158,000 Troops in France.

Just prior to this announcement, Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary of State for War, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain had sent an expeditionary force of 158,000 men to France during the first five weeks of the war.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the balance now was in Great Britain's favor in the war on merchant shipping.

At the same time today the War Office announced that during the next week or two a large number of men who had received their calling-up notices would be "joining the colors" for military service; King George granted an audience at Buckingham Palace to Gen. Kiazin Orbay, head of the Turkish Military Mission to London, and Parliament still awaited the Government's reply to the peace proposals made by Adolf Hitler last Friday. Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to state Great Britain's position tomorrow in his weekly war report to the Commons.

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On Nazi Contraband List.

In connection with the Anglo-Russian trade agreement, it was recalled here that timber is on the German list of contraband. Nazi warships are trying to prevent its reachong Britain where it might be used as cellulose for munitions manufacture.

When it was first learned two weeks ago that the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, had indicated willingness to discuss trade questions with Great Britain, considerable importance was attached to his step, since the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was in Moscow then for negotiations which led to the Russo-German trade pact.

It was also recalled that shipping officials of Norway and Denmark reported last week that they had received inquiries from Russia whether vessels would be available for shipping Soviet timber to England. The Norwegians expressed willingness to engage in the trade, but Danish shippers, whose sea outlets are close to German waters, turned a cold shoulder to the inquiries.

Numerous Scandinavian vessels carrying wood cargoes from Sweden to England have been intercepted by German sea patrols since the war started.

Better Than 1914 Record.

Mr. Hore-Belisha reported that in addition to the 158,000 men, 25,000 army vehicles had been transported to France, including many tanks, "some of them of enormous dimensions" and weighing fifteen tons or more.

He said that the British troops in France "at this minute are busily engaged in fortifying their positions in the line."

"We have created our base and lines of communication organization so as to assure a regular flow of supplies and ammunition of every kind, and to receive further contingents as, if and when we may decide to send them," Mr. Hore-Belisha said.

The transport of the expeditionary force compared favorably with Great Britain's 1914 war effort, he asserted, explaining that in the first six weeks of the world war only 148,000 British troops were sent to France.

Without [illegible]

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In addition to sending troops to France, the War Minister said, British garrisons in the Middle East have "been strongly re-enforced" as well as garrisons elsewhere "both in material and men."

"I am able to inform the House that we have fulfilled and more than fulfilled our undertaking recently given to France to dispatch to that country in the event of war a British expeditionary force of specified dimension within a specified time," he said. "Nor are the contingents at present across the channel the last that will arrive," he added. "The expeditionary force has been transported to France without a casualty to any of its personnel."

The War Secretary said that convoys to France averaged three a night.

Onward By Night

OCT 12 1939

"The press willingly observed a reticence which in itself was a safeguard to our contingents," he said. "There is no need for further silence, and a body of war correspondents has just arrived in France with the object of keeping us all informed of the day-to-day impressions and happenings."

Comparing Great Britain's task today with that of 1914, Mr. Hore-Belisha said that in those days there were only 800 mechanized vehicles in all, as against the 25,000 recently transported.

He said that a small group of specially selected officers, with seven confidential typists and

clerks had secretly worked out every detail of the plan for moving the army and air force to France.

As a precaution against air attack, more devious internal routes to the embarkation points were taken than in 1914, he asserted. Vehicles and men were dispersed in small groups, halted in concealed areas by day and moved onward by night. Many remote landing places were selected in France, he said.

The mechanized army had fifty different types of vehicles at its disposal, he continued, most of them requiring different grades of fuel and lubricants.

While Poland Suffered.

"Only 20 per cent of the fighting troops were infantrymen," Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "compared with 60 per cent in 1914. Each battalion had fifty machine guns and sixteen anti-tank rifles.

"It will be seen by this one example how much more effectively armed with fire power is the present expeditionary force," he continued.

"There is, however, one respect," he added, "in which our army has not altered—its relations with our allies who have welcomed the men so generously are as good-humored.

"While the world was reading of the German advances into Poland, British soldiers, resolved to rectify this wrong, were passing silently and in an increasing sequence across the channel into France."

In April, he said, the original plan for sending nineteen divisions to France in time of war had become a plan for an expeditionary force of thirty-two divisions.

"This will not be the limit of our effort," he declared.

In addition to 500,000 men being trained or already on call in Great Britain's conscription plan, he said, some 50,000 volunteers had entered the army since the war started.

Mr. Churchill's Statement.

The report of the First Lord of the Admiralty followed that of the Secretary of State for War.

"From September 24 to October 9 we have lost by U-boat action 5,809 tons and we have taken from the enemy 13,615 tons, leaving a balance in our favor of 7,806 tons," Mr. Churchill said.

There have been no British shipping losses since October 9, he continued, so the figures actually cover sixteen days. During this period 50,000 tons of new merchant ships prepared before the war for such an emergency have entered trade, so "we are 58,000 tons better off," he declared.

Tin Export Quotas Are Boosted Again

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—The International Tin Control Committee announced today new increases in export quotas of the metal to meet wartime demand.

Quota for the third quarter was fixed at 120 per cent. of standard tonnages with retroactive effect. For the fourth quarter the export level now is fixed at 70 per cent. of standard tonnages.

This is the third boost in permissible output quotas since the start of the war. The previous jump, announced September 18, placed the third quarter allowable at 100 per cent. Earlier in that month it had been lifted to 80 per cent. from 60 per cent. of standard tonnages.

British to Buy Soviet Timber, Sell Rubber

By HUGH WAGNON.

London, Oct. 11 (AP).—Britain agreed today to trade rubber and tin to Soviet Russia for timber, and disclosed in the House of Commons that 158,000 British soldiers and 25,000 vehicles of war already were in France to fight Russia's friend, Germany.

The House still awaited the Government's reply to the peace proposal made by Adolf Hitler last Friday. Prime Minister Chamberlain, who postponed his sixth war report until tomorrow, was expected to state the British position then.

Firm "No" Predicted.

The British press predicted that Chamberlain would deliver a firm "no" to Hitler's offer to end the war now. Authoritative sources said "no peace proposals are likely to be found acceptable which do not effectively free Europe from the menace of aggression."

The barter agreement, announced by the Ministry of Supply, is expected to have "important political as well as trade impacts," said the authoritative Press Association. The amounts, not disclosed, were said to be about the same as in normal peacetime transactions.

Timber on Nazi Contraband List.

Timber, which as cellulose might be used in making munitions, is on the German list of contraband articles which the Nazis have been seeking to bar from England.

In the House of Commons, War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha drew repeated cheers as he disclosed Britain's vast movement of men and machines across the English Channel in the first five weeks of hostilities, at the rate of three troopships a night, "without a single casualty."

All troops have been placed "under French command," he said, their number exceeding pledges to France.

"The major operation is over," added Hore-Belisha in his full war report. "There is no need for further silence."

British Tanks in France.

Many of the war vehicles were tanks, he reported, "some of them of enormous dimensions," weighing 15 tons or more.

"We have created our base and lines of communication organization so as to assure a regular flow of supplies and ammunition of every kind and to receive further contingents as, if and when we may decide to send them," he said.

Chamberlain conferred today with August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of the Polish Government in exile in Paris, and informed him that Sir Howard Kennard, British Ambassador to Warsaw, would resume his duties shortly as envoy to the regime in Paris.

TRADE CIRCLES SAID THERE WOULD NOT BE ANY INCREASE IN RUSSIAS
LONDON- OCT.11
NORMAL IMPORTS OF TIN AND RUBBER. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT IF RUSSIA
RE-EXPORTED THESE COMMODITIES TO GERMANY SHE WOULD MERELY BE
DEPRIVING HERSELF OF HER NORMAL REQUIREMENTS.

THE HOUSE LISTENED EAGERLY TO HORE-BELISHA'S STORY OF HOW A LITTLE GROUP OF SELECTED OFFICERS AND SEVEN TRUSTED TYPISTS WORKED OUT THE DETAILS THAT SENT TROOPSHIPS SAFELY ACROSS THE DANGEROUS CHANNEL AT THE RATE OF THREE A NIGHT.

QUESTIONS BY SOME MEMBERS DURING THE SESSION, HOWEVER, INDICATED A DEEP INTEREST IN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. IN RESPONSE, R.A.BUTLER, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID THAT AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION LORD HALIFAX, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, HAD DECIDED AGAINST IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

"IMMEDIATE TRADE QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF WAR CONDITIONS ARE BEING ACTIVELY PURSUED WITH RUSSIA AT THIS VERY MOMENT," HE ADDED.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD THE SUPPLY MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THE RUBBER, TIN AND TIMBER BARTER AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIETS.

TIMBER, WHICH AS CELLULOSE MIGHT BE USED IN MAKING MUNITIONS, IS ON THE GERMAN LIST OF CONTRABAND ARTICLES WHICH THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN SEEKING TO BAR FROM ENGLAND.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT IN THE WAR ON MERCHANT SHIPPING THE BALANCE WAS NOW IN BRITAIN'S FAVOR.

SUBMARINE ACTION FROM SEPT.24 TO OCT.9, HE SAID, COST BRITAIN ONLY 5,809 TONS OF SHIPPING, WHILE 13,615 ENEMY TONS WERE CAPTURED.

30.24-3987

30.24-3989

DURING THIS PERIOD 50,000 TONS OF NEW MERCHANT SHIPS, PREPARED BEFORE THE WAR FOR SUCH AN EMERGENCY, HAVE ENTERED TRADE, "SO WE ARE 58,000 TONS BETTER OFF."

THE ADMIRALTY ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE GERMAN BOMBERS WHICH RAIDED BRITISH CRUISERS IN THE NORTH SEA MONDAY HAD DROPPED MORE THAN 100 BOMBS IN A FIVE-HOUR ATTACK WITHOUT SCORING A SINGLE HIT.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS ON WHETHER GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE OPERATING NEAR AMERICA AND WHETHER ACTION WAS BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT FORMER RUM-RUNNERS SUPPLYING SUBMARINES OFF THE AMERICAN COASTS, WENT UNANSWERED.

GEOFFREY SHAKESPEARE, PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY, SAID ADVANCE NOTICE WOULD BE REQUIRED BEFORE ANSWERING THE FORMER QUESTION, AND THAT ON THE LATTER HE WAS CERTAIN "THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED" WERE "FULLY AWARE OF THE DUTIES INCUMBENT UPON NEUTRALS IN REGARD TO THE FUELLING AND PROVISIONING OF BELLIGERENT SHIPS."

HORE-BELISHA, IN HIS REPORT ON TROOP MOVEMENTS, TOLD THE HOUSE THE BRITISH COMMANDERS IN FRANCE WERE LIEUT.GEN.SIR JOHN DILL, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS; LIEUT.GEN.ALAN FRANCIS BROOKE, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS; AND LIEUT.GEN.H.R.POWNALL, CHIEF OF STAFF TO LORD GORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FIELD FORCES.

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COMPARING THE PRESENT MOVEMENT WITH THAT OF 1914, HORE-BELISHA SAID THERE THEN WERE ONLY 800 MERCHANIZED VEHICLES, AND THAT IN SIX WEEKS 148,000 MEN WERE SENT TO FRANCE, AS AGAINST THE 25,000 VEHICLES AND 158,000 MEN SENT IN THE PAST FIVE WEEKS.

THE FORCES WERE BROKEN INTO SMALL GROUPS, HE RELATED, AND MOVED ONLY AT NIGHT OVER DEVIOUS ROUTES TO THE SEA. TRANSHIPPED A HANDFUL AT A TIME, THEY WERE LANDED AT REMOTE FRENCH PORTS.

MEANWHILE, THE GARRISONS IN BRITAIN'S MIDDLE EAST AND ELSEWHERE ALSO HAVE BEEN "STRONGLY REINFORCED," HE STATED.

PS952PED

THE DAILY EXPRESS, COMMENTING ON THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN TRADE DEAL, SAID:

"IF BRITAIN NEEDS TIMBER FROM RUSSIA THERE IS NO GOOD REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT TRADE WITH HER. THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE HAVE NO FEAR THAT THE TIN AND RUBBER WE SEND HER WILL FIND THEIR WAY TO THE ENEMY.

"THE MINISTRY'S EXPECTATIONS WILL BE CORRECT. RUSSIA IS SO SHORT OF RUBBER THAT CAR TIRES MADE OF INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES PEEL OFF WHILE THE CARS ARE MOVING ABOUT IN THE STREETS.

"AT FIRST IT MAY SEEM ODD THAT WE ARE MAKING THIS DEAL WITH STALIN. BUT DON'T FORGET. IF THE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION GOES THROUGH THE GERMANS WILL HAVE THE SAME RIGHT TO TRADE WITH AMERICA AS WE WILL.

"BUT IN THE CASE OF THAT, GREAT BRITAIN COMMANDING THE SEAS, HAS THE ADVANTAGE."

WD1140PES

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MAIN THRUSTS TO SOUTH OF SAARBRÜCKEN

OCT 12 1939

Smaller Patrols Keeping All Other Sectors Of Area Active

OCT 12 1939

Scouting Planes Photographing Poilus' Positions, French Say

OCT 12 1939

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 11—Pressure of the German Army and air force was reported increasing tonight along the whole line between the Rhine and Moselle rivers, the northwestern section of the Western front.

The high command's evening communique said "the activity of the enemy patrols continues and is increasing between the Moselle and Saar" rivers and added that artillery was active on both sides in the same region.

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Keeping Other Sectors Active

French dispatches said strong German patrols were concentrating their thrusts against French advanced positions south of Saarbrücken and Pirmasens while smaller patrols were keeping all other sectors of the Rhine-Moselle front active.

It is in the Saarbrücken and Pirmasens areas that the French have driven closest to the advance positions of the Siegfried Line.

French reports said the larger Nazi patrol attacks were broken by machine-gun fire which swept the entire line of zigzag barbed wire defenses in front of the French positions.

Photographing French Positions

Despite heavy fogs hanging over the valleys which cut the no-man's land between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines, activity of German scouting planes was reported to be increasing.

German planes were said to be staying mostly over their own lines, taking oblique-angle photographs of French positions a few hundred yards away.

The Germans appeared to be particularly interested in the way the French have consolidated their positions, how extensive trenches have been dug and how much wire has been strung during the last week.

Grenade-Throwers In Lead

French advices said that the German infantry first would send out an advance party of ten or twelve men, armed with hand grenades, who stole forward until French machine-gun fire showed that they had been observed.

While these took cover and engaged attention of the French, main Nazi raiding parties of 100 to 150 men would be brought up.

German machine guns in the rear then started firing and with automatic rifles in the advance skirmish line chattered away at the French post picked for the raid.

French said that the German grenade throwers were unable to advance beyond the barbed wire and that consequently in three days of such raids no French prisoners had been captured.

Heaviest At Dawn And Dusk

French sources said today's heaviest German thrusts came just before dawn and shortly after dusk when cold mists rise from rivers and streams, thus thickening the fogs which have been cloaking the forest-covered slopes since the beginning of early winter almost two weeks ago.

The French announced officially that up to yesterday the French blockading fleet had intercepted 150,000 tons of contraband consigned to Germany.

Among the contraband, they said, were 40,000 tons of minerals, including rare metals such as tungsten, antimony, nickel and mercury, which are essential to munitions making.

In addition, 40000 tons of food, 30,000 tons of gasoline and oil were seized and taken to French ports.

OCT 12 1939

Partial Activity Increases

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP).—French dispatches tonight said strong German patrols were concentrating their thrusts against advanced French positions south of Saarbruecken and Pirmasens, while smaller patrols were keeping all other sectors of the Rhine-Moselle front active.

The French night communique said: "The activity of the enemy patrols continues and is increasing between the Moselle and the Saar Rivers. Artillery fire on both sides in the same region."

The morning communique said: "Strong enemy patrols were repulsed anew during the night south of Saarbruecken and in the region south of Pirmasens."

Broadcaster in French Is 'Traitor of Stuttgart'

OCT 12 1939

Paris Explains Allusion by Daladier in Speech

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP).—Informed French sources offered today an explanation of Premier Edouard Daladier's allusion to "the traitors of Stuttgart" during his radio broadcast to the nation last night.

Daladier, these sources said, referred to the speaker who has been broadcasting German propaganda in the French language from a radio station at Stuttgart.

[Premier Daladier referred to the "traitors of Stuttgart" when he attacked German radio propaganda to the effect that Britain intended to have French troops fight its war. The French Premier said that the "voice of the traitors of Stuttgart was covered by the uninterrupted rumbling of convoys which were taking soldiers and cannon of the British Army toward our frontiers."]

German Patrols More Active

OCT 12 1939

French Report Increased Movement Along Front Between Moselle and Saar.

PARIS, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The French High Command reported tonight increased activity on the part of German patrols on the western front.

Tonight's communique read:

"The activity of the enemy patrols continues and is increasing between the Moselle and the Saar.

"Artillery fire on both sides in the same region."

Earlier the French announced that bad weather had hampered operations on the western front but that fresh attacks by "strong enemy patrols" had been repulsed during the night south of Saarbruecken in the region south of Pirmasens.

The attacks were apparently a continuation of the drive launched by the Germans on Sunday along a thirty-five mile front east of the Moselle River.

Reference to fighting in the region of Pirmasens, which is fifty-five miles east of the Moselle, was taken as an indication of the increasing scope of the German assaults.

'Suicide Squads.'

The German attacks, French dispatches said, were led by "suicide squads" of hand grenade throwers, supported by companies employing automatic arms. The extent of the fighting was such, the French declared, as to give the impression of a co-ordinated "feeler" attack along the entire line between the Luxemburg border and the German industrial city of Saarbreucken.

French military men attached significance to the fact that the activity followed closely Premier Daladier's radio speech refusing Adolf Hitler's peace formula based on the partitionment of Poland by Germany and Russia.

Some observers expressed a belief that German attacks were the prelude to a large scale offensive which might be expected before the end of the week.

This belief, they said, was supported by Hitler's speech of yesterday, in which the Fuehrer declared that Germany was "prepared to take up the battle and fight it through" if his peace overtures were rejected.

Savage Fighting.

French military headquarters last night described the fighting during the preceding twenty-four hours as "savage," and the Germans were said to have paid heavily. Although caught in a heavy cross-fire from machine guns, some of the Germans advanced close enough to hurl grenades into the French lines, it was said.

Meanwhile French troops which had previously occupied the Borg Forest, at the extreme northern end of the front, were reported keeping a wary eye on the Luxemburg border. The French were apparently not willing to disregard the possibility of a German attack through the neutral principality of Luxemburg, whose military strength is limited to an army of about ten officers and 400 men.

French newspaper comment asserted that "if Hitler remains faithful to his psychology, he will prefer a dynamic solution" to what was described as "a strange war."

"Hitler is not a man of immobility," one commentator declared.

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Premier's Address

The assertion of the French Premier, M. Daladier, in his radio address to the nation yesterday, that the mastery of the seas rests with the allies and that "those who hold the seas always succeed in carrying off the victory," was regarded by French observers as an indication of the Franco-British strategy. This, it was said, involved a waiting game. The French declared they had good reasons for adhering to this policy, while Germany needed quick victories "after the totalitarian manner."

In the absence of such victories, commentators said, there was nothing ahead for Germany save the prospect of dwindling civilian rations, blockaded war materials and the uncertainty of "voracious Russia."

Hunting Five Leftist Deputies

Meanwhile the French Government continued action against deputies of the former Communist party, who have urged peace talks with Germany. Of 49 of these deputies not mobilized with the French armed forces, 39 already were in jail.

Police still sought Maurice Theorez, Jacques Duclos, Andre Marty, Florimond Bonte and Arthur Ramette.

FEELER ATTACKS

OCT 12 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 11—German feeler attacks along the Western front led, the French said, by "suicide squads" of hand-grenade throwers supported by automatic arms companies, were reported today to have been repulsed after sharp fighting.

The attacks continued through the night with the sharpest skirmishing south of Saarbrücken and Pirmasens, apparently a continuation of thrusts which the Germans launched Sunday on a thirty-five-mile front east of the Moselle river.

Wider Battlefield

Military men said reference to fighting in the region of Pirmasens, which is thirty-five miles east of the Moselle, indicated the increasing scope of the German assaults.

Reports from the front, the French said, gave the impression of a co-ordinated feeler attack along the entire line between the Luxembourg border and the German industrial city of Saarbrücken.

The German thrusts appeared to be directed at French advance positions, although bad weather somewhat hampered operations.

Roosevelt Told Nazi Ships May Carry U-Boats

OCT 12 1939

Importer in Brazil Says German Captain Talked of 'Pocket Submarines'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt received today an unofficial report that Germany has commercial ocean vessels capable of "planting" 100-ton "pocket submarines" across the Atlantic.

After calling on Mr. Roosevelt John Tazewell Jones, for twenty-two years an American importer in Brazil, told newspaper men he had related to the President the following incident:

Shortly before the outbreak of the war, Jones said, he had talked with a German ship captain who unloaded three sixty-eight-ton locomotives at Bahia. The locomotives were far too heavy for the cranes of the Brazilian port to handle.

Jones expressed amazement at the power of the ship's cranes. He was told, he continued, that the vessel could carry and lower overboard "pocket submarines" carrying twelve men each and with torpedo equipment capable of sinking large ships.

The German captain also told him, he said, that the ship could pick up the submarines afterward, before they ran short of fuel.

"If the report is false," Jones said, "the incorrectness is that of the ship captain. Italked with him in Portuguese, and he evidently thought I was a Brazilian. If it is true, perhaps that explains one reason why so many foreign submarines have been sighted in waters on this side of the Atlantic lately."

Jones, a former Harvard classmate of the President's, said most of his talk with Mr. Roosevelt had been about trade opportunities in Brazil due to the European war.

Britain to Return Pilot Who Fled From Iceland

OCT 12 1939

He'll Go Back for Detention, but London Keeps Plane

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11 (AP).—The government announced today that Great Britain had apologized for the action of a British aviator who escaped from Iceland, where he was detained after having been forced down. The British said that the aviator was being returned to Iceland for detention until the war ended, but that the British were keeping his plane.

[The plane, bearing nine men, was forced down in northern Iceland on Sept. 27 and, with its occupants, was ordered interned. The following day the plane with its crew escaped and arrived in England. The foregoing dispatch from Copenhagen made no mention of the other eight men.]

Pilot Recalls No Promise

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—The British Air Ministry announced tonight that a Royal Air Force pilot accused of breaking his parole to Iceland authorities after a forced landing there September 26 would return "as soon as possible." The announcement said that the pilot on leaving Raufarhoefn was under the impression that he had not promised to stay, as the Icelandic authorities said he had.

Admiralty Silent On U-boats Off U. S.

OCT 12 1939

LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Members of Parliament, seeking an Admiralty statement on whether German submarines were operating near American shores, failed to get an answer today.

Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, said he would have to have advance notice before answering such a question.

To another query on "what action was being taken to prevent the use of ex-rum runners off the American coast, in supplying submarines with oil and water," Mr. Shakespeare said merely that he was certain that "the governments concerned are fully aware of the duties incumbent upon neutrals in regard to the fueling and provisioning of belligerent ships."

He described as without foundation reports that "mother ships were being used by the Dominican Government to refuel German submarines operating in the Caribbean Sea."

CONFER ON BLOCKADE

OCT 12 1939

British and French Ministers Agree On Closer Measures

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—A brief British communiue tonight said Georges Pernot French Minister of blockades and Ronald Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare had agred on "still closer measures of policy for the future," after reviewing the effect of the blockade of Germany. Pernot returned to Paris tonight.

30-24-3991

30.24—3991

U.S. Move To Preserve Baltic Peace Reported In Prospect

Scandinavia Also Understood Considering Diplomatic Steps At Moscow In Finland's Behalf

OCT 12 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 11—Officials, carefully studying dispatches from Moscow tonight recounting negotiations between Russia and Finland, were prepared to throw the diplomatic weight of the United States, if necessary, into an effort to preserve peace in the Baltic.

It was reliably understood here that Norway, Sweden and Denmark were prepared to make similar moves.

First word as to the Russian demands on Finland was awaited. Officials did not seem to know as yet what demands Russia was making.

The Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish ministers said tonight that they had not received word from their capitals as to the possible action their governments were taking.

An official discounted reports that Sweden, Norway and Finland had asked the United States to join in simultaneous diplomatic steps at Moscow. He pointed out that Finland was already discussing the matter with Russia.

Officials seemed to want to wait until further word had come from Moscow before recommending diplomatic action by the United States. It was pointed out that it was difficult for this Government to interfere at this time while negotiations were in progress. But on the other hand, it was thought that breakdown of negotiations might lead immediately to conflict, so that if diplomatic action by outside nations were to be taken to avert war in the Baltic it would have to be done now.

The United States' attitude toward aggression already has been clearly stated, an official said, the most recent being the statement by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, when refusing to recognize the conquest of Poland, whom he termed a victim of force used as an instrument of national policy. He had in mind both Germany and Russia. The State Department was prepared tonight to use the same expression toward the Kremlin in Moscow, if it became necessary, in regard to Finland.

Every effort was made in the Capital tonight to keep deliberations on Finland a secret. It was thought that more effective diplomatic pressure might be brought to bear upon Russia if the fact were kept secret than if it were made public. If the matter became public, then the question of prestige would enter into the picture and settlement become more difficult.

Says Mussolini Backed Out.

"The Berlin-Rome axis was to have annihilated us, but when Signor Mussolini realized what he was letting Italy in for at the hands of the French and British (air) aces and the Mediterranean fleet, he backed out. The anti-Comintern pact was to have rallied all capitalist Europe against the U. S. S. R., with the Fuehrer and Il Duce as saviours of the world from Communism; but what actually happened was that when all capitalist Europe, with Japan in the bargain, realized that the Red Army held the military balance they all sought an alliance with Russia.

"Stalin just pushed them out of the way and took what he wanted of Poland. . . . Herr Hitler seeing that the anti-Comintern pact had gone 'phut' quickly decided to claim Stalin as an ally and share the spoils with him.

Shaw Asks if Britain Plans To Order Bombing of Berlin

Says Chamberlain Should Join in Peace Conference if He Is Not Ready to Send Planes to Attack Nazi Capital.

OCT 16 1939

LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—George Bernard Shaw says it's up to Prime Minister Chamberlain to declare whether he is willing to pursue war by bombing Berlin, and if not, the sooner a peace conference is held the better.

"Our pledge . . . to Poland was explicit," Mr. Shaw wrote in a letter to the Manchester Guardian. "We were to come to her aid with all our resources, which meant that when the first German soldier crossed the Polish frontier, the R. A. F. would bomb Berlin, for in no other way could we help Poland, being unable to put a British soldier into Poland or a British ship into the Baltic before Poland was conquered.

"On the strength of that pledge Poland put up a desperate resistance . . . Now bombing Berlin meant the beginning of a series of retaliations in which our cities and German cities would be changed into rubbish heaps. And when it came to this point Mr. Chamberlain found simply that he could not bring himself to do it. Now this was only one instance of what was happening all around.

Asserts Hitler Recoiled Too.

"When we and the French attacked Hitler on his western front . . . and it was his business to raid London with his famous air force, he too recoiled from starting that ruinous game. . . .

"What Minister Chamberlain has to declare now is whether he is going to bomb Berlin or not. If he does the consequences will go far beyond our maddest intentions and be different from anything either we or Herr Hitler contemplate. If not, the sooner we stop the war and arrange for tabling of our respective grievances and those of the little States we have destroyed, the better. . . ."

French Labor Chief Urges Neutrals to Aid Allies

Says They Can Help Cause, Yet Remain Out Of War

OCT 13 1939

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (AP).—Leon Jouhaux, secretary general of the French General Confederation of Labor, today told a public meeting of the governing body of the International Labor Office that neutral nations should adopt policies "which contribute effective aid" to the allied cause.

Jouhaux declared that neutral states could follow policies which "would help triumph the common ideal for which the allies are fighting" without being dragged into the war.

Like other speakers, including The Netherlands' delegate, E. Kupers, Jouhaux asked the labor office to concentrate now on a study of the economic and social problems bound to arise after the war.

The United States government delegate, Carter Goodrich, presided at the meeting.

King Grants Audience To Orbay

London, Oct. 11 (AP)—King George VI today granted an audience at Buckingham Palace to Gen. Kiazim Orbay, head of the Turkish military mission to London.

OCT 12 1939

French Act To Prevent Sale Of Ships Abroad

Naval Authorities Seize 21 Vessels, Arrest Six Members Of Maritime Company

OCT 14 1939

Marseille, France, Oct. 11 (AP)—French naval authorities today seized twenty-one ships and arrested six members of a shipping company accused of attempting to sell French vessels abroad.

The ships were valued at 120,000,000 francs ($2,760,000).

Authorities said two men arrested were Netherlands agents of a small company formed during the Spanish civil war.

Fifth Spy in Week Is Beheaded by Nazis

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Guenter Haupt, convicted of spying on German defense works for an unnamed foreign country, was beheaded today.

He was the fifth spy executed here this week.

OCT 12 1939

German Vessel, Chased By British Warships, Goes On Long Route

OCT 12 1939

Bahia Blanca, Argentina, Oct. 11 (AP)—The crew of the 7,834-ton German merchantman Ussukuma reported upon the ship's arrival here today that it had been chased by British warships near the Cape of Good Hope, off the southern tip of Africa, and had sailed all the way across the South Atlantic to avoid capture.

The vessel, carrying passengers and a general cargo, was en route from Hamburg, Germany, to India when she was sighted by the British craft, the crew said.

Authorities inspected the ship and ordered it to depart within three days because it lacked papers for Argentine ports. The Ussukuma, built in 1920, is the property of the German East Africa Line.

Judge Throws British Court Into Turmoil

Tells Conscientious Objectors That "If Christ Appeared Today He Would Approve War"

OCT 13 1939

Newcastle, England, Oct. 11 (AP)—A statement by the judge that "if Christ appeared today he would approve of this war" threw a conscientious objectors' court into turmoil today.

A crowd which had gathered to hear Judge Richardson pass on applications for exemption from active military service because of religious beliefs hissed and booed when the judge made the declaration.

He ordered court cleared and left the bench, but when he returned the crowd demonstrated again and court was adojurned until tomorrow. A police patrol was ordered to be on hand at that time.

New Steamship Line From Rumania Started

OCT 13 1939

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—A new trans-Atlantic steamship service was inaugurated today with the sailing of the liner Sulina from Constanza, Rumania.

Several hundred passengers were aboard, bound for New York by way of Istanbul and Palermo.

American Reporters Off to the Front

OCT 12 1939

LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Eleven American newspaper men wearing khaki uniforms were en route today to the western front, the first reporters assigned to British troops in France.

The Associated Press representative is Drew Middleton of the London staff, who came abroad early in 1939 and helped report Great Britain's preparedness measures. He is 25 years old, a native of New York and a graduate of Syracuse University.

Cardinal Faulhaber Said To Be Seriously Ill

OCT 12 1939

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—The newspaper Boersen Zeitung today reported that Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, who has been at odds with the Nazis frequently, was seriously ill with a heart ailment. The Cardinal is 70 years old.

Duchess of Windsor Heads Comfort Kit Committee

OCT 13 1939

PARIS, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—American wives of two celebrated Englishmen—the Duchess of Windsor and Lady Mendl—were announced today as sponsors of a committee to aid Allied soldiers.

The committee, which took the name "Colis de Trianon" (Trianon package, named for the Trianon Palace, Versailles, where the organization was formed), was created to send warm clothing, tobacco and similar articles to the front.

The Duchess of Windsor, whose husband, former King Edward VIII of England, already has taken a post with the British Army, became honorary president of the committee. Lady Mendl, whose husband, Sir Charles Mendl, is Attache of the British Embassy in Paris, assumed the active presidency.

British Arms Blast Kills One and Hurts Six

OCT 13 1939

LONDON, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—An accident at a national munitions factory today in which one army gunner was killed and six others were injured was announced by the Ministry of Information.

The announcement said that the accident was at a proof range and that the injured men were only slightly hurt, one suffering a broken arm and the others scratches and bruises.

OCT 12 1939

24 British Ships Seen in One Convoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 11 (A. P.).—Passengers arriving today from England on the Royal Mail liner Highland Brigade reported sighting a convoy of twenty-four merchantmen guarded by British cruisers and warplanes headed toward England in the Bay of Biscay.

The British cruiser Ajax, which arrived yesterday, departed this morning. The Ajax on September 3 sank the German cargo ship Olinda after removing the crew.

Belligerent warships are permitted by international law to remain only twenty-four hours in neutral ports.

OCT 12 1939

Cenotaph Exercises Curbed

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Public services commemorating Armistice Day at the Cenotaph in London and in other large centers Nov. 11 were canceled today because of air-raid danger to assembling crowds. Sunday, Nov. 12, was chosen as a day of remembrance and dedication with the approval of King George.

The Archbishop of Canterbury announced that armistice services would be held in churches that day, although there would be no objection to small gatherings the day before.

Dutch Ration Sugar Monday

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Netherlands will begin its first food rationing Monday when an order becomes effective limiting sugar to 250 grams [about half a pound] a person weekly. Storekeepers have been instructed not to sell any sugar between now and Monday. Ration cards were issued a month ago preparatory to the move.

Maharajah Donates Villas

SANTA ANA, Calif., Oct. 11 (AP)—An attorney for the Maharajah of Indore said today that the royal villas at Fontainebleau and Nice had been accepted by the French Government for army or hospital use. He added that President Albert Lebrun had cabled his appreciation.

Poland Not Dead, Says Hoover In Pulaski Memorial Address

No Peace Can Last So Long As "Oppression Of Great Race Continues," Ex-President Declares

OCT 1 3 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 11—Herbert Hoover declared tonight that "no matter what may be signed on papers called peace, there can be no permanent stability and no permanent peace to either Germany or Russia so long as oppression of a great and independent race (the Poles) continues."

In a speech prepared for Pulaski Military Memorial Exercises for the Benefit of Polish War Victims' Relief, the former President said Poland "will rise again."

"The spirit of a great race," he added, "does not die from oppression.

Soul In A Great People

"Poland is not dead. . . . There is more to nations than their soil, their cities, their wealth, and even their Governments. There is a soul in a great people. That soul is forged in the instincts of their race, their traditions, their heroic struggles, their heroic men, and their genius in art, music and literature.

". . . The Polish people more than a thousand years ago settled on the plains between the two great military races of Germany and Russia. They have been overrun time and again. They have been partitioned time and again. But just as often they have fought for their freedom.

"And the indomitable spirit of the race has time and again led them out of oppression into independence."

Bolsheviks Driven Back

He said that at the time of the armistice, Poland was "in a state of total anarchy," with famine and typhus raging and a part of the nation "in the terrible grip of new Bolshevik invasion."

"Yet," he went on," out of the genius of their own race they (the Poles) quickly erected the whole mechanism of Government. . . . The Bolsheviks were driven back to their own lines. . . . A Parliament was set up. . . . A free-school system was created. . . . The typhus epidemic was stamped out. Food supplies were organized—and in half a year the children were again playing in the streets."

Then Hoover told of a visit to Poland of a little more than a year ago and how he found that in twenty years the Polish nation "under freedom had outdistanced in progress all the 150 years of her previous oppression."

OCT 12 1939

"But Poland Will Not Die"

"And again today," he added, "Poland is plunged into the depths by the clash of the same forces. But Poland will not die."

Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador to the United States, said in a prepared address that the work of Polish patriots lies "shattered in the ruins of their homes."

"Again, like at the end of the eighteenth century, Poland finds herself the victim of a cruel invasion by her ruthless enemies. But the torch of Polish liberty lit by Pulaski shines again and is handed to our own generation. We shall carry it high, fighting and believing that justice will prevail . . ."

Inventor of 'Death Ray' Won't Construct Another

OCT 12 1939

He Destroyed Machine, Says, Said Killed Pigeons at 4 Miles

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11 (AP).—Dr. Antonio Longoria, who in 1934 confirmed reports he had perfected a "death ray" machine, said today it was possible such rays would be used in the present European war, but that he would never reveal his secret or help recreate such an apparatus.

The Cleveland inventor, who built a machine in 1923 that he said killed pigeons on the wing at four miles, destroyed it because of its danger.

"It's quite possible that some one may stumble across the particular electric wave I used," he said. "I found it accidentally myself and I am certainly not proud of the discovery. The machine killed small animals, and it could kill human beings just as easily.

"The ray lies in one of the unexplored frequency bands in the vicinity of the X-ray. It kills painlessly without burning, by changing the blood to a useless substance—as light changes silver salts in photography."

Dr. Longoria said that in addition to a demonstration here of the rays' ability to kill pigeons, he showed a group of scientists in California that the ray could kill rabbits even when the animals were in a thick-walled aluminum case.

"I could assemble such a machine again," he declared, "but I never shall. My inventions have brought me wealth. I am interested now only in doing something to help civilization, which seems to be going backward instead of ahead."

The forty-nine-year-old physician-physicist, a native of Spain, sold the rights to three electric welding processes in 1936 for sums reported to have totaled $6,000,000. Dr. Longoria declined to comment on what he received. The inventions involved the welding of copper and other metals.

OCT 12 1939

Believes Ray Could Stall Plane

DENVER, Oct. 11 (AP).—Alfred G. Burns, president of "Inventors of America," said on a visit here that he had seen demonstrations of Dr. Antonio Longoria's "death ray," and expressed belief "it could stall an airplane."

"I saw the apparatus destroy mice and rats and once saw a full-grown dog killed instantly by the invisible ray," Mr. Burns related. He explained the ray "has a demagnetizing effect on anything that is electrical or carries a coil."

IROQUOIS, SAFE AND SOUND, AT NEW YORK PIER

Liner, Which Nazis Said May Be Sunk, Brings 577 Americans

OCT 12 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 11—With colored lights gleaming cheerfully on her little after-deck, the American liner Iroquois—which the German Admiralty had said would be sunk near the American coast—pulled safely into her dock tonight, bringing 577 Americans from warring Europe.

She was convoyed to the entrance of New York harbor by two navy destroyers, attached to her as a "purely precautionary measure" by the White House after the receipt of an assertion from Grand Admiral Raeder of the German fleet that she would be sunk under circumstances similar to the destruction of the British liner Athenia.

Passengers Informed

This was an implication that she would be sunk by the British or French, since the Germans disclaimed any responsibility for the Athenia disaster.

The Iroquois passengers had been told Monday by the liner's master, Captain E. A. Chelton, that a threat against her had been made, although they received none of the details until landing here.

They were called together by the captain and given a partial explanation after the destroyers had come alongside. In the resultant search for explosives aboard the Iroquois—a search ordered by the American Government—some aboard heard a rumor that a bomb had been planted and for a time, some passengers said, there was wide-spread fear.

2,000 At Pier

As the stout little Iroquois pulled into her pier, some 2,000 stood there to welcome her, shouting hoarsely across the water, and some sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Miss Minna Starr and her sister, Mrs. H. D. Bayley, both of the Tudor Arms Apartments, Baltimore, were returning from a trip to Ireland.

Miss Starr said she "would not have given up this experience for anything in the world."

"There was an air of mystery about the whole trip," she said, "with wild rumors floating about for days. It was exactly like a novel.

"I trusted in the Lord even more than in American ships. It was almost like Paul's experience through the perils of the sea."

OCT 12 1939

Storms Bad, She Says

The storms, she added, were even more terrifying than the rumors of sinking. Although she was not seasick, she said she had a "sympathetic seasickness" for the many who were.

Mrs. Bayley said she and her sister intended to stay in London until November but were in Killarney, Eire, and unable to return to London when war was declared.

"We had left much of our luggage in London," she added "and were unable to get back for it. It may be a long time before we can get it."

She asserted that during the storm, a 60-mile gale, she was sitting in a steamer chair and was thrown violently against the rail. At first she thought she was badly injured, but it developed to be nothing serious.

Returns From Tour

Mrs. Mary Stiegelman, 1636 St. Paul street, Baltimore, returned from a tour of England and Ireland.

"If ever there was a ship of horrors this was the ship," she said. "First they started searching our baggage, and wouldn't say what for. Then we had a storm, and everyone was ill. They made us go into the holds, dark, dirty holds, to identify our trunks. Some of us were so sick we couldn't go, and when we told them we couldn't go they told us they would smash our trunks open."

She said passengers were required to put all heavy baggage in holds and couldn't take anything but light luggage to staterooms.

Water Scarce, She Says

"There was little water," she added. "They gave us water for a half-hour period twice each day. We had one storm after another. Some of the officers said they expected the top of the boat to blow off."

The captain was up all the time, she said. He never changed his clothing after receiving the warning.

When the cutter arrived Sunday a German crew member played "The Star-Spangled Banner" on a bugle, she added.

"I'll never cross the sea again," she said.

Mrs. Marie Stiertz, 3413 Fairview avenue, Baltimore, said: "All in all, with the fright and excitement, I never enjoyed a trip so much in my life."

Mrs. Stiertz returned from Ireland, where she had been since August 1. She was one of the few aboard who was not ill.

She said she suffered no discomfort from the storm which caused many minor injuries to passengers, but her roommate, Miss Mary Clougherty, of New York city, suffered an eye injury when thrown against a porthole.

Reports "Pleasant Trip"

Thomas McCafferty 2512 Ellamont street, Baltimore, returned from his first trip to his birthplace in Ireland with a report of "a pleasant trip despite the war danger."

The 63-year-old stationary engineer traveled alone. He had been in Ballina, County Mayo. He said he heard "lots of rumors of danger on the boat but nothing definite."

Mr. McCafferty did not feel any bad effects of the storm, he said. He added, however, that many tables were overturned and many passengers had suffered minor injuries from falls.

Mr. McCafferty said he encountered no difficulty in obtaining transportation back to the United States. It had been forty-four years since he was in Ireland.

Thomas McCarthy, formerly of Baltimore, who had spent the last year and a half in County Cork, also returned and will go to Boston to visit relatives.

One of the radio operators, William McLaughlin, said the first intimation of possible danger to the ship came in a curt radio message from Washington, which announced, "your ship is to be sunk."

"When I got to that word 'sunk,' I was pretty scared," McLaughlin said.

From then on the ship's radio was tuned into German and British broadcasts, from which were gleaned further developments on the warning. Details were withheld from the passengers, however.

OCT 12 1939

Search Of All Baggage

An immediate search of all baggage, both below decks and in passengers' cabins and staterooms, was ordered by the master.

Each passenger was asked, "have you a package anybody gave you to hold during the voyage?" This was asked, explained Maurice Utter, baggage-master in charge of the search, on the theory that a time-bomb might have been handed to an innocent passenger.

Calm Group, Surgeon Says

Dr. Ernest Hoover, ship's surgeon, said he had "never seen such a calm group of people. Not one patient was treated for fright and there was no case of hysteria. They were a mighty fine bunch of people."

After the passengers had been told of the warning, lifeboat drills were held daily.

In addition to the American flags painted on either side of the ship, an illuminated American flag flew from the after-deck, and on the boat deck a large American flag had been spread to identify her to planes above.

Told By Captain

Captain Chelton said the information that the Iroquois might be sunk might have been incredible, but "I was told I had to believe it until it was proved otherwise."

He added that he received a warning from Washington at 8 A. M. Thursday.

"The first thing I did," he went on, "was to call the heads of the (ship) departments together and tell them about it, instructing them at the same time not to speak to the passengers about it.

"Then I had the ship searched for radios. We took off radio antennæ and removed tubes from several short-wave sets which the crew had. The passengers did not have radios.

"Of course, the crew knew and the passengers, too, that there was something up, but they didn't know what.

Says Passengers Cheered

"On Sunday morning when the cutter came up I told the passengers part of what had happened. I said I had information there would be other ships sunk as was the Athenia, but I didn't mention the Iroquois. The next day two United States destroyers came up, and then I gathered the passengers in the lounge and announced specifically what my information was.

"They all cheered."

Chelton said the destroyers came within 300 to 500 yards of the Iroquois and stayed approximately within that range until the ship reached Ambrose Light, outside the harbor, where the convoy dropped away.

456 Americans Crowd Acadia as She Sails

OCT 21 1939

Many Had Been Left Behind by Iroquois

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 11 (AP).—The Eastern Steamship liner Acadia sailed for the United States today with 456 American passengers. Many of them had been unable to get passage on the Iroquois Oct. 3 and after a long wait here had exhausted their funds.

John Cudahy, American Minister, passed the night aboard and remained until sailing time.

The Acadia was so crowded that cots were put aboard for men passengers. Apparently undisturbed by a German "tip" that the Iroquois was to have been the object of an attack, Acadia passengers said they did not worry about submarine scares as long as they had a chance to get home.

Hoare Bars Propaganda, Says He Will Give 'News'

OCT 12 1939

Critics of Censorship Keep Up Barrage of Complaint

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, defending the much-criticized Ministry of Information in debate today, told the House of Commons the Ministry's job in the future would be publicity—"By publicity, I mean straight news"—in neutral countries and the empire.

"The last thing in the world we wish to do," he said, "is to embark upon any such plan, as in the totalitarian states, of propaganda either in this country or the Dominions or in the United States."

30.24-3993

30.24—3993

This was virtually his only point of agreement with critics led by Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, who said it was "Profoundly important, especially in neutral countries, that our case should be stated and

restated clearly and effectively." Greenwood said: "The more news you suppress, the less you have to distribute. In my view, the new arrangements will make for greater mess and muddle."

Hoare replied: "We are anxious to have as much news as possible quickly and brightly, and wish to remove any obstacle that may present itself." He also promised "substantial changes" in the British Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts, which have been criticized as "gramphone programs."

The press barrage of complaint continued, with "The Evening News" declaring editorially: "People are beginning to think that the allowance of mistakes has been exceeded and that the army of bureaucrats is becoming an army of occupation."

BRITISH FREIGHTER SUNK OCT.1," AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN SAID.

(SURVIVORS OF THE FREIGHTER CLEMENT, SUNK OFF THE BRAZILIAN COAST, WERE QUOTED IN DISPATCHES FROM BAHIA, BRAZIL, AS SAYING THEIR SHIP WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY AN AIRPLANE, THEN SHELLED AND TORPEDOED BY A WARSHIP WHICH SOME INSISTED WAS THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER.) OCT 12 1939

THE ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN REFUSED TO CONFIRM THAT THE RAIDING WARSHIP WAS THE ADMIRAL SCHEER, BUT ADDED, "IN ANY CASE WE ARE NOT GOING TO DISCLOSE THE DISPOSITIONS OF OUR SHIPS."

(THE ADMIRAL SCHEER, THE ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE AND THE DEUTSCHLAND, BUILT BETWEEN 1931 AND 1934, ARE THE THREE GERMAN VESSELS COMMONLY CALLED POCKET BATTLESHIPS. THE AUTHORITATIVE JANES' FIGHTING SHIPS SAYS, "ACTUALLY THEY ARE EQUIVALENT TO ARMORED CRUISERS OF AN EXCEPTIONALLY POWERFUL TYPE." EACH IS EQUIPPED WITH EIGHT TORPEDO TUBES AND SIX 11-INCH KRUPP CANNON. THEY CARRY TWO AIRPLANES EACH.)

OCT 12 1939

WM201PES

LONDON-OCT-11

"WE HAVE INVESTED OUR GOVERNMENT UNGRUDGINGLY WITH EVERY POWER OVER OUR LIVES. WE DID IT TO ENABLE THEM TO WIN THE WAR AND WE PROMPTLY FIND OURSELVES HEMMED IN BY THE BARBED WIRE OF BUREAUCRACY AND SURROUNDED BY ALL THE TIN HITLERS OF BUMBLEDOM."

SIR EDWARD GRIGG, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, TARTLY TOLD THE MEMBERS THAT THE DEBATE SHOWED THAT WHATEVER WAR REGULATIONS HAD DONE TO THE LIBERTIES OF THE COUNTRY IT HAD NOT RESTRICTED THE LIBERTIES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. OCT 12 1939

"I AM NOT GOING TO SPEAK HERE TONIGHT AS A PENITENT IN A WHITE SHEET," HE SAID, ADDING THE MINISTRY WAS NECESSARY AND THAT FUTURE CRITICISM SHOULD BE DIRECTED AT THE RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS.

LONDON, OCT.11-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ADMITTED TONIGHT THE POSSIBILITY THAT ONE OF GERMANY'S THREE 10,000-TON "POCKET" BATTLESHIPS HAD SLIPPED THROUGH THE NORTH SEA BLOCKADE AND WAS OPERATING IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN. OCT 12 1939

"ALL WE HAVE TO GO ON ARE THE STATEMENTS OF THE CREW OF THE

"IF IT IS THE ADMIRAL SCHEER," SAID THE ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN, "SHE MUST HAVE GONE A LONG WAY NORTH AND THEN STEAMED SOUTH THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE ATLANTIC."

ASKED IF HE MEANT NORTH OF SCOTLAND, HE REPLIED, "QUITE A LOT FARTHER NORTH THAN THAT."

IN PEACETIME, BRITAIN'S AMERICA AND WEST INDIES SQUADRON, BASED AT BERMUDA, INCLUDES NINE SHIPS, MOSTLY FAST CRUISERS, RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING BRITAIN'S TRADE ROUTES ALONG BOTH THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS OF THE AMERICAS.

WD229PES OCT 12 1939

LONDON, OCT 11-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DURING THE NEXT WEEK OR TWO A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN WHO HAD RECEIVED THEIR CALLING-UP NOTICES WOULD BE "JOINING THE COLORS" FOR MILITARY SERVICE

ME933AES

OCT 12 1939

LONDON, OCT.11-(AP)-THE LONDON MIRROR SAID IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY THAT THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, "WHICH ABSOLUTELY CREAKS WITH PROFESSORS" WAS COSTING THE GOVERNMENT THE EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT A HALF MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

THE PERSONNEL WAS CHARACTERIZED AS "A MOTLEY CREW OF ODD JOB EXPERTS, HANDYMEN AND JUNK MERCHANTS WHO TOSS OUT SCRAPS OF STALE INFORMATION WHEN THEY CAN THINK OF NOTHING BETTER TO DO."

OCT 12 1939

JH745AES

LONDON, OCT.11-(AP)-HARRY POLLITT, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AUTHOR OF A RECENT PAMPHLET ON "HOW TO WIN THE WAR," HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM HIS POST BY THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OCT 12 1939

THE PARTY ALSO ORDERED HIS PAMPHLET WITHDRAWN FROM SALE.

WD1046PES

MOSCOW - OCT-11

A SOVIET MIDNIGHT NEWS BROADCAST ANNOUNCED FROM TALLINN THAT THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ESTONIAN ARMY HAD "ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO COME TO MOSCOW."

OCT 12 1939

NO DETAILS WERE ADDED BUT PRESUMABLY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PLACEMENT OF SOVIET TROOPS AND SHIPS IN ESTONIAN MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES WILL BE DISCUSSED. THE STATEMENT ADDED MANY DETAILS ALREADY WERE SETTLED TODAY IN DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN ESTONIAN AND SOVIET ARMY LEADERS.

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA, OCT.11-(AP)-THREE BALTIC SEGMENTS OF OLD RUSSIA, WHICH BROKE AWAY FROM THE EMPIRE FOLLOWING THE WORLD WAR, TODAY ARE VIRTUAL SOVIET "WARDS."

THE SIGNING LAST NIGHT IN MOSCOW OF A RUSSIAN-LITHUANIAN PACT CLIMAXED A SERIES OF SWIFT DIPLOMATIC MOVES WHICH GAVE RUSSIA MILITARY CONCESSIONS IN LITHUANIA, ESTONIA AND LATVIA.

LITHUANIA WAS THE ONLY STATE TO GAIN TERRITORY. WILNO (VILNA) HER FORMER CAPITAL, AND A PART OF THE PROVINCE CONTAINING IT, WERE RETURNED. THE REGION HAD BEEN IN POLISH HANDS SINCE OCT. 9, 1920.

THE LITHUANIANS HAD HOPED FOR WILNO'S RETURN TWO DAYS AGO SO THAT THE "ANNIVERSARY OF SORROW" MIGHT BE CHANGED INTO AN "ANNIVERSARY OF JOY."

OCT 12 1939

AT TALLINN, ESTONIA, RELIABLE OBSERVERS EXPECTED THE RUSSIANS TO BEGIN THEIR MARCH ACROSS ESTONIA ON FRIDAY TO BEGIN WORK ON NEW FORTIFICATIONS WHICH THEY TERMED RUSSIA'S "MAGINOT LINE OF THE BALTIC."

MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE LEAGUE, WHICH FOUGHT THE BOLSHEVISTS YEARS AGO, HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ACCOMPANY ALL RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS TO THE PLACES WHERE THEY WILL BE BILLETED. ABOUT 20,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE EXPECTED TO ENTER ESTONIA.

IN LATVIA THE SOVIETS ARE TO ESTABLISH MARINE BASES AT LIBAU AND WINDAU AND HAVE THE RIGHT TO FORTIFY PART OF THE COAST.

JH650AES

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE DANISH RADIO REPORTED

OCT 12 1939

TONIGHT THAT THREE SOVIET RUSSIAN WARSHIPS HAD ARRIVED AT TALLINN, ESTONIA, FOR WHAT WAS ANNOUNCED AS A "FRIENDLY VISIT." A FOURTH SOVIET

30.24-3995

SHIP WAS DUE THERE SHORTLY.

THE RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE WARSHIPS EXCHANGED

SALUTES WITH ESTONIAN COAST BATTERIES IN TALLINN HARBOR.

OCT 12 1939

CWT 0222S -EDB-547PES

COPENHAGEN,OCT.11-(AP)-A MOSCOW DISPATCH OF DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT THE FINNISH DELEGATION REACHED THE SOVIET RUSSIAN CAPITAL THIS MORNING.

THE FINNS WERE MET AT THE RAILWAY STATION BY THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL OF THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE, THE FINNISH MINISTER AND THE MINISTERS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, DNB SAID.

OCT 12 1939

JH708AES

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 11-(AP)-THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE TODAY AWARDED DR.GILBERT N.LEWIS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA THE ARRHENIUS MEDAL FOR HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF SOLUTIONS BASED ON USING EXACT THERMODYNAMIC METHODS.

DR.LEWIS' WORK WAS DESCRIBED AS OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE EVOLUTION OF THE THEORY ABOUT ELECTROLYTICS WHICH SVANTE AUGUST ARRHENIUS, SWEDISH SCIENTIST, ESTABLISHED.

OCT 12 1939

W1056PES

BERNE,SWITZERLAND,OCT.11-(AP)-A SWISS FLYING LIEUTENANT WAS KILLED AND HIS ADVERSARY ESCAPED WHEN THE SINGLE SEATER SWISS PLANES COLLIDED AT 10,000 FEET WHILE STAGING A MOCK AIR DUEL TODAY.

WD646PES

OCT 12 1939

MILAN,ITALY,OCT.11-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER, HEAD OF GERMANY'S POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND ARTURO BOCCHINI, ITALY'S POLICE CHIEF, CONFERRED TODAY ON WHAT PERSONS CLOSE TO THEM SAID WERE MATTERS CONCERNING REPATRIATION OF GERMANS LIVING IN ITALY.

PARTICIPATING IN THEIR DISCUSSIONS AT TREMEZZO, LAKE RESORT NEAR MILAN, WERE VARIOUS MILANESE AUTHORITIES. THE PREFECTS OF BOLZANO AND FIUME GREETED HIMMLER UPON HIS ARRIVAL.

REPATRIATION OF 10,000 GERMAN CITIZENS IN BOLZANO, SOUTH TYROL PROVINCE, STARTED LAST JULY UNDER AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY.

OCT 12 1939

HIMMLER WAS EXPECTED BY SOURCES IN MILAN TO RETURN TO GERMANY LATE TOMORROW. THE LOCAL PRESS WAS SILENT ON HIS VISIT.

WD618PES

BERLIN,OCT. 11-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ISSUED A 2,000-WORD STATEMENT TONIGHT, WHICH IT SAID WAS SUPPORTED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF A CHARGE THAT BRITAIN DELIVERED MUSTARD GAS TO POLAND.

OCT 12 1939

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID AN EXPLOSION ON A MINED BRIDGE AT JASLO, POLAND, SEPT. 9 KILLED SEVERAL GERMAN SOLDIERS AND THAT SEVERAL DIED FROM POISONING WITH INDICATIONS THAT IT CAME FROM GAS.

DNB SAID CHEMICAL ANALYSES BY A SWISS PROFESSOR AND OTHER SCIENTISTS ESTABLISHED THAT IT WAS MUSTARD GAS AND THAT THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE HAD ASCERTAINED ENGLAND WAS THE SOURCE.

THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA SERVICE ALSO PUBLISHED A 1,000-WORD STATEMENT SETTING FORTH "LIES TOLD ABOUT GERMANY ABROAD." IT INCREASED

TO 119 THE STANDING LIST OF "OUTSTANDING LIES" WHICH NAZI AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN FILING SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

TYPICAL OF THE CHARGES WHICH THE GERMANS HERALD OFFICIALLY WERE REPORTS ABROAD THAT NAZI LEADERS WERE SMUGGLING CASH ABROAD; THAT FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP URGED AN ATTACK ON FRANCE THROUGH BELGIUM; AND THAT THE FRENCH BROKE THROUGH OR EVEN CAME CLOSE TO THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

OCT 12 1939

WA

LONDON, OCT.11--(AP)--

GR120 VAGNONS ONE OF BRITAINS MOST PRIZED LANDMARKS

DASH THE BRONZE STATUE OF EROS GOD OF LOVE TILTING HIS ARROWS ABOVE THE FOUNTAIN IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS WDASH WILL DISAPPEAR FROM THE LONDON SCENE BECAUSE OF THE WAR PARAGRAPH THE LONDON COUNTRY COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE STATUE WILL BE STORED IN A PLACE OF SAFETY

OCT 12 1939

WASHINGTON, OCT 11-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL CABLED HIS COMMENDATION TODAY TO WILLIAM R.MORTON, 60-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN VICE CONSUL AT WARSAW, WHO WAS DETAINED BY RUSSIA WHILE HELPING AMERICAN CITIZENS ACROSS FROM POLAND INTO RUMANIA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SECRETARY PRAISED MORTON FOR THE "LOYAL AND COURAGEOUS MANNER" IN WHICH HE CONDUCTED HIMSELF "IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES." MORTON, BORN AT NEW ULM, MINN., FINALLY REACHED BUCHAREST SUNDAY.

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WN11SPECNM

EVERETT, WASH., OCT 11-(AP)-TWO ALTERATIONS IN ITS NAME AND INSIGNIA, COUPLED WITH THE TIMELY SIGHTING OF A DENSE FOG BANK AS A BRITISH WARSHIP HOVE INTO VIEW, APPARENTLY SAVED THE GERMAN MOTORSHIP PORTLAND FROM CAPTURE DURING ITS FLIGHT DOWN THE PACIFIC COAST.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VESSEL'S SECRET VOYAGE TO COQUIMBO, CHILE, WAS RECEIVED TODAY IN A LETTER FROM A CREW MEMBER TO A FRIEND, LE ROY SCHOFIELD.

THE SHIP DISCHARGED PASSENGERS HERE, THEN LEFT HURRIEDLY DURING THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 30, PRESUMABLY FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

ONCE OUT OF THE HARBOR, THE GERMAN SEAMAN WROTE, THE CREW PAINTED OUT THE SHIP'S NAME AND INSIGNIA, SUBSTITUTING THAT OF A FRENCH SHIP. THREE DAYS LATER, AFTER A RADIO MESSAGE INDICATED THE GUISE HAD BEEN DISCOVERED, ANOTHER CHANGE WAS MADE TO A JAPANESE SHIP.

NEARING COQUIMBO A BRITISH WARSHIP WAS SIGHTED BUT A DENSE FOG CAME UP AND THE SHIP STEERED INTO IT. WHEN IT CLEARED, THE PORTLAND WAS SAFE IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

(DISPATCHES FROM COQUIMBO SAID THE VESSEL ARRIVED FLYING A JAPANESE FLAG).

EW726PCS

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PORTLAND, ME., OCT.11-(AP)-FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN A.PETERS GRANTED THE OWNERS PERMISSION TODAY TO UNLOAD 2,000 TONS OF SCRAP METAL FROM THE GREEK FREIGHTER GEORGE J.GOULANDRIS, WHICH IS UNDER A $100,000 ATTACHMENT BY A BRITISH CONSIGNEE FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER THE CARGO IN ENGLAND.

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AT THE SAME TIME, THE JUDGE REDUCED FROM $100,000 TO $40,000 THE BOND NECESSARY TO FREE THE VESSEL. HALF THE GOULANDRIS'

CREW OF 32 DESERTED RATHER THAN RISK A WAR-TIME CROSSING TO ENGLAND WITH THE SCRAP LOADED HERE. THE BRITISH IRON AND STEEL CORP, LTD., FILED THE LIBEL.

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WD115cPES

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WITH HERR HITLER DANGLING PEACE BEFORE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, AND THE WAR ON BOTH LAND AND SEA SUFFERING FROM DEPRESSION, THE CHIEF POINT OF INTEREST IN THE EUROPEAN IMBROGLIO CENTERED IN RUSSIA'S DRIVE FOR SUPREMACY IN THE BALTIC--ONE OF THE COVETED OBJECTIVES OF THE NAZI PROGRAM.

THE MUSCOVITES, HAVING ESTABLISHED VIRTUAL PROTECTORATES OVER THE LITTLE STATES OF LATVIA AND ESTONIA--THEREBY ASSURING CONTROL OF THE EASTERN BALTIC--APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE STRUCK A SNAG IN FINLAND.

THE RUSSIANS ARE SAID TO BE SEEKING HEAVY CONCESSIONS FROM FINLAND IN THE WAY OF NAVAL BASES WHICH WOULD MAKE THE SOVIET MASTER OF THE WHOLE BALTIC REGION.

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THE FINNS HAVE SENT A DELEGATION TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS THE COMMUNIST PROPOSALS, BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEY HAVE MOBILIZED THEIR ARMY ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER AND HAVE GIVEN EVERY INDICATION THAT THEY DON'T INTEND TO SURRENDER RIGHTS WHICH WOULD INFRINGE ON THEIR SOVEREIGNTY.

THE OTHER SCANDINAVIAN STATES NATURALLY ARE IN A STATE OF GREAT ANXIETY AS THE RESULT OF THIS TENSE SITUATION.

MEANWHILE, MOSCOW WAS CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE IDEA OF BRINGING THE LAST OF THE BALTIC STATES, LITHUANIA, INTO THE CLOSED

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CIRCLE. RUSSIAN TROOPS TOO WERE ADVANCING INTO LATVIA AND ESTONIA TO OCCUPY THE NEW MILITARY BASES.

IN THE FACE OF THIS COMMUNIST DRIVE, BERLIN WAS RUSHING TO CARRY OUT ITS ASTONISHING SCHEME OF REPATRIATING GERMANS FROM LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA--A TOTAL OF SOME 118,000 PEOPLE.

WHETHER THIS RESETTLEMENT IS BEING CARRIED OUT AT THE REQUEST OF RUSSIA, OR IS MERELY A PART OF HERR HITLER'S GENERAL SCHEME OF REBUILDING THE REICH, HASN'T BEEN MADE CLEAR.

IT IS EVIDENT, HOWEVER, THAT THIS WITHDRAWAL IN THE FACE OF THE COMMUNIST ADVANCE INTO THE BALTIC STATES WILL CLEAR THE ROAD ENTIRELY FOR MOSCOW. SOVIET LEADER STALIN HAS WON A GREAT VICTORY WITHOUT HAVING TO GO TO WAR TO DO IT.

MANY OF T[illegible] S[illegible] COME FROM FAMILIES WHICH HAVE LIVED IN THE BALTI[illegible] FATE[illegible] OS OF YEARS. THE PLAN IS TO RESETTLE THEM IN THE TERRITOR[illegible]ES [illegible]N FROM POLAND.

THIS NOT ONLY WILL BRING THESE PEOPLE BACK INTO THE FATHERLAND, BUT IT WILL GIVE AN OVER-NIGHT GERMANIZATION OF THE CONQUERED TERRITORIES.

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WHILE MOSCOW THUS SHREWDLY PROFITED AT WHAT OBSERVERS GENERALLY TOOK TO BE THE EXPENSE OF GERMANY, HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS REMAINED UNANSWERED, EXCEPTING FOR UNOFFICIAL REJECTIONS BY THE PRESS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS, HOWEVER, WERE REPORTED TO BE IN CLOSE CONSULTATION REGARDING A REPLY. BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE THIS IN PARLIAMENT TOMORROW.

THUS FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION OF CHANGE IN THE ALLIED

ATTITUDE THAT THEY WON'T ACCEPT A HITLERIAN PEACE AND ARE OUT TO "CRUSH HITLERISM."

JG929AES

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IF THE WAR DOESN'T DIE SOON THROUGH THE ACCEPTANCE OF HITLER'S TERMS, THE CONFLICT IS LIKELY TO GET GOING SHORTLY IN A REALLY BIG WAY.

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THAT BEING THE CASE WE SHALL BE WELL ADVISED TO PAUSE HERE TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH A GREAT NEW PERSONALITY--THAT IS, NEW AS REGARDS THIS PRESENT UPHEAVAL--WHO MAY EASILY BECOME THE DOMINANT FIGURE OF THE BELLIGERENTS, BARRING POSSIBLY HITLER HIMSELF.

I REFER TO WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S RECENTLY APPOINTED FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY--THE MAN WHOM MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE HITLER FEARS MORE THAN ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL AMONG THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

SINCE CHURCHILL LANDED IN THE CABINET THE OTHER DAY ON THE CREST OF A GREAT POPULAR WAVE OF DEMAND FOR EMPLOYMENT OF HIS SERVICES, HE HAS STOLEN THE SHOW. IT IS WIDELY PREDICTED IN ENGLAND THAT PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN WILL STEP DOWN SOON AND GIVE OVER TO HIS COLLEAGUE.

CHURCHILL HAS BEEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE MOST OF HIS LIFE, AND HE IS SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OLD. HE HAS HELD MANY CABINET POSITIONS, INCLUDING THE SELF-SAME JOB OF FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY DURING THE WORLD WAR.

HOWEVER, CHURCHILL HAS SEEMED TO STICK IN CABINETS ONLY SO LONG AS PRIME MINISTERS HAVE FOUND HIS SERVICES TOO VALUABLE TO PART WITH. HE IS A LONE WOLF, UNFITTED BY TEMPERAMENT TO SERVE UNDER ANY MASTER, AND TOO MUCH OF AN INDIVIDUALIST TO MAKE A POPULAR LEADER OF MEN. HE HAS, BY THE WAY, ONE OF THE MOST CAUSTIC TONGUES IN BRITAIN, AND LIKES TO USE IT ON ALL AND SUNDRY. NATURALLY THAT DOESN'T LEND TO POPULARITY.

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HOWEVER, CHURCHILL IS CREDITED EVEN BY HIS SEVEREST CRITICS WITH HAVING ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT MINDS OF ENGLISH HISTORY. HE IS A MAN OF SO MANY ACHIEVEMENTS THAT ONE HESITATES TO CATALOGUE THEM FOR FEAR OF BEING CHARGED WITH EXAGGERATION.

HE IS AT ONCE A GREAT ORATOR, ONE OF THE NOTABLE WRITERS OF GENERATIONS, A STATESMAN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE, A SOLDIER WHO KNOWS WAR FIRST HAND, AN EXPERT ON NAVAL AFFAIRS AND AN EXPERT ON AVIATION.

HE HAS THE INVENTIVE MIND OF GENIUS. AND WITH ALL THAT HE HAS A TREMENDOUS DRIVING FORCE.

CHURCHILL RENDERED GREAT SERVICE TO ENGLAND DURING THE WORLD WAR. UNFORTUNATELY FOR HIM, HOWEVER, ONE OR TWO OF HIS BIGGEST SCHEMES FOR WINNING THE WAR--NOTABLY THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN--CAME CROPPERS. MANY HISTORIANS SAY THAT CHURCHILL'S PLAN WAS MAGNIFICENT BUT THAT IT WAS BUNGLED BY CIRCUMSTANCES OVER WHICH HE HAD NO CONTROL. BE THAT AS MAY, A GOOD MANY PEOPLE PROMPTLY BRANDED HIM AS BEING RASH AND UNSTABLE.

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THE PROOF OF HIS STANDING WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC CAME RECENTLY WHEN THERE WAS INSISTENCE THAT HE BE TAKEN INTO THE CABINET, ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FIERCEST CRITICS.

ALREADY CHURCHILL'S ENERGY IS BEING FELT. IF HE GETS INTO THE PREMIER'S CHAIR THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE FIREWORKS WILL START. HE WILL PUT BACKBONE INTO THE WAR.

KNOWLEDGE OF THIS PROBABLY INSPIRES THE CONSTANT ATTACKS ON CHURCHILL BY THE NAZI PRESS AND RADIO. TAKING THE CUE FROM HERR HITLER, WHO LONG HAS BEEN AFTER CHURCHILL'S SCALP, THE GERMAN PAPERS AND BROADCASTERS ARE ACCUSING THE FIRST LORD OF WAR-MONGERING AND MANY OTHER INIQUITIES.

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30.24-3999

30.24—3999

UNDATED SOVIET PACTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FINLAND, NOW SITTING IN AT THE SOVIET RUSSIAN TABLE, HAS FOR A GUIDE THE EXPERIENCES OF HER THREE LITTLE BALTIC NEIGHBORS, ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA, ALL OF WHOM HAVE CONCLUDED TREATIES MAKING THEM VIRTUAL PROTECTORATES OF THE KREMLIN.

ALL AGREED TO THE NEW RUSSIAN HEGEMONY IN THE BALTIC, BUT LITHUANIA, THE LAST TO SIGN, GOT IN RETURN HER OLD CAPITAL OF VILNA WITH SURROUNDING TERRITORY, AND A STRONGER GUARANTEE OF HER SOVEREIGNTY.

THE SOVIET PACTS WITH ESTONIA SEPT. 28 AND LATVIA OCT. 5 AGREE TO MUTUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE, TO RUSSIAN AID IN ARMAMENT, AND TO ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET MILITARY, AIR AND NAVAL BASES IN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

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ONLY IN THE LOCATION OF THESE BASES DO THE TWO DOCUMENTS DIFFER.

ESTONIA LEASES TO RUSSIA SITES ON THE ISLANDS OF SAAREMA (OESEL) AND HIIUMAA (DAGOE) AND IN THE TOWN OF PALDISKI, A BALTIC SEAPORT.

LATVIA LEASES THE RUSSIANS BASES AT THE TOWNS OF LIEPAJA (LIBAU) AND VENTSPILS (WINDAU) AND SEVERAL AIRDROMES FOR WHICH SITES ARE TO BE CHOSEN, ALONG WITH A COAST ARTILLERY BASE BETWEEN VENTSPILS AND PITRAGE.

THE ESTONIAN PACT IS TO RUN FOR 10 YEARS, WITH A 5-YEAR EXTENSION IF NEITHER PARTY DENOUNCES IT ONE YEAR BEFORE EXPIRATION. THAT OF LATVIA, ALSO FOR 10 YEARS, HAS A 10-YEAR EXTENDER CLAUSE.

LITHUANIA, WHILE HAVING A LONGER AGREEMENT--15 YEARS WITH A 10-YEAR EXTENDER--MAKES FEWER CONCESSIONS AND TAKES TITLE TO VILNA AND ADJACENT TERRITORY.

THE NEW BOUNDARY IS TO BE SPECIFIED IN DETAIL IN A SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL.

LITHUANIA GRANTS RUSSIA THE RIGHT TO ESTABLISH MILITARY LAND AND AIR BASES, HER SCANTY 15-MILE OUTLET TO THE BALTIC SEA NOT BEING MENTIONED. LOCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES IS NOT SPECIFIED, AS IT IS IN THE OTHER TREATIES.

IN ADDITION, THE LITHUANIAN PACT CONTAINS A SPECIAL CONSULTATION ARTICLE STATING:

"IN THE EVENT OF MENACE OF AGGRESSION AGAINST LITHUANIA OR AGAINST THE U.S.S.R. OVER LITHUANIAN TERRITORY, THE TWO CONTRACTING PARTIES SHALL IMMEDIATELY DISCUSS THE RESULTING SITUATION AND TAKE ALL MEASURES FOUND NECESSARY BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES."

THIS RIGHT OF CONSULTATION IS NOT GRANTED ESTONIA OR LATVIA.

LITHUANIA ALSO GOT A MORE FAVORABLE WORDING OF ANOTHER ARTICLE, RELATING TO HER SOVEREIGNTY.

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THE OTHERS SAID: "REALIZATION OF THIS PACT SHOULD NOT AFFECT IN ANY EXTENT THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, IN PARTICULAR THEIR ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS."

THAT OF LITHUANIA SAID: "REALIZATION OF THIS TREATY SHOULD NOT AFFECT IN ANY WAY THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES, IN PARTICULAR THEIR STATE ORGANIZATION, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEM, MILITARY MEASURES, AND GENERALLY THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS."

REPRESENTATIVES OF FINLAND NOW ARE VISITING THE KREMLIN'S COUNCIL

CHAMBERS. ALL THE BALTIC IS WONDERING WHAT SORT OF TERMS THEY WILL BE ABLE TO GET.

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FINNISH BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 11 1939

YOU MAY CALL FINLAND'S CAPITAL HELSINKI OR HELSINGFORS AND BE CORRECT IN EITHER CASE.

HELSINKI, HOWEVER, IS PREFERRED BY THE FINNS BECAUSE IT IS THE FINNISH SPELLING AND THIS LANGUAGE HAS BECOME GENERAL IN THE COUNTRY.

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HELSINGFORS IS THE [redacted] WAY TO SPELL IT IN THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE, THE OLD LANGUAGE OF CULTURE IN FINLAND.

-END-BRIT ETO 829PES

FUEHRER ACTS AFTER BRITISH SPURN TERMS

Chamberlain Tells Commons Unsupported Pledge by Nazis Is Worthless.

WANTS LASTING SETTLEMENT

Scorns Uneasy Truce Dictated by Force Rather Than by Discussion.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler has decided to begin war in earnest against Great Britain and France, it was said tonight in informed quarters, after Der Fuehrer had conferred for more than three hours with his closest advisers on Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech today.

The British Prime Minister's address to the House of Commons failed to come up to the expectations of what Hitler believed his broad peace offer demanded, these sources said. Germany now believes, it was added, that further parleys are useless and that guns must speak.

Britain Rejects Terms.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that it would be impossible for Great Britain to accept any such basis for peace as Adolf Hitler proposed "without forfeiting her honor."

The Prime Minister also said that by acceptance of such a basis Britain would "abandon her claim that international disputes should be settled by discussion and not by force."

He told Hitler that he could have peace if he wanted it, but it "must be a real and settled peace" and not that outlined by Der Fuehrer in the Reichstag last Friday.

Scorns an Uneasy Peace.

Replying to Hitler's peace overtures, Mr. Chamberlain, in his weekly war report to the House of Commons, scored "an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and repeated threats."

He said that the proposals of Hitler's speech were "vague and uncertain and contain no suggestion for righting the wrongs done to Czecho-Slovakia and Poland."

Mr. Chamberlain added that even if they did "it would still be necessary to ask by what practical means the German Government intends to convince the world that aggressions will cease and that pledges will be kept."

"The German Government and Sinclair, Liberal leader, [redacted] expressed the hope that the Government soon would go further in defining war aims. He said that his own conditions for peace included the withdrawal of German troops from Czecho-Slovakia and Poland and letting Austria decide its destiny by plebiscite.

SIR ARCHIBALD

Meanwhile, David Lloyd George, Britain's world war Prime Minister, continued to urge the "door to peace" be left open and announced, that his major speech before the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction would be given tomorrow.

Discussion vs. Force.

The Prime Minister declared at the outset that by accepting peace on the terms Hitler proposed, Great Britain would "abandon her claim that international disputes should be settled by discussion and not by force."

Acceptance of the German-Soviet partition of Poland was a prior condition of Hitler's peace overtures.

WAR IN EARNEST UNLESS U. S. ACTS, BERLIN SAYS, AFTER CHAMBERLAIN REJECTS HITLER TERMS; U. S. APPEALS TO RUSSIA

30.24-4001

30.24-4001

Chamberlain's Speech Rejecting Hitler Peace

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons today, his sixth weekly war report, follows:

Last week in speaking of the announcement about the Russo-German pact, I observed that it contained a suggestion that some peace proposals were likely to be put forward and I said that if such proved to be the case we should examine them in consultation with the governments of the dominions and of the French republic in the light of certain relevant considerations. Since then the German Chancellor has made his speech and the consultations I referred to have taken place. I must now state the position of His Majesty's Government.

Before, however, I inform the House of the results of our examination of the speech I must ask the honorable members to recall for a few moments the background against which the proposals appear.

At the end of August His Majesty's Government were actively engaged in correspondence with the German government on the subject of Poland. It was evident that the situation was dangerous, but we believed that it should be possible to arrive at a peaceful solution if passions were not deliberately stimulated and we felt quite certain that the German government could, if they desired, influence their friends in Danzig in such a way as to bring about a relaxation of tension and so create conditions favorable to calm and sober negotiations.

Last Appeal to Hitler

It will be remembered that in the course of this correspondence the German Chancellor expressed his wish for improved relations between our two countries as soon as the Polish question was settled, to which His Majesty's Government replied that they fully shared the wish but that everything turned on the nature and method of settlement with Poland. We pointed out that a forcible solution would inevitably involve the fulfilment of our obligations to Poland and we begged the German Chancellor to enter into direct discussion with the Polish government in which the latter government had already expressed its willingness to take part. As everybody knows, these efforts on the part of His Majesty's Government to avoid war and the use of force were in vain.

In August last, the President of the United States made an appeal to Herr Hitler to settle his differences with Poland by pacific means in order to prevent war breaking out in Europe. At about the same time the King of the Belgians, the Queen of the Netherlands, His Holiness the Pope and Signor Mussolini all tendered their good offices, but equally in vain. It is evident now that Herr Hitler was determined to make war on Poland and whatever sincerity there may have been in his wish to come to an understanding with Great Britain it was not strong enough to induce him to postpone an attack upon his neighbor.

Slaughter of Polish Civilians

On Sept. 1 Herr Hitler violated the Polish frontier and invaded Poland, beating down by force of arms and machinery the resistance of the Polish nation and army. As attested by neutral observers, Polish towns and villages were bombed and shelled into ruins and civilians were slaughtered wholesale in contravention, at any rate in the later stages, of all the undertakings of which Herr Hitler now speaks with such unction as though he had fulfilled them.

It is after this wanton act of aggression, which has cost so many Polish and German lives sacrificed to satisfy his own insistence on the use of force, that the German Chancellor now puts forward his proposals. If there existed any expectation that in these proposals would be included some attempt to make amend for this grievous crime against humanity, following so soon upon the violation of the rights of the Czecho-Slovakian nation, it has been doomed to disappointment.

The Polish state and its leaders are covered with abuse. What the fate of that part of Poland which Herr Hitler described as the German sphere of interest is to be, does not clearly emerge from his speech, but it is evident that he regards it as a matter for the consideration of Germany alone, to be settled solely in accordance with German interests. The final shaping of this territory and the question of the restoration of a Polish state are, in Herr Hitler's view, problems which cannot be settled by war in the west but exclusively by Russia on the one side and Germany on the other.

Recognition of Conquests

We must take it, then, that the proposals which the German Chancellor puts forward for the establishment of what he calls "the certainty of European security" are to be based on recognition of his conquests and his right to do what he pleases with the conquered.

It would be impossible for Great Britain to accept any such basis without forfeiting her honor and abandoning her claim that international disputes should be settled by discussion and not by force.

The passages in the speech designed to give fresh assurances to Herr Hitler's neighbors I pass over, since they will know what value should be attached to them by reference to the similar assurances he has given in the past. It would be easy to quote sentences from his speeches in 1935, 1936 and 1938 stating in the most definite terms his determination not to annex Austria or conclude an Anschluss with her, not to fall upon Czecho-Slovakia and not to make any further territorial claims in Europe after the Sudetenland question had been settled in September, 1938.

Nor can we pass over Herr Hitler's radical departure from the long-professed principles of his policy and creed, as instanced by the inclusion in the German Reich of many millions of Poles and Czechs, despite his repeated professions to the contrary, and by the pact with the Soviet Union, concluded after repeated and violent denunciation of Bolshevism.

This repeated disregard of his word and these sudden reversals of policy bring me to the fundamental difficulty in dealing with the wider proposals in the German Chancellor's speech. The plain truth is that, after our past experience, it is no longer possible to rely upon the unsupported word of the present German government.

Confidence Among Nations

It is no part of our policy to exclude from her rightful place in Europe a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations. On the contrary, we believe that no effective remedy can be found for the world's ills that does not take account of the just claims and needs of all countries, and whenever the time may come to draw the lines of a new peace settlement, His Majesty's Government would feel that the future would hold little hope unless such a settlement could be reached through the method of negotiation and agreement.

It was not, therefore, with any vindictive purpose that we embarked on war, but simply in defense of freedom. It is not alone the freedom of the small nations that is at stake; there is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Great Britain, the Dominions, India, the rest of the British Empire, France and indeed of all freedom-loving countries. Whatever may be the issue of the present struggle, and in whatever way it may be brought to a conclusion, the world will not be the same world that we have known before.

Looking to the future, we can see that deep changes will inevitably leave their mark on every field of men's thought and action, and if humanity is to guide aright the new forces that will be in operation, all nations will have their part to play.

His Majesty's Government know all too well that in modern war between great powers, victor and vanquished must alike suffer cruel loss. But surrender to wrongdoing would spell the extinction of all hope and the annihilation of all those values of life which have through centuries been at once the mark and the inspiration of human progress.

Looking Beyond Victory

We seek no material advantage for ourselves; we desire nothing from the German people which should offend their self-respect. We are not aiming only at victory, but rather looking beyond it to the laying of a foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of every succeeding generation.

I am certain that all the peoples of Europe, including the people of Germany, long for peace—a peace which will enable them to live their lives without fear and to devote their energies and their gifts to the development of their culture, the pursuit of their ideals and the improvement of their material prosperity. The peace which we are determined to secure, however, must be a real and settled peace, not an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and repeated threats.

What stands in the way of such a peace? It is the German government, and the German government alone, for it is they who by repeated acts of aggression have robbed all Europe of tranquility and implanted in the hearts of all their neighbors an ever-present sense of insecurity and fear.

I am glad to think that there is complete agreement between the views of His Majesty's Government and those of the French government. The honorable members will have read the speech which was broadcast by M. Daladier last Tuesday. "We have," he said, "taken up arms against aggression; we shall not lay them down until we have sure guaranties of security—a security which cannot be called in question every six months."

Advantage has also been taken of the presence of the Polish Foreign Minister—whom we have been glad to welcome to this country—to consult with the Polish government, and I am happy to say that we have found entire identity of view to exist between us.

The British Attitude

I would sum up the attitude of His Majesty's Government as follows:

Herr Hitler rejected all suggestions for peace until he had overwhelmed Poland, as he had previously overthrown Czecho-Slovakia. Peace conditions cannot be acceptable which begin by condoning aggression. The proposals in the German Chancellor's speech are vague and uncertain and contain no suggestion for righting the wrongs done to Czecho-Slovakia and to Poland.

Even if Herr Hitler's proposals were more closely defined and contained suggestions to right these wrongs, it would still be necessary to ask by what practical means the German government intend to convince the world that aggression will cease and that pledges will be kept. Past experience has shown that no reliance can be placed upon promises of the present German government. Accordingly, acts — not words alone—must be forthcoming before we, the British peoples, and France, our gallant and trusted ally, would be justified in ceasing to wage war to the utmost of our strength.

Only when world confidence is restored will it be possible to find —as we would wish to do with the aid of all who show good will— solutions of those questions which disturb the world, which stand in the way of disarmament, retard the restoration of trade and prevent the improvement of the well being of the peoples.

There is thus a primary condition to be satisfied. Only the German government can fulfill it. If they will not, there can as yet be no new or better world order of the kind for which all nations

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"We must take it that the proposals which the German Chancellor puts forward for the establishment of what he calls 'the certainty of European security' are to be based on recognition of his conquests and his right to do what he pleases with the conquered," the Prime Minister said.

No Reliance on Word.

Asserting that Hitler's overtures had been examined by Great Britain "in consultation with the governments of the dominions and of the French republic," Mr. Chamberland declared:

"The plain truth is that, after our past experience, it is no longer possible to rely upon the unsupported word of the present German Government."

Mr. Chamberlain said that "acts—not words alone—must be forthcoming before we and France would be justified in ceasing to wage war to the utmost of our strength."

"The issue is plain," he continued. "Either the German Government must give convincing proof of the sincerity of their desire for peace by definite acts and by the provision of effective guaranties of their intention to fulfill their undertakings or we must persevere in our duty to the end.

"It is for Germany to make her choice."

"We are not aiming only at victory, but rather looking beyond it to laying the foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the lot of every succeeding generation.

No Plan to Exclude Reich.

"The peace which we are determined to secure, however, must be a real and settled peace and not an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and repeated threats.

"What stands in the way of such a peace?

"It is the German Government and the German Government alone.

"Whatever may be the issue of the present struggle and in whatever way it may be brought to a conclusion, the world will not be the same world that we have known before.

"It is no part of our policy to exclude from her rightful place in Europe a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations.

"On the contrary, we believe that no effective remedy can be found for the world's ills that does not take account of the just claims and needs of all countries.

"Whenever the time may come to draw the lines of a new peace settlement, his Majesty's Government would feel that the future would hold little hope unless such a settlement could be reached through the method of negotiation and agreement.

Stanhope Addresses Lords.

"It is not, therefore, with any vindictive purpose that we embarked on the war, but simply in defense of freedom.

"It is not alone the freedom of the small nations that is at stake; there is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Great Britain, the Dominions, India, the rest of the British Empire, France and all freedom loving countries."

When the Prime Minister finished speaking, Mr. Attlee made his denunciation of Hitler's proposals as "made by a man whose word was utterly worthless."

In the upper house, Lord Stanhope, Lord President of the Council, made a Government statement similar to that of Mr. Chamberlain.

The British press set the stage for the Prime Minister's address by calling for continued war upon "Hitlerism."

The conservative London Times declared: "The Germans had better understand once and for all that Great Britain and France intend to see this business through." The Daily Mail said that Mr. Chamberlain's reply undoubtedly "would effectively answer untraceable rumors, current in London last night, that a peace plan is being evolved."

The Prime Minister's speech was framed after long consultation with France and with the dominions; and Mr. Chamberlain also conferred yesterday with the Polish Foreign Minister, August Zaleski.

Indications that Great Britain was preparing for any eventuality were seen, meanwhile, in the announcement that public services commemorating Armistice Day on November 11 had been canceled in London and other large centers because of air raid dangers to large gatherings. Sunday, November 12, was chosen as a day of remembrance and dedication, with the approval of King George.

A brief British communique last night disclosed that an agreement had been reached with France on "still closer" measures of co-operation for continuing the naval blockade against Germany. The communique followed a two-day conference between George Pernot, the French Minister of Blockades, and Ronald Cross, the British Minister of Economic Warfare. M. Pernot and his advisers returned to Paris last night.

The barter agreement announced yesterday with Soviet Russia, under which Great Britain will exchange tin and rubber for timber, was described today in trade circles as "a purely commercial transaction." Lumber is on the German contraband list.

The press said, however, that the agreement was not entirely lacking in political significance. The London Daily Telegraph commented: "It may be welcomed as evidence that the Soviet cherishes no ambition to discard or even to discourage old customers in favor of her new found but needy friend (Germany). Some times a next door neighbor proves to be more of a sponge than a customer."

yearn.

The issue is, therefore, plain. Either the German government must give convincing proof of the sincerity of their desire for peace by definite acts and by the provision of effective guaranties of their intention to fulfil their undertakings, or we must persevere in our duty to the end. It is for Germany to make her choice.

FÜHRER IS READY TO STAY REAL BLOW IF ROOSEVELT MAKES BRITAIN NEGOTIATE

Indicates Failure Of President To Heed Indirect Bid To Intervene Will Force Him To Unleash "Most Gruesome" Conflict In History

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Friday, Oct. 13—A German suggestion that the United States advise Great Britain to meet Germany in conference found this capital apparently convinced that such steps were diplomatically impossible until and unless formal requests came from abroad.

There was reason to believe that even should Germany submit its suggestion through formal, diplomatic channels additional steps would be necessary before the United States would undertake mediation. It was assumed that this country would first sound out privately the British and French governments before accepting any peace-making role.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, *Friday*, Oct. 13—Adolf Hitler early today indirectly asked President Roosevelt to intervene in the European war by advising Britain to meet Germany in conference.

Failure of the United States t do this, the Führer indicated, would result in his unleashing a "war in earnest" against Great Britain and France producing the "most gruesome bloodbath in history."

Views Given Out After Conference

The Führer's views were given to foreign correspondents by his trusted press chief, Dr. Otto Dietrich, after a conference of several hours which followed a word-by-word study by Hitler of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's rejection yesterday of Germany's peace terms.

In brief, Hitler's views were represented as being:

In view of Chamberlain's speech, Germany must wage a war on a gigantic scale against Britain and France.

The command for action even yet would be delayed if there should be any indication that President Roosevelt was likely to tell Chamberlain in no uncertain terms that he must express a willingness to meet with Germany in conference.

May Send Bombers To Britain

The clear implication at the conference was that lacking such indications, the German air force, with as many as 800 bombers, flying in waves, might be loosed against British ships and coastal points.

Russia is ready to support Germany, and Italy is willing either to remain neutral or fight, as the general staffs may decide, Dr. Dietrich said. He, thereofre, regards Germany as unbeatble.

Dr. Dietrich described the Chamberlain speech as "an insolent reply" to the Führer's peace terms as set forth in his Reichstag speech last Friday.

After studying the speech, Hitler late last night summoned his general staff in preparation for the "war in earnest." Then Dr. Dietrich was called in. Early today he met a small group of foreign correspondents to outline the situation as Hitler sees it.

Nearest To Direct Bid

Dietrich's invitation was the nearest to a direct invitation to President Roosevelt to attempt to solve the war that has coce from the Reich.

On October 6, after Hitler had made his Reichstag speech, informed sources said the head of any neutral state, preferably President Roosevelt, could win a lasting place in history by mediating the conflict.

The President later indicated that he had no inention of mediating by saying no formal proposals for peace had been communicated to the United States Government and intimated he could not act on the basis of newspaper reports frfom Germany.

Says Nazis Are Enraged

Every German, Dietrich said, was enraged that Chamberlain had nowhere indicated a willingness to sit down to talk things over with Germany.

Hitler, Dr. Dietrich said he felt sure, would even now delay giving the command for taking up the western campaign on a gigantic scale if there was any indication President Roosevelt was likely to tell Chamberlain in no uncertain terms that he must express his readiness to meet Germany in conference.

Chamberlain's speech, he said, indicated determination to annihilate the German people.

"Let's see who will be annihilated," the press chief added with a determined snap of his jaw.

Not Tried Air Might Get

Germany, in the opinion of other prominent Nazis who joined in the conference, thus far has not even attempted a display of her air powers in the West.

Never were more than two dozen planes massed for an attack, they said.

But before Modlin, in Poland, they said, 800 power diving bombers had been let loose.

A similar number unleashed against British ships and strategic coastal points, they declared, could do untold damage.

Holds Reich Unbeatable

Dietrich said that with Russia ready to support Germany and Italy willing to remain neutral or become belligerent—whatever might seem better to the general staffs—he considered Germany unbeatable.

It would be easier, he asserted, for Germany to blockade England than for England to starve out Germany.

Dietrich said he regarded Chamberlain's speech as one of the most stupid he had read from any statesman.

Void Of Vision, He Says

He declared it was totally void of vision or comprehension of the world situation.

The German people would be welded together more closely than ever because of the insolence of that speech and England's apparent determination to try to annihilate Germany, he concluded.

Earlier, as Hitler concluded his study of the Chamberlain speech in close consultation with his advisers, informed sources said he had decided his six-day peace efforts were hopeless.

Calls General Staff

Accordingly, he had dropped such efforts and summoned his general staff to take charge of the war in the West.

With his closest advisers, Hitler was said to have decided that the British Government was "determined to fight for the destruction of the Reich and the German people."

The Nazis said they had hoped until the last that some means of obtaining peace could be found, now that their war aims in the east have been fulfilled with the conquest of Poland.

Activity in the air, which Germany believes to be her best ace, was expected to be the first evidence that the war in the west has emerged from one of watchful waiting into a fight to the finish.

May Try To Break Blockade

This action was awaited against blockading British ships in an effort to establish what for the Nazis is one of their most important strategic problems at present, namely:

"Can the blockade be broken by the combined use of airplanes, submarines and surface craft?"

At any rate, Nazis said, those who interpreted Hitler's peace efforts as a sign of weakness soon would learn their mistake.

To Talk To Stalin, Duce

Diplomatically, it was said that consultations with Joseph Stalin of Soviet Russia and Premier Mussolini of Italy would be held immediately to determine what aid, if any, Germany may expect now that the die is considered cast with Britain and France.

The question of direct Russian military assistance will be raised, it was asserted. Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar, is expected in Nazi quarters to visit Berlin some time this month.

Aided By Advisers

In coming to his decision Hitler was aided by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring and their advisers.

The first reaction to Chamberlain's speech by lesser officials was that the British leader had straddled the issue, but this, it was believed, would not be Germany's ultimate interpretation of his speech.

Wednesday's announcement that bombers had been ordered to attack the British fleet in the North Sea and the stepping up of the home war propaganda in last night's press were regarded by some observers as signs the German Government was beginning to take the view the war would continue.

Informed quarters had stated that propaganda at home had not started yet.

Opening Of Campaign

But the press was afire with headlines and stories that might be interpreted as the opening guns in a home campaign.

Stories were published accusing Great Britain of providing Poland with poison gas and proclaiming that Britain's mastery of the North Sea had given way to Germany through the use of airplanes.

"London impressed by our bomb attack on warships," one headline said, while *Der Angriff*, newspaper of Minister of Propaganda Paul Joseph Goebbels, said in large type:

"We show the world in pictures England's mustard-gas violation." It published a large picture of a partly bandaged man lying on a cot.

Beerlin's population on Saturday and Sunday will have a chance to see some of the material brought back by the army from Poland, where today's communique said the Bug River was reached at several points. Selected specimens will be on display in Unter Den Linden, in the heart of the city, as a part of the winter relief collection.

The authorities meanwhile were further restricting the private use of automobiles in order to save gasoline. Taxis and some automobile were being altered to use compressed gas while portions of the small fleet of cars which still were running have been ordered off the street.

Furthermore, taxis no longer may be used merely for convenience. Urgent necessity is the only reason accepted by the drivers.

Capital Doubts U. S. Will Call Peace Parley

Thinks Formal Request by Reich Is Needed; Even Then Action Would Lag

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—A German suggestion that the United States advise Great Britain to meet Germany in a conference found this capital apparently convinced that such steps were diplomatically impossible until and unless formal requests came from abroad.

It was recalled that only three days ago President Roosevelt had let it be known that he had received no such requests.

The fact that the German suggestion tonight was voiced by a Reich official, Dr. Otto Dietrich, press chief, instead of by the press, an indirect method of comment in the controlled German press, made little impression upon Washington officialdom.

There was reason to believe that even should Germany submit its suggestion through formal, diplomatic channels, additional steps would be necessary before the United States would undertake mediation. It was assumed that this country would first sound out privately the British and French governments before accepting any peace-making role.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's address to Parliament brought no immediate reaction today from the White House or State Department, but some Senators considering neutrality legislation said the speech has lessend chances for an armistice in Europe's war.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, the majority leader, told reporters "Chamberlain made it clear he didn't want peace on Hitler's terms" and added that the Prime Minister's statement would lessen possibilities for a cessation of hostilities.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, commented that the British declaration "certainly means that any immediate truce is out."

"Chamberlain's flat rejection of Hitler's offer would seem to close the matter unless Hitler sees fit to

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modify his proposals," Senator George added.

Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, said that prospects for peace now depended on the reaction of Hitler and Stalin to Chamberlain's address.

If Russia and Germany accepted the Prime Minister's statement as a determination to fight until "Hitlerism" is removed, Senator King said, that would amount to an "embargo upon any efforts by our government or other government immediately launching a peace offensive."

On the other hand, Senator King said, if Hitler or Stalin showed a desire to negotiate peace, this country and other nations might suggest a conference to work out a formula to end hostilities and pave the way for reductions of armaments and a sound peace.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 12—British diplomatic circles received calmly tonight reports from Berlin that Adolf Hitler had decided to begin war "in earnest" after studying Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's address to the House of Commons.

Informed observers said it had not been expected that the Führer would accept any offer to negotiate except on his own terms.

SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS ALSO ENTER A PLEA

Norway, Sweden, and Also Denmark Send Notes to Soviet Union.

AMERICA AN INDEPENDENT

Orders Envoy to See Molotov as Delegates From Helsinki Confer in Moscow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The American Government, it was learned authoritatively today, is expressing to Soviet Russia its "earnest hope" that nothing may occur calculated "to affect injuriously" peaceful relations between Russia and Finland.

[Later an Associated Press dispatch from Copenhagen stated that Norway, Sweden and Denmark, in representations to Moscow, had expressed hope that Russian negotiations with Finland would bring no danger to that country's independence or neutrality in view of the European conflict.]

It was learned that the American move was an entirely independent action of the United States Government.

Instructions covering the representations were sent to American Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt at Moscow. An official statement by the department was expected to follow receipt of a report from Ambassador Steinhardt that he had delivered the representations to the Russian Government.

The American action apparently ruled out joint action by the United States, Norway, Sweden and Denmark on the Finnish situation. Dispatches from several Scandinavian capitals indicated that their governments were also contemplating diplomatic steps at Moscow.

The State Department had at first desired to wait until some definite results were learned of the conversations beginning today in Moscow between Russia and Finland. However, it was believed here that if the negotiations broke down, their collapse might be followed immediately by military action, so that if a diplomatic move were to be made it had better be made at this time while peace was still possible.

Second Move in Ten Days.

This is the second action taken by the State Department with regard to Soviet Russia in the last ten days.

The first was Secretary Hull's refusal to recognize the conquest of Poland. He termed that nation the "victim of force used as an instrument of national policy." Without specifically naming them, he was referring to both Germany and Russia.

Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, talked with a White House secretary yesterday, but did not disclose the nature of their conversation.

Ordinarily the Finnish envoy has two major contacts with American officials each year—delivery of a note saying that Finland will make the semi-annual payment on her war debt to the United States. She is the only country which has not missed an installment.

Steinhardt at Kremlin.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt called at the Kremlin today for a talk which reliable sources said urged Soviet Russia to refrain from making excessive demands on Finland.

It was understood that Ambassador Steinhardt asked Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov not to aggravate the European war situation by such demands.

Mr. Steinhardt's visit came only two and a half hours before Finland's special envoy to Moscow, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, entered the Kremlin for a conference at Russia's behest. The Finnish representative remained in the Kremlin an hour.

Finland was known to be hoping for American support, to ward off any demands such as made Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania virtual Soviet protectorates in the last two weeks.

Stalin Joins Parley

Josef Stalin, First Assistan Foreign Commissar Vladimi Potemkin and Vladimir Derevi anski, Russian Minister to Fin land, joined Molotoff in th opening conference with th Finnish delegation.

Besides Dr. Paasikivi, the Finnis conferees included Baron A. Yrjo-Koskinen, Finland's Minist to Moscow, and two experts fro the Finnish Foreign Office.

(Reports in Copenhagen said th the ministers representing the var ous Scandinavian countries in Mos cow followed Ambassador Stein hardt in urging the Soviet Govern ment to be moderate in any de mands on Finland.)

Headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, one-time Premier of Finland and now Minister to Sweden, the Finnish delegation arrived yesterday by train and it was expected that Dr. Paasikivi would return to Helsinki after learning exactly what the Russians want and report to the Finnish Cabinet before giving any answer.

The staff of the talks had been expected yesterday.

It was unknown, of course, what proposals would be laid before the Finns when they retraced the recent steps of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian delegates to the conference table.

Pacts with Finland's three little neighbors gave the U. S. S. R. broad trade and transport concessions but also—more significantly—strategic footholds on their soil for Red air, sea and land forces.

There was every indication that the Finns would refuse to be pushed into any pact, especially one involving territorial concessions. Foreign quarters believed that while the Finns were prepared to grant certain concessions they would fight if worst came to worst.

Have Backing of Sweden.

Sweden apparently was backing the Finns and this support was seen as a possible softening influence on whatever plan the Russians broached to the Helsinki delegation.

Meanwhile unofficial sources here reported that Europe's nervous northern neutral nations were looking to Germany—if she could be released from her war in the west against France and Britain—to help them halt Russia's bloodless conquest in the Baltic region. The neutrals were said to be urging Britain and France to strike a peace with Adolf Hitler on the theory that Germany then might bar Russian domination of eastern Europe. (The British Foreign Office declined to comment on these reports.)

Russia's virtual protectorate over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was generally regarded as having put her in strong position to resist any possible future German advance on the Soviet's Baltic flank—strengthening the belief in Moscow foreign circles that Germany had paid a high price for her non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union.

There were indications that Soviet propaganda was following the inroads of Russia's influence in the three Baltic States already lined up by Moscow. A Moscow radio broadcast said that the announcement in Kaunas of the conclusion Tuesday night of the Russian-Lithuanian pact brought cheering crowds to the Soviet legation in Kaunas. The people were said to have demanded pictures of Joseph Stalin, Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov and War Commissar Kelementi Voroshilov.

A Beehive of Activity.

Moscow continued a beehive of international activity.

A Latvian trade delegation was expected to arrive today to supplement the recent mutual assistance pact with an economic agreement. Soviet trade experts continued commercial negotiations with German representatives.

A midnight news broadcast said that Gen. Johan Laidoner, chief of the Estonian army, would come to Moscow, presumably to discuss the placement of Soviet troops and ships at Estonian bases. Twenty thousand Red soldiers are scheduled to march to appointed garrison places in Estonia on October 18.

The Lithuanian delegation, having concluded a pact calling for mutual military assistance and returning the Wilno (Vilna) region of Poland to Lithuania, left for home last night. Joseph Stalin attended a farewell dinner given for the Lithuanians by Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Negotiations with a Turkish delegation (apparently connected with Russian desires for a hand in control of the aDrdanelles) were still at a standstill.

Tass, official news agency, announced that a mixed commission to carry out detailed demarcation of the Russian-German frontier in Poland had been formed in accordance with the partition protocol of October 4.

Another Tass announcement said that Russia's industrial output for the first nine months of this year amounted to 67,947,600,000 rubles (about $13,500,000,000)—a 15.6 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year. The output of the machine-building and defense industries was announced as 20,554,400,000 rubles (about $4,100,000,000)—an increase of 29.2 per cent. The defense industries include aviation, armament, munitions and shipbuilding.

HELSINKI, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko expressed the hope today that no difficulties would arise between Finland and Soviet Russia in their Moscow negotiations, but said there were "certain international rules which cannot be overlooked."

The Foreign Minister spoke in an interview a few hours before the conversations began in Moscow with Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi representing Finland.

"No demands have been put before us yet," he said. "We have been asked to exchange views and we have no reason to reject such a request. We would do the same for any other State."

He declined to discuss the diplomatic activity reported progressing in other capitals but said Finland, "of course," had communicated with friendly nations in regard to the situation. He said he had had long distance conversations with Washington, presumably with the Finnish Minister, yesterday.

The Foreign Minister said the length of the negotiations in Moscow depended "on the questions we discuss."

M. Erkko, a large, pleasant-faced man, who has been editor and publisher of one of Helsinki's newspapers, referred to the removal of women and children into the country and other actions as "precautionary measures" similar to what all neutral nations had taken."

Guards on Streets Increased.

There are increasing numbers of civil guards on the streets. Border fortifications have been strengthened and preparations have been made for air raid protection, including the construction of dugouts.

"Modern neutrality is active neutrality," he said. "If a neutral cannot defend itself against threats then it no longer is neutral and independent."

"I hope nothing will happen and I am convinced that the Russian Government does not want anything to happen any more than we do," Ekko said.

Blaming the war and the general European situation for Finland's unhappy position, the Foreign Minister said his country always wanted to remain clear of any European struggle and to develop along with the Scandinavian countries.

"The world today," he said, "was upside down."

The speed with which the nation's affairs were being put in order for a possible emergency supported the declarations in responsible Finnish sources that the nation would oppose military and economic agreements such as its Baltic neighbors yielded and, if necessary, would resist.

Commentators stressed Finland's membership in the so-called "neutrality bloc" of northern States and the Helsinki newspaper Uusi Suomi declared:

"Any attempt to force us to give up our neutral position and force us into some kind of new political scheme will receive absolute and uncompromising opposition. That sort of kowtowing positions which the Baltic countries have been put into is absolutely out of the question here."

Soviet Warships Across Gulf.

From across the Gulf of Finland came word that three Russian destroyers were anchored in Estonian ports, apparently waiting for Russia to occupy her new bases there.

Helsinki authorities announced sand would be put on sale today, freed all school children from classes so they might leave for the country, and aided the departure of others.

Officials disclosed that 1,300 free railroad and bus tickets were issued yesterday to those unable to pay, sixty additional buses had been ordered into service and that funds for an information service had been set aside.

The Government clamped heavy restrictions on the use of codes in sending messages to foreign countries—a precaution against possible espionage. It restricted the shipment of currency by mail and organized a voluntary defense organization. This group will begin supervising the cleaning of attics as a fire prevention safeguard in the event of air raids. Its workers, to be recruited from among college students and Boy Scouts, also will handle orders for gas masks and helmets.

Lithuanian Seim Called.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, reported from Kaunas today that the Lithuanian Sejm (Parliament) had been called for Saturday to discuss ratification of the Soviet Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty. The Lithuanian Army, it said, is scheduled to begin occupation of the Wilno (Vilna) region, returned to Lithuania under the pact, beginning next week.

Garrisons totaling 20,000 Russian troops probably will be established in the Lithuanian towns of Keime, Wilkawischki and Kalschia-Dorys, DNB said.

Emigration Speeded Up.

RIGA, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The Latvian Government announced today that it would speed up the emigration of Latvians of German blood despite a German request that they be given until next March 31 to choose citizenship. Dispatches from Tallinn, Estonia, reported sailing of the first ship bearing German repatriates. Nine thousand are scheduled to depart in the next few days, and 5,000 later, the dispatches said.

New Estonian Premier.

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Prof. Juri Uluots became Premier of Estonia today at the head of a Cabinet which political observers interpreted as marking a trend to the right.

Prof. Antonius Piip, former Minister to Washington, was named Foreign Minister.

AMERICA LENDS AID TO FINNS AT KREMLIN

Steinhardt Urges Molotoff Not To Jeopardize Baltic Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Oct. 12—The newspaper Berlingsket Tidende reported in a dispatch from Stockholm tonight that the Finnish Government had closed all ports of the Gulf of Finland to Finnish ships as a precaution against "seizure" in the event of trouble.

Five ports, including Helsinki, were affected. Finnish ships can call at Abo and points northward on the Gulf of Bothnia. Foreign shipping was unaffected by the closure.

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 12—The United States threw its diplomatic weight behind the Scandinavian states today in urging Soviet Russia not to make any extreme demands upon Finland, which might endanger her peaceful relations with Moscow.

After United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt was closeted at the Kremlin for an hour with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff today, it was reliably reported Denmark, Sweden and Norway had presented identical notes urging that Finland's independence and neutrality not be threatened.

Reliable sources said Ambassador Steinhardt, acting on instuctions from the United States Government, urged upon Molotoff the desirability of making no demands which would injuriously affect Finnish-Soviet relations.

Stalin Present At Interview

Ambassador Steinhardt's visit to the Kremlin was paid just before Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, the Finnish delegate, made his first formal call upon Molotoff to learn how the Soviet's Baltic plans affect Finland. Joseph Stalin was present at the conversation with Paasikivi, as was Vice-Foreign Commissar Vladimir Potemkin.

Finland was known to be hopeful that American moral support would help her escape such broad military concessions as Russia already has obtained from her little neighbors, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which have become virtual protectorates of the Soviet.

Another conference was scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

It was believed that Dr. Paasikivi had no power to negotiate directly, but would fly back to Helsinki to report to the Finnish Cabinet as soon as he learned exactly what Russia wanted.

Many observers here expected Finland to resort to war if she found the Soviet demands too broad, although willing to accept any "reasonable" proposals.

German Trade "Settled"

The Soviet radio announced tonight that the German trade delegation now here had "settled the questions under discussion." No further details were given.

Foreign circles remained skeptical whether the Soviet Union could export goods to Germany in the desired quantities. According to official figures made public today, industrial production for the first nine months of the year was put at 67,947,600,000 rubles (about $13,500,000,000), a gain of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding period in 1938, but machine building and war industries accounted for the largest share. This item was put at 20,554,400,000 rubles (about $4,100,000,000), a 29.2 per cent gain over the 1938 period.

Meanwhile, the Turkish delegation in Moscow remained idle—at least ostensibly—and prolonged a stay which already has exceeded two weeks. It originally was expected to last three days.

Unofficial reports said the Germans were trying to bring pressure on neutral legations to halt the war asserting it was in the interest of Great Britain, France and the neutrals to see to it that Russia did not gain too strong a hand in either the Baltic or the Black Sea area.

The presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) ratified today the Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty. The treaty, signed here last Tuesday, transfers the ancient Lithuanian capital of Wilno (Vilna) and the Wilno region to Lithuania and gives Russia the right to have air bases and troop stations in Lithuania. Wilno, which in 1923 became a part of the Polish Republic, was occupied by the Red Army last month.

Appeal by U. S. Cheers Finland, Ready to Fight

Helsingfors Delegates Meet Russians After American Intercession With Moscow

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 12 (AP).—Finland welcomed today reports of United States representations in her behalf at Moscow, as a Finnish delegation gathered around the Kremlin conference table at which Soviet Russia has obtained major concessions from three other Baltic states.

Officials here maintained silence, but well informed observers said the reports confirmed their belief that powerful outside forces were working to save Finland from demands such as those which have reduced Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the status of virtual Soviet protectorates.

Finland, meanwhile, continued preparations to fight for her independence in the event she should feel forced to resist the Soviet demands, concerning which Finns here have not thus far been enlightened.

Optimists remarked that the Russian demands at least had not seemed so unreasonable to the Finnish delegates at Moscow as to lack a basis for discussion.

On the other hand, those who watched long lines of women and children fleeing from Helsingfors to the safer countryside were less hopeful. Military activity everywhere evident also served as a reminder that Finland might be in danger.

Erkko Is Confident

In an interview today, Foreign Minister Elias Erkko expressed hope that the Finnish-Russian discussions would come to a favorable conclusion.

"I am convinced that Russian government does not want anything to happen, any more than we do," he said. "No demands have been put before us yet. We have been asked to exchange views and we have no reason to reject such a request. We would do the same for any other state."

The Foreign Minister, who has remained night and day at his office since Moscow's invitation to the parley, said that "of course" he had communicated with friendly nations. He held a long-distance conversation yesterday with Washington, presumably speaking with the Finnish Minister there, Hjalmar Procope.

The removal of some 120,000 residents from Helsingfors, the statesman-newspaper publisher said, was a "precautionary measure" similar to those taken by other neutral nations.

"Modern neutrality is active neutrality," he added. "If a neutral can not defend itself against threats, then it no longer is neutral and independent."

Defense Strengthened

Field Marshal Gustav Mannerheim, aged leader of Finland's army of about 300,000 men, issued a statement regarding the nation's defense forces, asserting: "Even if we are citizens of a small country, I think the world knows our attitude on the question regarding the country's freedom and defense. In recent years this attitude has brought about energetic work to strengthen our defense forces. Observers will find strength and steadfastness behind the calmness that is shown."

At Helsingfors, the hurry and bustle of persons leaving the city accompanied the intensive preparations for defense. Barracks to house Civil Guards were going up in some sections of the city.

Many women refused to join the exodus, remaining to do what work they could for the common cause. Some were employed as hod-carriers on the barracks-building projects.

Windows of a hospital opposite the barracks were taped heavily to prevent shattering in case of bomb explosions. The sick and injured were being removed from some hospitals.

Women and young girls in the cotton uniform of the women's division of the Civil Guards appeared on the streets in ever growing numbers.

Fortifications on the Russian border, where Soviet troops have been reported massing, were strengthened. In the more thickly populated centers, air-raid precautions are well under way, with some streets dotted with mounds of earth from freshly built dugouts.

By The Associated Press.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Friday, Oct. 13—Foreign Minister Elias Erkko early today reaffirmed to his Scandinavian neighbors Finland's "will to peace" in a radio broadcast that Germany refused to relay to the United States on the ground of its "political nature."

Russia, with whom Finland opened negotiations today in Moscow, was not mentioned by name in the five-minute address, in which Mr. Erkko praised the United States as a "great and free nation inspired by a sense of justice, protection and defense of democratic principles."

The cancellation of the relay of the broadcast to the United States was announced two hours before Mr. Erkko was to go on the air.

[Radio officials in New York said the German transmitter was the only one powerful enough to relay the speech from Helsingfors to New York.]

As late as 6 P. M., a government spokesman said, the German radio had agreed to relay the fifteen-minute program, consisting of a five-minute speech and ten minutes of music, to the United States. At 9:30 P. M., the spokesman said the National Broadcasting Company cabled a suggestion that the musical program not be broadcast.

Two hours later, the German radio informed the local station that since there would be no music the program was political and could not be relayed.

The Foreign Minister did not mention Russia by name in his speech. He said that it had been necessary to take "precautionary measures" but that "these measures, although they necessarily take so serious a shape, do not imply that Finland has given up her will to peace."

"Their purpose," Mr. Erkko added, "is to show that she cannot submit or comply with dictates of an outside factor that would result in her international and political activity being dependent on something other than her own free will.

"Finland is still—and unshakeably so—anxious to preserve her peaceful relations with other countries.

"We appreciate every token of good-will toward Finland and Finland is ready to give proof that she appreciates everything that can help to strengthen her neighbors' feeling of safety. While doing this, Finland has the full right, with all the more reason because she is a small country, to expect other nations to respect her integrity and not to threaten her safety.

"You in the United States are strengthening day by day your position as a decisive factor in the world among those who will be able to bring about a condition necessary for securing on the basis of morality and justice peace between nations."

He asserted Finland belonged to the Scandinavian group of nations that declared their neutrality at the beginning of the war "to save their people from the chaos and destruction that war inevitably brings."

"The policy and aims of the republic of Finland do not threaten any other country," he continued. "We always have tried to settle questions arising between us and other nations by peaceful and rational means.

"The war raging at present in Europe and its unexpected turns already in this short period have cast their shadows over this peaceful corner of Northern Europe."

3 Scandinavian States Present Plea to Russia

Identical Notes Ask Moscow Not to Threaten Finland's Freedom or Neutrality

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12 (AP).—Norway, Sweden and Denmark, in representations at Moscow, have expressed the hope that Russia's negotiations with Finland will bring no danger to the latter country's independence or neutrality.

The ministers of the three countries presented separately at Moscow notes expressing their government's "interest in the negotiations between the Soviet government and Finland," it was announced here. The notes, identical in text, declared the three Scandinavian countries expected "nothing to occur which would prevent Finland from continuing independently to maintain her neutral position."

The text of the notes follows:

"All the northern governments follow with interest the negotiations begun between the Soviet government and Finland. They express the expectation that nothing will occur which would prevent Finland from continuing independently to maintain her neutral position, which she maintains with other northern countries, and we wish the negotiations to cement friendly relations between Finland and Soviet Russia."

The Scandinavian countries have followed with increasing concern Russia's entrance into the turbulent European picture and especially her growing dominance in the northern Baltic. Spokesmen first expressed their worries when Moscow opened negotiations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and won air and naval bases which advanced Soviet armed power 250 miles closer to their shores.

The invitation to Finland to come to Moscow to talk over mutual interests greatly increased the concern, with the Swedish press declaring the question was of import not to Finland alone but to all the northern European countries.

One reason for disquiet had been the issue of the Aland Islands, which guard the junction of the Gulf of Bothnia with the Baltic. Sweden and Finland, last spring, sought jointly to fortify these islands. France and Great Britain assented, but Russia objected. The islands, if fortified by a hostile power, would control extensive commercial shipping of Finland and Sweden, not the least part of which involves ore shipments from Sweden.

The islands, once Russian along with Finland, have been under joint Finnish and Swedish jurisdiction since Finnish independence became effective in 1920. The possibility that Russia might want military and naval privileges there such as she has gained in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was acknowledged by Scandinavian commentators as being one cause of worry.

The Copenhagen newspaper, "Berlineske Aftenavis," noting the developments in the Baltic, declared the present policy of Soviet Russia seemed like the policy of old Russia under the Czars. "Domination of the Baltic" was the basis of that policy, the paper said.

Lithuania Is Reported Asking Rights In Memel

Riga Dispatch Declares Baltic Nation, Backed By Russia, Wants German Pact Revision

Stockholm, *Friday*, Oct. 13 (AP)—The newspaper *Dags Nyheter* reported today in a dispatch from Riga, Latvia, that the Lithuanian Government, with Soviet Russia's support, has determined to make representations to Berlin to change the German-Lithuanian pact which gave Memelland to Germany.

The dispatch reported that Lithuania, since obtaining her former capital Vilna (Wilno) through a pact with Soviet Russia, was unsatisfied with her limited rights in Memel and now claims extraterritorial rights in Memel harbor.

It was reported the Lithuanian Government also is planning to open diplomatic action in Berlin to regain the Suwalki district southeast of Memelland on the eastern border of East Prussia.

The Suwalki district once belonged to the Vilna district but now is German. The inhabitants are largely Lithuanian.

Lithuania's Minister to Berlin was reported to be commissioned to open negotiations with the German Government.

30-24-4005

30-24-4005

OSLO, OCT 12-(AP)-FINLAND'S PREMIER AIMO KAARLO CAJANDER BROADCAST TO NORWAY TONIGHT HIS COUNTRY'S THANKS FOR SYMPATHETIC WISHES DURING THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

OCT 13 1939

STOCKHOLM, OCT 12-(AP)-THE CONVICTION THAT SWEDEN WILL BE ABLE TO KEEP OUT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WAS EXPRESSED TONIGHT BY PREMIER PER ALBIN HANSSON IN A RE-STATEMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S POSITION OF NEUTRALITY.

ADDRESSING THE UNION OF SWEDISH WORKERS HE ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, THE "DIFFICULTIES" UNDER WHICH NEUTRALS MUST WORK AND WARNED SWEDEN WOULD NOT TOLERATE THAT "INDIVIDUALS SHALL ENDANGER OUR NEUTRALITY BY THEIR EXPRESSIONS."

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said hundreds of thousands of ships would be necessary to patrol the 10,000,000 square miles of sea.

[Buenos Aires shipping circles considered it possible that the Cap Norte was the German raider which sank the 5-051-ton British freighter Clement off the Brazilian coast Oct. 1, although some survivors of the Clement have said the raiding vessel was a German pocket battleship." One of the largest vessels in the South American trade, the Cap Norte would have made a good raider if properly armed, shipping circles said.

[The Hamburg-South American liner Cap Norte was disclosed Sept. 22 to have sailed with the two other German vessels, but their destinations were not divulged. Shipping circles in Pernambuco said they understood the ships would try to reach Vladivostok, on Soviet Russia's Pacific coast. The Cap Norte carried about 2,500 tons of crude oil. Local companies had declined to supply the ships with fine fuel oils such as are used by submarines. The two accompanying vessels were the 5,918-ton Tijuca and the 4,969-ton Curityba.]

Caught Near Bahamas

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12 (AP).—A reliable informant said today the German steamer Cap Norte, which British press reports declared had been captured and brought by British warships near the Bahamas, British-owned islands which at one point are no more than seventy-five miles from Florida, and well within the neutral safety zone established at the recent Panama Conference. The zone exempted territorial waters of possessions of European powers, however.

King Gustav of Sweden Urged as Peacemaker

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftonbladet suggested today King Gustav of Sweden as an intermediary in Europe's conflict.

The world awaits peace and anxiously expects an initiative, the paper said in an editorial, but "the situation is so delicate that nobody will risk an attempt which could fail."

King Gustav, the paper declared, could act without risking misinterpretation, for there is "no doubt in the world of his and his people's will for peace."

'Masters of the North Sea.'

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The German naval authorities, not waiting for the slow processes of diplomacy to reach a conclusion in respect of Hitler's peace offer, pursued a campaign in the North Sea today with increasing confidence that the Nazi air and sea forces would be able to make matters uncomfortable for the British Navy.

DNB, the official German news agency, published a commentary by experts asserting that German warships are masters of the North Sea.

This followed an order for the air force to unleash its power against the British at sea, an order described by an official as "one of the most important announcements since the Polish war ended."

DNB, expanding on a report by the naval authorities that several British warships had been damaged in a North Sea battle on Monday between British surface craft and German airplanes, declared that no doubt remained that the east and north coasts of the British Isles were within range of German bombers.

The account of the sea battle acknowledged that four German planes had not returned to their bases, but declared that German observers had counted six direct hits on British warships by bombs weighing more than 1,000 pounds and four by lighter bombs.

German authorities said that the battle resulted from a call for help sent out by German warships when a strong flotilla of heavy British cruisers was sighted, apparently heading for the German ships.

Hitler Studies British Answer

Meanwhile Observers Term Chamberlain's Speech Neither Fish nor Flesh.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Hitler and his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, studied together tonight a translation of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons today.

The translation was rushed to them in the chancellery.

Germans anxiously awaited on Fuehrer's appraisal of the British reply to his peace offer of last Friday and a sign of the next move to be made in the European war.

The first German reaction to Mr. Chamberlain's speech was epitomized in the words of informed circles: "This statement, like Daladier's, is neither fish for flesh."

The reaction was based on the first British news broadcast of the speech, which started while Mr. Chamberlain was speaking. The commentator indicated that the final word had not been spoken on Hitler's Reichstag speech.

At the official press conference it was stated that there would be no official comment until the complete text of the Chamberlain speech had been studied.

Little U. S. Reaction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain's address to Parliament brought no immediate reaction today from the White House or State Department, but some Senators said the speech has lessened chances for an armistice.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, told reporters that "Chamberlain made it clear he didn't want peace on Hitler's terms," while Senator George of Georgia commented that the British declaration "certainly means that any immediate truce is out."

Senator King of Utah said that prospects for peace now depended on the reaction of Hitler and Stalin to Mr. Chamberlain's address. If Russia and Germany accepted the Prime Minister's statement as a determination to fight until "Hitlerism" is removed, Mr. King said, that would amount to an "embargo upon any efforts by our Government or other government immediately launching a peace offensive." On the other hand, King said, if Hitler and Stalin showed a desire to negotiate peace, this country and other nations might suggest a conference.

NAZI VESSEL CARRIED CARGO OF FOODSTUFFS

Craft Captured Within Established Neutral Safety Zone

13,615-Ton Cap Norte Sailed From Brazil Almost Month Ago

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 12—The British Press Association reported today that the navy had captured the German liner Cap Norte in the South Atlantic.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, hinted at the seizure yesterday when he told the House of Commons that, from September 24 to October 9, Great Britain had taken 13,615 tons of enemy shipping. This is the exact tonnage of the Cap Norte, which sailed from Pernambuco, Brazil, September 17 with a cargo believed to be of foodstuffs and petroleum products.

No Details Given

While the association's naval correspondent gave no details of the capture, a reliable informant in Rio de Janeiro said she was taken by British warships near the Bahamas, British-owned islands which at one point are no more than seventy-five miles from Florida, and well within the neutral safety zone established at the recent Panama conference. The zone, however, exempted territorial waters of possessions of European powers.

This safety zone probably will be allowed to lapse, British naval opinion said today, because of the great numbers of ships which would be necessary to enforce it. One naval authority

THINK SAFETY ZONE WILL BE LET LAPSE

London Experts Hold Sea Control Project Too Vast.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The belief was expressed in British naval circles today that the Pan-American proposal for a "safety zone" around the Americas would probably be allowed to lapse because of the difficulties of enforcing it.

Hundreds of thousands of ships would be needed for any effective control, said one naval authority.

Panama Conference.

The United States and Latin American countries at a recent conference in Panama City jointly provided for a neutral zone around the Americas extending hundreds of miles out to sea which would be patrolled to prevent belligerents from using it as a fighting zone.

REICH TAKES PRIDE IN IROQUOIS SAFETY

Says It Shows 'Fraternal' Attitude to U. S.

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—Authoritative German quarters said today they considered the fact that the refugee ship Iroquois reached New York safely was "proof that the German Navy's fraternal attitude toward America had yielded a 100 per cent success."

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, had warned the United States Government that the Iroquois would be torpedoed.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Brit-

ish Government asserted today that the Admiralty had had its say on the German statement that the United States liner Iroquois might be sunk and had nothing to add following the steamer's safe arrival in New York.

One source said:

"The Iroquois is just one of many American ships making port safely, and the Admiralty already has commented on the Raeder story, which was subtle German propaganda, and will comment no further."

(On Oct. 6, after German Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's warning that the Iroquois would be sunk "through a repetition of circumstances which marked the loss of the Athenia," the Admiralty announced:

"* * * The Athenia was of course sunk by a German U-boat which was plainly seen by responsible survivors, no British submarine being within several hundred miles * * *")

The Iroquois, which docked Wednesday night at Pier 59, North River, after an exciting voyage across the Atlantic from Cobh, remained at her berth at Eighteenth Street and has not yet been turned over to the Clyde Mallory Line, owners of the vessel, by the charterers, the United States Lines.

The work of removing the equipment and stores put on board by the United States Lines will be started today. The Acadia, another steamship chartered by the United States Lines, sailed from Cobh Wednesday with 520 passengers.

Finland to Control News

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12 (AP).—Swedish News Agency dispatches from Helsingfors said today that the government of Finland had established a Department of Information for the dissemination and control of news.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 12—The Soviet radio announced tonight that the German trade delegation here had "settled the questions under discussion." No further details were given.

Foreign circles remained skeptical whether the Soviet could export goods to Germany in the desired quantities.

According to official figures released today, industrial production for the first nine months of the year was put at 67,947,600,000 rubles (about $13,500,000,000), a gain of 15.6 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1938, but machine building and war industries accounted for the largest share.

Turkish Mission Still Idle

This item was put at 20,554,400,000 rubles (about $4,100,000,000), a 29.2 per cent. gain over the 1938 period.

Meanwhile, the Turkish delegation in Moscow remained idle—at least on the surface—and prolonged a stay which already has exceeded two weeks. It originally was expected to be for but three days.

CHILDREN PROFITABLE

Hungary Studies Plan for Fathers in Wartime.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The more children a man has the less risk he would be asked to take in wartime under a plan the Hungarian Government was disclosed today to be studying.

The plan was drawn up by Stefan Gyorffy, University of Budapest professor and president of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society, who, just before his death last week, offered it to Premier Count Paul Teleky.

It was proposed that bachelors, childless husbands and fathers of one child be assigned to front lines and other hazardous posts; fathers of two and three children to second lines; fathers of four and five to third lines and fathers of six or more to be exempt.

The inheritance tax similarly would be graduated so that the greater the number of a man's children the smaller the tax on his estate. In cases where there were none the tax would be 100 per cent and the money distributed among young married couples.

Gyorffy told the Premier the existence of Hungrary, which has one of the lowest birth rates in southeastern Europe, was threatened by the "one-child family system which is sweeping the country."

NAZIS REACH TRADE ACCORD WITH SOVIET

Questions Under Discussion "Settled"—No Details Announced

Turkish Delegation In Moscow Apparently Is Still Cooling Heels

Drive to Keep Jobs Open For Soldiers Is Proposed

Geneva Labor Office to Seek Adequate Family Aid Also

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (AP).—The International Labor Office governing body, concentrating on plans for economic and social reorganization after the war, discussed plans today to obtain guaranties that jobs left by Europe's soldiers will be returned to them after hostilities end. A number of speakers who advocated such action at the final session were supported by John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, director of the office.

"In the past there has been a deliberate effort to divide the men in overalls and the men in khaki," Mr. Winant said, "yet the soldiers who are recruited from the countryside and factories are true representatives of the working people in the nations now at war.

"The idea that this office has a special task to see that families of soldiers get adequate allowances and that their jobs be kept for them despite the hiring of less skilled young men and women is obvious."

Delegates to the conference, including Carter Goodrich, chairman of the governing body, and the United States government delegate, John Gambs, said the labor office alone was equipped to plan the economic and social steps necessary for the reconstruction period.

WAR HURTS SWISS TRADE

Exports Drop 54% and Imports 34% in September

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (AP).—Government statistics issued tonight showed a 54 per cent drop in exports, indicating Europe's war had drawn landlocked Switzerland into a desperate attempt to keep her national economy from floundering. Imports dropped 34 per cent.

Switzerland's per capita share of foreign trade is more than Great Britain's and almost three times that of the United States.

August exports totaled 119,500,000 Swiss francs, as compared with September's 52,500,000 francs. August imports were 149,500,000 francs as compared with 98,400,000 francs in September.

Plans had been in the making for years to meet this situation. Beginning in October ration cards were issued limiting each Swiss to three pounds of sugar a month and placing limits on rice, flour, vegetable oils, butter and other foods. Gasoline is rationed and private persons are forbidden to use pleasure cars on Sundays.

Soviet Starts Sending Wood To Great Britain

Norwegians Report Number Of Ships Are Moving From Harbor At Murmansk

Bergen, Norway, Oct. 12 (AP)—Norwegian shipping circles reported today a number of ships laden with Russian wood, held at Murmansk, Russian Arctic harbor, since the start of the European war, were proceeding to England as a result of the British-Soviet agreement to barter wood for tin and rubber.

This agreement was announced by the British Ministry of Supply yesterday. Freighters from the Netherlands, Norway and other countries left the port, the shippers said.

Norwegians said the ships would stay within Russian and Norwegian territorial waters to Bergen, where it was reported they would be met by a British convoy.

Uluots Becomes Premier As Estonia Turns to Right

Piip, Who Helped Him Draft Soviet Pact, in Foreign Post

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 12 (AP).—Professor Juri Uluots became Premier of Estonia today at the head of a Cabinet which political observers interpreted as marking a trend to the right. Professor Antonius Piip, a former minister at Washington, was named Foreign Minister.

Other new members were Nikolai Reek, Defense Minister; Ants Oidermaa, Propaganda Minister; M. Juerima, Home Minister, and Dr. Paul Kogerman, Minister of Education. (Dr. Kogerman was a research fellow in Harvard University.)

Other ministries remained unchanged.

Helped Draft Soviet Pact

Professor Uluots, long prominent in Estonia, has been president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Kaarel Eenpalu had been Premier and Karl Selter, Foreign Minister since April, 1938.

Uluots and Professor Piip, who in the past has served at various times as Premier, War Minister and Foreign Minister, are experts on international law and they attended the conference at Moscow which led to the Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact of Sept. 28 which gave to Russia military, naval and trade concessions.

Cost of War

PLYMOUTH, England, Oct. 12 (AP).—The city of Plymouth was ordered to pay a fine of £2 (about $8) to itself today for failure to blackout the Guildhall.

The magistrate who imposed the fine said it was merely taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another, but the conviction would be on the record, at any rate.

Police had complained that the Guildhall, while being used for coal-rationing purposes, was brilliantly lighted. The city replied that the police had arrived only a few minutes after blackout time and that the work was nearly finished.

British See Finland As a U. S. 'Belgium'

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—British newspapers featured today reports from the United States of sympathy for Finland. Newsboys' placards read: "America May Intervene."

One evening newspaper said: "If any nation could be a new 'brave little Belgium' for Americans, it would be Finland, which has earned much popularity by prompt debt payments."

Nazis and Fascists Hold Repatriation Discussion

MILAN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police organizations, and Arturo Bocchini, Italy's police chief, continued today the talks at Tremezzo, Lake Como resort, begun yesterday.

With them were the prefects of Bolzano and Fiume and authoritative sources said that the talks were concerned with the repatriation of Germans now in Italy.

The presence of the prefect of Fiume led political circles to speculate on the possibility of some move in that former Austrian territory similar to the repatriation of Germans from Bolzano province begun last July.

Gen. Sosnowski Reaches Paris

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP).—Gen. Casimir Sosnowski, who commanded the Polish army of Lwow (Lemberg) during the German-Russian invasion, arrived today after escaping from Poland in civilian dress.

ITALO-BRITISH TALKS

Duce Sends Envoy to London —Peace Plan Hinted.

ROME, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Giuseppe Bastianini the new Italian Ambassador to London, left by train today to assume his post. Italian Cabinet Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps here bade him farewell.

A Reuters dispatch from Rome said that Signor Bastianini was understood to be bearing a communication of Italy's views on proposals for ending the war and for calling an international conference. The report, received in London, also said said he saw Premier Mussolini before leaving Rome.

Churchill Admits Error on U-boat

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, acknowledged today that he had erred in announcing the capture of the German submarine commander who had sent him a personal S O S on behalf of the torpedoed British ship Firby on September 11.

"I was informed by competent authorities," Mr. Churchill said, "that the facts were as stated by me in the House of Commons on September 26, and that the officer who sank the Firby had been made prisoner. Subsequent examination of the U-boat prisoners of war in our custody at the present time has not, however, confirmed this first assumption."

BRITISH DENY GAS CHARGE

Germans Had Accused Them of Supplying Vapor to Poles

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Great Britain today denied a German report she had supplied gas to Poland for use against German soldiers.

[In Berlin last night the Deutsche Nachrichtenbura, German official news agency, issued a 2,000-word statement charging Britain had delivered mustard gas to Poland.]

An authoritative British statement contradicted what it called "a report circulated from Berlin" that Polish troops used British gas in an explosion that killed four soldiers at Jaxlo.

British Ship Breaks Up.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The 6,690-ton British steamship Maharatta, stranded on the rocks on the south coast of England since Saturday, broke in two during the night. One seaman was killed.

Allies Press Blockade

Plans Drawn Up in London to Push It "to the Limit"

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP).—An official announcement said today measures to push the economic war against Germany "to teh limit" had been drawn up in London yesterday by Georges Pernot, French blockade minister, and the British Minister of Economic Warfare.

Pernot, who made a flying two-day visit to England, found the two nations in "complete accord," the announcement said.

Alfred Duff Cooper Sails for America

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, once called a war monger by Adolf Hitler, sailed today for a lecture tour in the United States.

He said the tour was arranged before the European war broke out, but added that "there is only one topic these days—the international situation."

Barbara Hutton Sailing for U. S. Soon

ROME, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Countess Haugwitz Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, Woolworth heiress, said today that she would sail soon for America with her son, Lance.

The Countess has been visiting Venice and Paris.

Rumanian Reservists Go Home to Do Fall Plowing

Bucharest Also Takes Steps to Placate Its Minorities

BUCHAREST, Oct. 12 (AP).—Rumania sent tens of thousands of her reserve soldiers home today to do the fall plowing, and announced that all reservists would receive similar leaves before [illegible].

The government took steps at the same time to ease Rumania's minority problems.

It gave the Ministry of Agriculture a large loan for relief of poverty in Bessarabia, (which was taken from Russia after the war).

The Hungarian minority in six border counties was authorized to send its children to schools of its own choice and to have them taught in the Hungarian language except for history and geography, which must be taught in Rumanian.

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30.24-4007

British Price-Fixing Bill Aimed at War Profiteers

Fines and Jail Terms Provided for Excessive Charges

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP).—A government measure designed to stamp out war profiteering in food and everyday commodities by price regulation was introduced today in the House of Commons.

The Board of Trade would be empowered to set maximum prices, computed generally on prices in effect Aug. 1, plus normal increases due to the war. A central price regulation committee would enforce the legislation, which proposed fines up to £100 ($405) and jail terms of three months for violators.

Persistent violators, however, could be sent to jail for two years, fined £500 ($2,025) or prevented from carrying on business. The legislation would not apply to exports.

PROPAGANDA WAR FOUGHT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Allies And Nazis Cover Continent With Barrage Of Pro And Con Tales

Population And Commercial Interests Make Land Fertile For Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, Oct. 12—Europe's warring nations are conducting a battle of propaganda in South America which in intensity and bitterness compares with the actual fighting on the Western front.

A heavy foreign population and huge commercial interests of both factions in South America—particularly Argentina—make this continent fertile soil for such conflict.

Using every possible means of information from newspapers, radio broadcasters and signboards to common whispering campaigns, Allied and German propaganda workers daily hurl barrages of pro-Nazi and anti-Nazi stories at the people of the American republics.

Use "News" Releases

In Argentina the German and British governments carry on their battle of words openly through regular "news" releases. The British official wireless report in expanded form is translated into Spanish and distributed daily to anyone interested.

The German Embassy makes regular "releases" of news about the war to Argentine newspapers and other publications.

Buenos Aires, center of European shipping and the residence of thousands of Germans, English, Poles and other Europeans, became a hotbed of propaganda with the opening of war.

The city's two German-language newspapers—one pro, the other anti-Nazi—added Spanish sections to their editions. The anti-Hitler paper distributes pamphlets published in Spanish and English.

English Papers Active

The English-language newspapers, both strongly pro-Allied, are but slightly less active. Both print long dispatches from the British official wireless.

The most bitter of the English newspapers headlines the most recent session of the German Reichstag thus: "Liars in council." One pro-Nazi paper referred to the British as *ladrones*—Spanish for thieves.

Powerful European radio stations fill the air with steady barrages of colored dispatches about the war and its result. Argentine stations broadcast little of the propaganda because of governmental restrictions against too open discussions of the European situation from a biased point of view.

As yet the Government of Argentina has taken no steps to halt the free play of propaganda.

Crew Painted Craft Gray After Leaving New York—Mist Helped Her Escape.

Copyright, 1939, by Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—A Netherlands seaman on the German liner Bremen declared today that the vessel reached Murmansk, north Russian port, after a thrilling voyage during which she flew the Soviet flag and preparations were made to destroy her rather than allow her to fall in British hands.

E. Post, a cook and only Netherlands seaman on the Bremen when she sailed August 30 from New York, told his story in a copyrighted interview with the Amsterdam newspaper, Het Volk, after his return to his native country.

He said that Capt. Adolf Ahrens skirted the blockade of the British fleet with barrels of gasoline on deck ready for burning the vessel rather than allow her to be captured by the British.

The voyage was veiled in such secrecy, he said, that the crew did not know the liner's destination, all lights were extinguished during the north Atlantic crossing and the wireless answered no calls.

Post said that after some days at sea he realized the Bremen was sailing far to the north, because of the cold weather, but that he had no idea where she was going.

There were no passengers or cargo and every precaution was made to save the crew in event of an attack.

Painted Gray During Crossing.

The vessel was painted gray as she sped across the Atlantic. She traveled much of the time in heavy mist, which helped to conceal her from any ships near her course.

Post said the Bremen flew the Soviet flag and the flag of the North German-Lloyd Line, but carried no German colors.

He said Capt. Ahrens called the crew together September 3, the day Great Britain and France declared war, and told them the war had started.

"It doesn't look very good for us," he quoted the captain as saying, "for I've sworn that the English won't seize me and my ship while I'm alive. I would rather sink the Bremen."

Post brought back pictures of crew activity on the voyage, showing among other things how they painted the hull of the liner while suspended in lifeboats.

One picture showed a group in which Post was conspicuous as the only one not giving the Nazi salute.

"Sir, sir, what a journey we have had," the Hollander said in summing up the trip. "I can tell you I have sailed many seas in my life and have seen many ports, but I have experienced nothing like this.

"A load fell from my chest when we on the Bremen saw the coast of Murmansk appear out of the mist.

Praises Captain's Skill.

"The old man (Capt. Ahrens) brought us through and no matter what you might say about a Nazi captain, he, together with all these clever boys, outwitted the British Navy."

He told of delays in New York and how the vessel sailed August 30 with only a few officers knowing where she was going.

"Nobody knew what route would be taken," Post said.

"We were making fun of the fact that everybody in the world was asking 'where is the Bremen?' But the prospect of running the English blockade was not very cheering.

"The first morning out everybody who had nothing more urgent to do, including butchers, stewards and cooks, plus a few sailors, all got pots of gray paint. Lifeboats were swung out and the men applied the paint to the sides of the ship, wielding paint brushes with long handles.

Had to Paint or Drown.

"In no time the Bremen was not the Bremen any more. You may have heard 'pump or drown,' but we had to 'paint or drown.' In the mist at 200 meters (656 feet) distance you could not have seen the Bremen.

"The Bremen was called by radio from various stations, but of course kept silent. And you know the proverb, 'Be as silent as a German.' Among the almost 1,000 members of the crew there came a terrible tension, as nobody knew where we were going.

"Later, in the day of September 3, we were all called together in a large salon. The captain, standing in the center, said: 'Men, war in Europe has started. It doesn't look very good for us, for I've sworn that the English won't seize me and my ship while I'm alive. I would rather sink the Bremen.'

"Everybody gave the Nazi salute except myself, the only Hollander on board. For, to be frank, as a Hollander, the prospect of disappearing below the surface for good didn't attract me very much. But what could I do? I was in it and had to go on now, willingly or not.

"From the icy cold we concluded we were far up north, which proved to be the case afterward.

"We were again called together by the captain who told us that between England and Iceland there was a watch of English ships every ten miles; that they might not be men-o'-war, but anyhow they were ships ready to seize us and take us in.

Listened for Alarm Signals.

"Drills were conducted regularly to insure that we would be able to get into the lifeboats as quickly as possible in case of emergency. All day we were listening in for alarm signals which were set up everywhere in the ship.

"The cabins of the crew in the fore of the ship were left vacant so that in case of a collision the crew would be safer. Barrels of gasoline were on deck so that if English men-o'-war neared the Bremen could be set on fire.

"Everybody took a few things with him to carry in the lifeboats. Trunks and suitcases, of course, were not allowed. Under these circumstances we got very little sleep. We did not undress as at any moment we might come across a trawler or some other vessel which might seize us. Numb with cold, sailors were on the lookout in the crow's nest or on the foreship.

Sight Murmansk.

"At last we learned we were somewhere between Iceland and Spitzbergen. On the morning of September 6, three days after the outbreak of war, we sighted the coast of Murmansk. As we came near the shore we saw a man-o'-war which afterward appeared to be a Russian cruiser. I suppose the Bremen had never entered port under such conditions.

"At the foremast there was only the flag of the company and the Russian hammer and sickle and behind that the swastika flag Outside Murmansk we got a Russian pilot officer. He saluted in the ordinary way with hand at cap and not with a raised fist. Then we were anchored in the Bay of Murmansk.

"We were not allowed to go ashore, but that didn't matter, for during the daytime we were looking at snowy mountains and in evenings we were in a large assembly room looking at movies or listening to the ship's orchestra. After we had seen our films we borrowed others from other German ships, for every day more German freight and passenger ships entered port.

More Ships Come In.

"Everybody had to deliver his papers to the captain, also his part of $2,000 which was divided among the crew during the journey back. Seventy cooks on board had very little to do, as there were no passengers to look after.

"One day the German Ambassador came on board to discuss the situation with the captain. We heard that together with other crews we would go to Leningrad by train and from there in German ships to Kiel and then to Bremerhaven.

"We were not allowed to write letters and only hoped that the North German Lloyd would inform our relatives. The only news we heard from the German radio, for we were not allowed to listen to other stations."

Post said the crew of the Bremen left Murmansk on September 18 and reached Leningrad three days later—about twice the normal time. He explained that the delay was due to Soviet troop movements.

He said Kiel was reached September 26 and an overnight stop made before proceeding through the canal to Bremerhaven.

Delayed in New York.

The Bremen, a liner of 51,731 tons and the $20,000,000 flagship of the German merchant fleet, was delayed in New York while United States Customs Officials inspected her for possible arms.

She sailed only thirty-six hourse before Germany invaded Poland. Many sources subsequently reported she had reached Murmansk safely. Murmansk is above the arctic circle. The Frankfurter Zeitung reported on Oct. 5 that the crew—more than 900 men—returned to Bremerhaven, the Bremen's home port, on Sept. 29 and that Capt. Ahrens had been promoted to Commodore by Adolf Hitler.

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AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—A hasty disguise and the swirling mists of the North Atlantic helped the German merchant flagship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, to make a perilous voyage through strange waters and reach safe harbor in the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk, a member of her crew related today.

The crewman was E. Post, tall, blond, seagoing cook, and the only Hollander aboard. In a copyrighted interview with the Amsterdam newspaper "Het Volk," Post told of the repainting of the ship at sea after her delayed departure from New York on Aug. 30, of the anxiety aboard, and finally of the Bremen's reaching Murmansk flying the hammer and sickle.

[The Bremen was held in New York two days while United States customs men searched her for possible armaments, and finally sailed thirty-six hours before Germany invaded Poland.]

Without passengers or cargo, but with 900 seamen, Capt. Adolf Ahrens was reported by Post to have dodged the British blockade with gasoline drums on the deck of his $20,000,000 ship, ready to burn and sink her if need be.

"It doesn't look very good for us,"

Post quoted the captain as telling the crew. "I've sworn that the English will not seize me and my ship while I'm alive. I would rather sink the Bremen."

Without slackening speed, the ship received a complete coat of dull gray paint. She refused to answer wireless calls, and at night she ran without lights.

"The first morning out," said the cook, "everybody who had nothing more urgent to do, including butchers, stewards and cooks, plus a few sailors, all got pots of gray paint. Lifeboats were swung out and the men applied the paint to the sides of the ship, wielding paint brushes with long handles.

"In no time the Bremen was not the Bremen any more. You may have heard of 'pump or drown,' but we had to 'paint or drown.'"

Post brought home some photo-

Bremen's Cook Tells Dramatic Sea Saga Of Dash Under Soviet Flag to Murmansk

Skipper Had Gasoline Drums Ready to Burn Liner if British Closed In.

SHIP SKIRTED ENGLISH FLEET

Cook Tells How Ghostly Bremen Ran Blockade to Soviet Haven

graphs of this work, including one in which he alone was not giving the Nazi salute.

When the job was done, he said, "in the mist at 200 meters (656 feet) you could not have seen the Bremen."

Called frequently on the radio, the Bremen kept silent.

"Among the members of the crew there came a terrible tension," Post recalled, "as nobody knew where we were going. Later, on Sept. 3, we were all called together in a large salon. The captain, standing in the center, said: 'Men, war in Europe has started.'"

After the captain told of plans to sink the ship, should capture seem sure, "everybody gave the Nazi salute except myself, the only Hollander on board. For, to be frank, the prospect of disappearing below the surface for good didn't attract me very much."

Every precaution for the crew's safety was taken, however, and the men abandoned their usual quarters in the forecastle for fear of collision, Post related. Regular lifeboat drills were held.

After a few days in the murky weather, Post said, "from the icy cold, we concluded we were far up north, which proved to be the case afterward.

Aided by Russian Pilot

"We were again called together by the captain, who told us that between England and Iceland there was a watch of English ships every ten miles. All day we were listening for alarm signals which were set up everywhere in the ship. We were making fun of the fact that everybody in the world was asking, 'Where is the Bremen?' But the prospect of running the English blockade was not very cheering."

Every man selected a few personal possesssions to take with him in his lifeboat.

"Under these circumstances we got very little sleep," the cook related. "We did not undress, as at any moment we might come across a trawler or some vessel which might seize us. Numb with cold, sailors were on the lookout in the crow's nest or on the foreship.

"At last we learned we were somewhere between Iceland and Spitzbergen. On th morning of Sept. 6, three days after the outbreak of war, we sighted the coast of Murmansk.

"As we came near the shore, we saw a man-o'-war, which afterward appeared to be a Russian cruiser. Outside Murmansk we got a Russian pilot officer. He saluted in the ordinary way, with hand at cap and not with a raised fist. Then we were anchored in the Bay of Murmansk.

"I suppose the Bremen had never entered port under such conditions. At the foremast there was only the flag of the company and the Russian hammer and sickle, and behind that the swastika flag."

Men Sent to Bremerhaven

The men were not allowed to go ashore, Post said, but added that he did not mind.

"A loa fell from my chest when we on the Bremen saw the coast of Murmansk appear out of the mist," he said. "The old man (Capt. Ahrens brought us through, and no matter what you might say about a Nazi captain, he, together with all these clever boys, outwitted the British Navy."

[The Frankfurter Zeitung" reported Oct. 5 that Capt. Ahrens had been promoted to commodore for his feat.]

In Murmansk, the crew was entertained by the ship's orchestra and at "moving" picture shows aboard.

"After we had seen our films, we borrowed others from other German ships," said the cook. "For every day more German freight and passenger ships entered port. Everybody had to deliver his papers to the captain, also his part of $2,000 which had been divided among the crew during the journey back."

Letter-writing was forbidden, and only German radio programs were permitted, Post said.

Finally, after the German Ambassador came aboard and conferred with the captain, the crew learned they were to be sent to Germany. Post said they left Murmansk Sept. 10, reaching Leningrad three days later by rail, the unusually long time being caused by Soviet troop movements. From Leningrad, German ships took the men to Kiel, through the Kiel Canal and to their home port of Bremerhaven.

"I can tell you, I have sailed many seas in my life, and have seen many ports, but I have experienced nothing like this," said the cook of his experience.

Fishing Boat Caught in Battle

Norse Skipper Says Neither Ships nor Planes Were Hit—Cap Norte Reported Captured.

ALESUND, Norway, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A Norwegian fishing boat skipper asserted today that he had been trapped for an hour and a half on Monday afternoon in the midst of the North Sea naval battle between five British warships and about 150 German planes.

The captain of the fishing boat Kvaloy said that bombs dropped on all sides, and the crew, fearing that their ship would be sent to the bottom, prepared to take to the lifeboats.

He said his crew could see that neither ships nor planes were hit, but after the warships had steamed away they heard an explosion and saw a column of fire on the horizon.

[Both the German and British admiralties reported a North Sea engagement Monday between planes and warships. The Germans asserted their bombers scored ten direct hits, but the British contended there was no damage.]

Moving Net Explodes Bomb.

The fishermen were operating near the Viking Bank, the skipper reported, when suddenly a huge number of war planes approached from the west and five British warships from the east. He estimated the number of planes at 150.

They started dropping bombs and the ships answered with anti-aircraft fire. Soon the Kvaloy was in the midst of the battle.

The warships moved at full speed, following a zigzag course the whole time. The Kvaloy attempted to steer westward out of the battle zone, but the warships moved in the same direction. Finally the warships withdrew, while the bombing squadrons disappeared eastward.

The skipper said that the water was churned by a violent explosion as the crew attempted to pull up a net after the battle, and he said he thought a bomb must have been caught and exploded when it was moved.

Cap Norte Reported Seized.

LONDON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—The British Navy was reported today to have captured the 13,615-ton German steamship Cap Norte.

The report, issued by the Press Association here, said that the Cap Norte had sailed from the Brazilian port of Pernambuco on September 17.

October 9, Great Britain had had a favorable sea-war balance of 7,806 tons of shipping, having lost 5,809 tons to German submarines and taken 13,615 tons—the exact figure of the Cap Norte's gross tonnage.

Suspected of Being Raider.

The Cap Norte was built at Hamburg in 1922 and was believed to have been carrying a cargo of foodstuffs and petroleum products.

[Shipping men at Buenos Aires, in speculating on the identity of the German raider that sank the 5,051-ton British freighter Clement in the South Atlantic early this month, were strongly of the opinion that it may have been the Cap Norte. When she sailed from Recife she was accompanied by two other German ships and it was understood that they would try to reach Vladivostok. The two accompanying vessels were the 5,916-ton Tijuca and the 4,969-ton Curityba. British cruisers had been reported operating on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America.]

Meanwhile today the Admiralty announced that the German bombers which raided British cruisers in the North Sea on Monday dropped more than 100 bombs in a five-hour attack without scoring a direct hit.

Capture in Bahamas Reported.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A reliable informant said today that the Cap Norte was caught by British warships near the Bahamas.

Their nearest point is about seventy-five miles from the Florida coast.

Danes Warn Nazi Planes.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—A Danish Coast Guard ship reported that it had fired warning shots this afternoon at two German planes off Copenhagen in the Oeresund and that the planes then swung eastward, away from Danish waters.

ALESUND, NORWAY, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE SKIPPER OF A NORWEGIAN FISHING BOAT CAME INTO PORT TODAY WITH A HAIR-RAISING STORY OF HAVING RIDDEN OUT A MAJOR NAVAL ENGAGEMENT MONDAY BETWEEN BRITISH WARSHIPS AND GERMAN BOMBING PLANES IN THE NORTH SEA.

FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF THE CAPTAIN SAID HIS STURDY LITTLE BOAT, THE KVALOY, WAS CAUGHT IN THE THUNDERING BATTLE PARTICIPATED IN BY FIVE BRITISH SHIPS AND ABOUT 150 GERMAN PLANES.

SO FAR AS HE AND HIS CREW COULD SEE, NEITHER SHIPS NOR PLANES SCORED HITS. THE CAPTAIN RELATED, HOWEVER, THAT AFTER THE WARSHIPS STEAMED AWAY THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND A COLUMN OF FIRE SPURTED SKYWARD.

(THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY REPORTED ITS PLANES SCORED 10 DIRECT HITS IN A NORTH SEA BATTLE MONDAY; THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AGREED THERE HAD BEEN A BATTLE BUT SAID THE GERMAN BOMBS FELL HUNDREDS OF YARDS AWAY FROM THE WARSHIPS AND THAT THERE WAS NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES.)

THE FISHING BOAT CAPTAIN SAID HE WAS GOING QUIETLY ABOUT HIS NETS OFF THE VIKING BANK WHEN THE WARPLANES ROARED OUT OF THE WEST AND THE SHIPS APPEARED ON THE HORIZON FROM THE EAST.

AS THE WARSHIPS APPROACHED CLOSE TO HIS BOAT—MUCH TOO CLOSE, IN

30.24-4009

FACT--THE PLANES BEGAN RAINING BOMBS AND THE SHIPS' POM POM GUNS BEGAN CHATTERING THEIR REPLY.

THE KVALOY, BOBBING ON THE WATER LIKE A CORK FROM THE HEAVY SEAS KICKED UP BY THE EXPLODING PROJECTILES, ATTEMPTED TO STEER TO THE WEST BUT THE WARSHIPS DID LIKEWISE.

FINALLY, THE CAPTAIN SAID, THE WARSHIPS WHICH HAD FOLLOWED A ZIGZAG COURSE AT FULL SPEED DURING THE BATTLE WITHDREW AND THE BOMBERS ROARED AWAY.

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OCT 13 1939

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH HAILED BY THE FRENCH

Daladier Calls Cabinet to Meet With Lebrun to Review War.

SESSION SET FOR TOMORROW

German Patrols Storm Outposts as Cannon Roar Along 100-mile Front.

PARIS, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier summoned his Cabinet today to meet tomorrow with President Lebrun for a general review of the war.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons was welcomed here as new evidence of unity between Great Britain and France against Adolf Hitler's peace proposals.

The French press singled out for attention Mr. Chamberlain's stand that Germany must give more effective guaranties before peace could be considered.

Meanwhile German patrols attacked French outposts from the Moselle to the Rhine today, continuing a series of thrusts reported to have cost them "hundreds" of casualties in the last three days without gaining "an inch of ground."

French advices, which told of a "very hot" action in one unidentified sector during the night, said that the latest assaults had been repulsed despite heavy preparation by German artillery.

At no point had the Germans been successful in their attempts to take prisoners, according to these reports. The French, entrenched in positions from which they raked the advancing Germans with machine-gun fire, described their own losses as "slight."

As the fighting increased in scope, with artillery thundering along the 100-mile front, the weather—which has been foggy and rainy—suddenly turned cold.

The French reported that their reconnaissance planes had taken some "very interesting" photographs of German positions, but that no Nazi airmen had attempted to cross the lines since Tuesday, when one was shot down.

Declaring that the German attacks were steadily increasing in scope and intensity, semi-official persons said that the Nazis had definitely abandoned the "passive attitude" they have pursued until recently on the western front.

Seasoned Troops.

The extent of the operations was indicated by the General Staff's communique this morning which said: "Activity of first line elements during the night on several parts of the front between the Moselle and Rhine."

[At Berlin this morning the German High Command declared in a communique that a French plane had been shot down in an aerial fight south of Lauterburg, France; it also reported "minor reconnoitering, troop and artillery activity" on the western front and "a little air scouting activity over the North Sea and in the West."]

Tonight's French communique read:

"Ambushes and patrols on both sides.

"Activity of our advanced elements, notably in the region south of Saarbruecken."

The French declared that the Germans were now employing their most seasoned troops in place of the reservists who slowly retreated before the French during the first weeks of the war.

The scope of the German attacks and the boldness with which they have been executed, combined with heavy artillery fire and air force activity, put the French forces along the entire northeastern frontier on guard against a large scale offensive.

Despite the adverse weather, German observation planes were reported to be increasingly active, though they stayed behind their own lines, taking oblique-angle photographs of the French positions.

The heaviest German assaults, it was indicated, have occurred in the vicinity of Saarbruecken and Pirmasens, where the French have driven closest to the outer fortifications of the Siegfried Line. Bitter fighting was also reported in the area between the Moselle and the Saar on the French left wing.

At some points in these sectors there is a gap of from ten to fourteen miles between the French advance positions on German soil and the Maginot Line.

Most of the German attacks, the French said, have been launched shortly before dawn or just after dusk, when thickening fogs cloak the movements of their patrols. German raiders managed to reach the French trenches at some points, it was reported, but were wiped out by a sharp cross-fire.

Grenade Throwers.

Barbed wire erected in front of the French positions was said to have been effective at most points in halting the German hand grenade throwers, who have played a prominent part in recent thrusts.

The obvious purpose of the German assaults, French military men declared, was to test the fighting strength of the French line.

French artillery was reported to have crippled the mineral industry in the Saar by constant shelling of roads in the Saarbruecken area. Unconfirmed reports said that British batteries were participating in the action.

Some French military experts estimated that to attack the Maginot Line with any hope of success Germany would have to throw fifty divisions (about 750,000 men) into the assault, with the prospect of losing 500,000 men.

Negotiations under way between Finland and Soviet Russia caused considerable speculation in French circles. Some press commentators suggested that Adolf Hitler might have an understanding with Russia whereby the Soviet would force the hand of the neutral Scandinavian countries in an effort to compel them to cut off trade with the allies and divert their supplies to Germany. These commentators also raised the question of whether France and Great Britain could continue to treat Russia as a neutral if she clashes with Finland.

The French announced officially that their blockading fleet had intercepted to date 150,000 tons of contraband consigned to Germany. This was said to include 40,000 tons of minerals, 40,000 tons of food and 30,000 tons of gasoline and oil.

30,000 ENGLISHMEN REPORTED AT FRONT

Paris Says Troops Have Joined French In Northeastern Sector

Poilus Wrest Offensive From Nazis After Being On Defensive Five Days

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Friday, Oct. 13—Thirty thousand British troops early today were reported to have joined the French forces on the northeastern German front.

The French resumed their attacks on German lines last night after five days of defensive action, but apparently the British had not yet been thrown into the actual fighting.

The French high command said German attacks at scattered points along the one hundred-mile front between the Moselle and the Rhine rivers had been repulsed.

Operations still fell short of a general offensive, but it was indicated the French had taken the initiative away from the Germans.

Activity Reported

The general staff's communique last night tersely referred to the renewed onslaught as "activity of our advance elements."

Military advices, however, said the French patrols edging through the woods and over the hills of no-man's land between the great fortified rival Maginot and Siegfried lines had engaged in several encounters with the German advance guard.

French reports said German patrols suffered "hundreds" of casualties when on the offensive, and the French very few.

Yesterday's major engagements took place south of Saarbrücken, on the east and west of which the French already have taken advanced positions.

Guarded By Fort

The southern approach to the city is guarded by the Winterberg Fort, one of the principal works of the Siegfried Line.

The first party of nine accredited English war correspondents to visit the Western front returned with word that the line between the Moselle and the Saar rivers was holding firm despite German counter-attacks, which started Sunday and continued until yesterday.

The correspondents entered German territory in the forest midway between the Moselle and the Saar, where the French are holding advanced positions and French artillery intermittently is shelling the opposing lines.

On the diplomatic and political fronts, the French received with gratification Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement before the British House of Commons that the Allies would refuse German peace offers in the absence of definite guarantees.

Premier Daladier summoned the Cabinet to meet with President Lebrun today for a general review of the war and of the situation arising from statements of Daladier and Chamberlain that the next move is up to Germany.

Cabinet To Meet

With the sixth week of the war drawing to a close, the French had yet to take any major objective. They had, however, maintained their positions in advanced posts in the Saar and Palatinate districts.

The general staff's morning communique said German attacks spread all along the front from the Moselle to the Rhine. The sharpest engagement reported was in the Moselle Valley around new French positions north of Perl.

Violence Increasing

Military advices said the German attacks were limited in extent, but increasing in violence.

The Moselle assault assumed the characteristics of a miniature offensive, these reports said, with brief artillery barrages, followed by a charge of infantry companies supported by automatic arms. The French reported the attack repulsed after one of the longest individual engagements yet undertaken.

Intermittent rain and cloudy weather contributed to the effectiveness of the defense.

French Divert Rhine's Waters Against Enemy

Dam Near Swiss Line Closed to Flood Nazi Outposts and Thwart Flank Attack

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (AP).—French troops closed the Rhine River

dam gates at Kembs, ten miles north of here, today, pushing flood waters high over the shoals opposite Germany's "Rhine gibraltar" at Istein.

The French acted after reports reached here that German forces were working in the shoals under cover of darkness, leading to the belief they might be preparing to cross the Rhine at this tip of the Maginot Line.

Closing of the gates coincided with reports of German attacks against the walled French town of Lauterbourg, 100 miles north along the river.

The series of dams on the Rhine below the great Istein rock, which is now one of the strongest forts of the Limes chain, serve two purposes —feeding the Alsace Canal on the French side which takes traffic around the rapids, and providing electric current for the regions on both sides of the French-German frontier.

The main power dam is operated by a Swiss concern from the French side of the river, but before the war started French Army engineers took over the plant and control of the gates.

German guns at Istein could easily smash open the dam, military advisers pointed out, but until they go into action French engineers can regulate the water flow above the fort. The flood tide not only made a German attack extremely difficult, military advices asid, but would aid the French troops in any surprise advance.

The combination of heavy rainfall and closing of the dam brought the Rhine level up seven and one-half feet within the last week, but had not endangered either the French or German fortifications along the bank.

France's Maginot forts have been adjusted to meet the highest levels the stream has ever attained, while Grman engineers made changes in their fortifications last May, when the Rhine rose more than eleven feet.

German troops made little progress in their Lauterbourg attack reports reaching here said, in the face of a heavy French counter-attack from the Wissembourg-Lauterbourg railroad line along a ridge paralleling the river.

PRESIDENT ASKS CO-ORDINATION OF WAR RELIEF

Roosevelt Urges Avoidance of Confusion and Waste in United States.

FULL STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Compliance With the Neutrality Act Requires Outline of Legal Policy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt urged today that relief agencies collecting funds in this country to aid European war victims co-ordinate their activities with the Red Cross. In a statement issued and drafted with the approval of Secretary Hull and Norman H. Davis, Red Cross chairman, the President said that he hoped that this would be done to "prevent duplication and confusion, avoid waste and promote the utmost efficiency."

Mr. Roosevelt said that in disasters "we naturally turn to the American Red Cross," but that as the war went on, there undoubtedly would be need for relief work in addition to that which comes within the scope of that organization.

"It is my hope," he said, "that in their activities these groups will supplement and not conflict with the work of agencies already established."

Text of Statement.

The text of President Roosevelt's statement on relief activities for European war victims follows:

"The Congress has provided in the act with regard to neutrality that, subject to such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, funds may be solicited in this country to be used for medical aid and assistance and for food and clothing to relieve human suffering resulting from war. With a view to safeguarding the public and national interests, the Secretary of State, acting in my behalf, has issued appropriate regulations to which all persons or agencies raising funds for relief, except the American Red Cross, shall be subject.

"While we, as a nation, are neutral in the present tragic war in Europe, I am sure we cannot be indifferent to the suffering inflicted upon the peoples of the war-torn countries, particularly upon the helpless women and children. It is traditional that the American people should wish, after providing in full measure for the support of our necessary charitable endeavors at home, to extend material aid to the helpless victims of war abroad.

"In disasters at home or great emergencies abroad, we naturally turn to the American Red Cross, which has been chartered by Congress as our national relief agency and which represents all of our people, both in war and in peace. We know from its remarkable record of service to humanity both at home and abroad that we can rely upon it to do its part as promptly and efficiently as conditions and its resources make possible.

Appeals Are Answered.

"Through its relationship to the International Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, the American Red Cross has developed procedures of co-operation in the field of foreign relief. Since the beginning of the present European war it has been answering the most urgent appeals for aid, meeting the costs from contributions and its normal funds. It is now consulting with other Red Cross bodies and investigating as to how best to deal with some of the practical difficulties in order to formulate a co-ordinated program and, thus, to meet our share of relief as the needs develop.

"With the continuance of war, human suffering will become more appalling, and there will no doubt be need for relief work in addition to that which comes within the scope of Red Cross policy and responsibility. Groups desiring to carry on various kinds of relief work have, in fact, registered with the Secretary of State, as required by regulations issued pursuant to the neutrality act. It is my hope that in their activities these groups will supplement and not conflict with the work of agencies already established and that there will be a complete co-ordination of effort of all voluntary relief in order to prevent duplication and confusion, avoid waste and promote the utmost efficiency."

REFUGEE LISTS REDUCED

Majority of Americans Home From Europe, Sailings Show

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The State Department announced today that "the great majority of American citizens in Europe who required transportation have been taken care of."

The department pointed out that the Acadia left Cobh, Ireland, yesterday with only 520 passengers, although she has a maximum capacity of 860.

The St. John will sail from England on Saturday and is waiting to obtain a full booking.

"These facts," it was stated, "confirm the department's information that each American citizen in belligerent countries desiring to come back has had an opportunity to return to the United States."

Passengers arriving in New York from Europe for the week ended Oct. 6 numbered 6,182. In the week which ended Sept. 29 the number was 6,149. These figures compare with an average of about 9,000 for each of the two preceding weeks.

Senate Debate Again Raises Issue of Aiding the Allies

Bulow Says Discussion Is Veering Away From Neutrality; La Follette Attacks War Boom, Fears for Domestic Problems.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (A. P.).—Senator Bulow, Democrat, of South Dakota, opened the eighth day of debate on the neutrality bill today with the argument that a desire on the part of some people to profit on munitions sales was partly responsible for efforts to repeal the arms embargo.

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that there are people in this country who are interested in making a profit," he said. "They want to sell guns to make a profit even if those guns bathe the earth in mothers' tears."

He asserted that the administration's bill was not likely to protect American neutrality. Many, he continued, had urged repeal of the embargo so this country could aid England and France.

"I decline to do that," he declared. "well and good, but that is not a neutrality bill."

Saying that Congress was called to act on a neutrality bill which would keep the United States out of foreign war, Senator Bulow observed that the debate appeared to be turning away from this purpose and toward aiding the Allies.

"I am wondering after all," he said, "if the main reason as to why we want to repeal the arms embargo is not so much that we want to remain neutral, but that we see an opportunity to make a profit for some of the people of this country if we repeal the embargo.

"It is being contended that some one is going to sell the warring nations arms and that we ought to get in on the ground and get our share of the profit."

Challenged by Burke.

At this point, Senator Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, who announced yesterday that he was supporting the administration measure not as a neutrality bill but because he believed it was to the interests of this country to aid England and France, challenged Senator Bulow to name any Senator who might be influenced by the profit motive.

Mr. Bulow replied that he had no intention of reflecting on the motives of any Senator, but he insisted that some had contended in private conversations with him that this country should get its share of world trade.

Senator Burke, seeking to clarify his position, asserted that he agreed that the present law was not a neutrality act but one "wholly favorable" to Adolf Hitler. He added that if this country adopted a "do nothing" course in the matter it would be an unneutral act just as much as if the administration's program were enacted.

Senator Bulow contended that the question was whether the United States could stay out of war better by selling arms that will be used to prolong the war than by refusing to sell munitions.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, interjected that he could not believe that the American people "in their idealism" want to put bombs and powder in the hands of anybody "to kill other people."

He recalled that Mr. Burke had told the Senate yesterday that Germans were fine people and added their young men were "just as lovely" as ours.

"The American people don't want their boys to hang their washing on the Siegfried Line," Mr. Wheeler went on, "but they don't want any one else's boys to hang their bodies on the Siegfried Line."

As to 'Hanging Hitler.'

Senator Bulow commented that some people say "we ought to go over and hang Hitler and maybe Hitler ought to be hung."

"But before you can hang a horse thief you've got to catch him," he pointed out, "and we haven't got our hands on Hitler.

"We would have to kill off several million Germans before we could get our hands on him (Hitler)," Mr. Bulow said. "As it looks now, we would also have to kill about 10,000,000 Russians before they would let us hang him."

And, he added, several million American lives would have to be sacrificed.

Interrupting, Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, expressed agreement with Senator Bulow's views and shouted:

"Before we attempt to destroy Hitler and Stalin and Naziism and Communism over there we had better destroy Naziism, Fascism and Communism in the United States."

Senator Bulow then went on to say that the German people themselves would "destroy Hitler in due course of time," but contended that in the meantime it was their own business if they wanted to live under his domination. The same applied to the people of Italy and Russia, he said.

Discussing the plea that Poland ought to be restored, he asserted that that would not be accomplished by "the lords of Britain or the generals of France."

"It will not be the United States, Britain or France that will restore Poland," he said emphatically, "but the youth of Poland."

"I firmly believe," he added, "that France and England are responsible for the destruction of Poland."

Had it not been for the assurances of British and French aid, the Senator contended, Poland would have "patched up" peace with Germany.

Chavez Now Against Repeal.

After Bulow's speech Senator Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, told the Senate that propaganda agencies were at work, "furthering and supporting the cause—not of the United States and our peace—but of foreign governments and their war."

"The President has well said that we must be on our guard," Mr. Chavez added. "Do our fellow countrymen realize the grave exigencies of the situation? I doubt it.

The New Mexico Senator said he would discuss specific provisions of the neutrality bill later. For the present, he said, "I raise my voice in protest against any and all action that might bring upon us a war we do not want, we do not need—a war we can avoid."

Although Mr. Chavez previously had been accounted a supporter of embargo repeal, he told the Senate today that "as far as I am concerned I will vote to keep out of war and against repeal of the embargo."

La Follette Attacks Repeal.

Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, told the Senate that repeal of the arms embargo, as proposed in the administrations' neutrality bill, might cripple the American defense program.

The Wisconsin Senator, who usually supports Roosevelt legislation, asserted that complex domestic problems were being "relegated to the limbo of forgotten things" by what he described as a step toward partial participation in the European war.

Instead of taking this step, he argued, the United States should concentrate its efforts on building up in this hemisphere an economy which would provide the stimulus for a sound business recovery.

He asserted the records of the munitions investigation committee showed that when this country went into the world war it found its munitions plants tooled to turn out foreign products which the army considered inferior to our own.

"This experience will most likely be repeated today if the embargo is repealed," he declared. "When we ourselves need arms, our factories will be tooled to produce foreign types of arms and munitions. We may find our plane plants tooled to make airplanes a year or two old instead of the most modern type. In short, repeal of the arms embargo may mean a crippling of our own national defense program."

'Not the Real Reasons.'

He said that there were "widespread apprehensions that the reasons given by many for the repeal of the embargo are not the real reasons.

"There are several reasons for this apprehension," he said. "The administration's domestic policies have not been wholly successful. There were many causes for the partial failure of the administration's domestic program. Some of them were beyond its control.

"Congress had its share in the depression which began again in 1937. But the end result, for which the voters will generally hold the administration responsible, has not been wholly successful.

"There is a great temptation for people weary of the struggle against the domestic economic crisis to find escape in the war crisis in Europe.

"Unemployment, farm prices, mortgage foreclosures, idle capital, idle plant capacity are no longer topics of chief concern. There are ominous suggestions that a war

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boom would help to solve our problems. Even the President's message on the neutrality issue was not free from this taint. In this direction lies disaster. In large measure the problems we face today are due to the distortion of our entire economic life produced by the last war.

"I repudiate the idea that we cannot solve our problems here at home without resort to the stimulus to business brought about by the wholesale slaughter of human beings in Europe."

Proposes Alternative.

Senator La Follette proposed, as a "constructive alternative," that the United States devote some of its resources to raising the standard of living in Latin American countries.

"Our financial assistance for this purpose would make possible an increased demand for American exports, incidentally helping us to secure full employment," he predicted.

"I recognize that the difficulties of our trade with Latin America have centered around the fact that she produces raw materials and agricultural products. I do not favor our capital going down there to further development of those materials, of which both they and we have enough. I make exceptions for the development of rubber and tin, materials which we can both use more of.

"I am not recommending a policy of rash, quick loaning to buy favors. But I do think we can adjust the past debts with Latin America much as we adjusted our international debts when the banks went under."

Senator La Follette argued that there was a great distinction between supplying finished arms to belligerents, as would be possible under the administration's bill, and selling them only raw materials as permitted under the present law. He contended that the arms trade was largely instrumental in taking this country into the world war.

Fears Dictatorship Here.

He charged that "several discretionary loopholes" in the administration bill would be sufficient to allow incidents which might lead the United States into war.

Discussing the consequences of involvement of this country in the European conflict, he asserted that it would kill democracy here, bring about the conscription of labor, in a general suspension of civil liberties, ruin the nation's economy, and leave the United States in the grip of a permanent dictatorship.

"Our patriotic course is clear," he declared. "It is to stay out of Europe and the Far East, which would drain our blood, our manhood, and our wealth forever. It is to concentrate on making democracy function here in the last great industrial nation which has a chance of making it function in the modern machine world."

Bailey Offers Shipping Data.

Senator Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, declared today that the shipping provisions of the administration's neutrality bill would disrupt American commerce and "destroy much of the American merchant marine."

He made the assertion in a statement prepared from data supplied by the Maritime Commission.

Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, put the statement in the Senate record at the opening of today's session. Mr. Pittman said that although he did not agree with Mr. Bailey's estimate of potential losses to shipping, he considered it an able statement.

"Undoubtedly the most far-reaching provision of the pending bill," Mr. Bailey said, "is the prohibition against shipping any article or material in American vessels to a belligerent country. It appears that this provision will disrupt American commerce and will destroy much of the American merchant marine.

"No reason appears why our ships should keep off practically all the highways of the seas because a few sea-lanes are blocked, or purported to be blocked, by belligerent countries; nor why normal intercourse between nations at peace should be disrupted."

Forecasts Tie-up of Vessels.

He forecast these results as among those likely to come from enactment of the bill in its present form:

"Approximately 130 American dry cargo, combination, or passenger ships of about 860,000 gross tons would be withdrawn from service. The lines upon which the great majority of these ships operate would be abandoned.

"In addition to the 130 ships in foreign trade, sixteen American ships of approximately 80,000 gross tons (dry cargo and tank vessels usually considered a part of our coastwise fleet but principally engaged in trade between Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports of the United States and Canadian ports) could no longer operate as at present.

"Estimates indicate that between 165 and 170 American dry cargo, combination or passenger ships of about 1,100,000 gross tons could continue to operate in foreign trade, much as at present, although more than half of these (in number and tonnage) would be adversely affected, some seriously.

"The uncertainty as to the future of some of these operations, however, is illustrated by the fact that if it became necessary to enter a 'combat area' to serve Mediterranean ports, twenty vessels of 108,000 gross tons immediately would be withdrawn, and seven other vessels of 74,000 gross tons would have to be rerouted so drastically it is possible their continued operation might no longer be practicable."

Efforts to modify the shipping provisions came from half a dozen Senators on both sides of the arms embargo controversy. In conferences with Senator Pittman they proposed a variety of changes.

Effect on Business Feared.

In his statement, Mr. Bailey contended that besides directly injuring the merchant marine the shipping restrictions would have a damaging effect on business generally.

"It appears probable," he said, "that the net result of the proposed 'shipping to belligerents ban' will run the risk of a return to the conditions of 1914-1918 when American products of farm and factory were piled on wharves and in warehouses for want of adequate shipping facilities or for markets which could afford to absorb the shipping rates; also a return to scarcity and high cost of essential import materials.

"These results may be so damaging to our domestic economy that the proposed neutrality law, if enacted, will have to be changed. By that time, however, American industry, exporters and ship owners will have suffered enormous loss.

"The United States has invested large sums in the development of trade routes from which it is now proposed to withdraw our ships. No record is found of any such withdrawal by the Central country, whether strong or weak, in advance of actual danger.

"It is now proposed to write off this cost in the interest of neutrality on the assumption that American ships trading with certain so-called 'belligerents' will bring us nearer to war.

"Even if it be assumed that the presence of American ships in war zones contributed in some degree to our involvement in the world war, it cannot be claimed with justice that those trading to outlying 'belligerent' countries contributed to such involvement."

BY ROBERT ROBINSON

LONDON, OCT. 12-(AP)-BRITAIN STERNLY REFUSED TODAY TO MAKE ANY PEACE WITH ADOLF HITLER BASED ON "RECOGNITION OF HIS CONQUESTS AND HIS RIGHT TO DO WHAT HE PLEASES WITH THE CONQUERED."

GRIM-VOICED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN OFFERED THE GERMAN FUEHRER A CHOICE BETWEEN A REAL AND LASTING PEACE BACKED BY "EFFECTIVE GUARANTEES" OR A WAR IN WHICH FRANCE AND BRITAIN "MUST PERSEVERE IN THEIR DUTY TO THE END."

ALMOST IN THE NEXT BREATH, HOWEVER, THE PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSED DOUBT HITLER COULD GIVE SUCH GUARANTEES, DECLARING TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT, AFTER OUR PAST EXPERIENCE, IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE TO RELY UPON THE UNSUPPORTED WORD OF THE PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

IT WAS CHAMBERLAIN'S FIRST SPEECH SINCE HITLER IN THE REICHSTAG LAST FRIDAY OUTLINED HIS IDEAS FOR A EUROPEAN PEACE AND, WITH PREMIER DALADIER'S TUESDAY BROADCAST, CONSTITUTED THE ALLIED REPLY TO THE FUEHRER'S PROPOSALS.

WITHOUT FIXING SPECIFIC CONDITIONS, CHAMBERLAIN SAID, "EITHER THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT MUST GIVE CONVINCING PROOF OF THE SINCERITY OF THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE BY DEFINITE ACTS AND BY THE PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE GUARANTEES OF THEIR INTENTION TO FULFILL THEIR UNDERTAKINGS OR WE MUST PERSEVERE IN OUR DUTY TO THE END.

"IT IS FOR GERMANY TO MAKE THE CHOICE."

AS THE ROAR OF "HEAR, HEARS" DIED AWAY, MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION WERE ON THEIR FEET DEMANDING A MORE DEFINITE OUTLINE OF BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

CHAMBERLAIN INDICATED HE WOULD MAKE ANOTHER STATEMENT NEXT WEDNESDAY. BY THEN BRITAIN WILL HAVE HAD OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE [illegible] REPORTS FROM ROME SAID WAS BEARING AN AIDE MEMOIRE GIVING PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S VIEWS ON PEACE PROPOSALS AND AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE 70-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER READ HIS ANSWER TO HITLER IN PRECISE EMPHATIC TONES--MORE VIGOROUS AND MORE DRAMATIC THAN THOSE HE USUALLY EMPLOYS.

HE SNAPPED HIS WORDS AS HE SAID THE PROPOSALS IN HITLER'S SPEECH WERE "VAGUE AND UNCERTAIN AND CONTAIN NO SUGGESTION FOR RIGHTING THE WRONGS DONE TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND."

GRIPPING ONE HAND IN THE OTHER HE ADDED SHARPLY "WE MUST TAKE IT THEN THAT THE PROPOSALS WHICH THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR PUTS FORWARD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WHAT HE CALLS THE 'CERTAINTY OF EUROPEAN SECURITY' ARE TO BE BASED ON RECOGNITION OF HIS CONQUESTS AND HIS RIGHT TO DO WHAT HE PLEASES WITH THE CONQUERED."

"IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR GREAT BRITAIN TO ACCEPT ANY SUCH BASIS WITHOUT FORFEITING HER HONOR AND ABANDONING HER CLAIM THAT INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES SHOULD BE SETTLED BY DISCUSSION AND NOT BY FORCE."

CHAMBERLAIN'S VOICE SANK LOW AS HE PREDICTED "WHATEVER MAY BE THE ISSUE OF THE PRESENT STRUGGLE AND IN WHATEVER WAY IT MAY BE BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSION THE WORLD WILL NOT BE THE SAME WORLD THATVE HAVE KNOWN BEFORE."

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR A MORE SPECIFIC DEFINITION OF BRITISH WAR AIMS DREW FROM FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX THE ASSERTION THAT WHEN THE MEMBERS WERE "ABLE TO STUDY THE STATEMENT

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YOU WILL FIND PERHAPS THAT A GOOD MANY OF THE POINTS THAT ARE IN YOUR MINDS ARE COVERED EITHER EXPLICITLY OR IMPLICITLY."

(EDITORS: TEXT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH CARRIED IN DAY REPORT ON SOME WIRES)

WE3 1PES

"WE BELIEVE THAT NO EFFECTIVE REMEDY CAN BE FOUND FOR THE WORLD'S ILLS THAT DOES NOT TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE JUST CLAIMS AND NEEDS OF ALL COUNTRIES," CHAMBERLAIN SAID.

"IT WAS NOT, THEREFORE, WITH ANY VINDICTIVE PURPOSE THAT WE EMBARKED ON WAR, BUT SIMPLY IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM."

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT KNOW ALL TOO WELL THAT IN MODERN WAR BETWEEN GREAT POWERS, VICTOR AND VANQUISHED MUST ALIKE SUFFER CRUEL LOSS," HE CONTINUED. "BUT SURRENDER TO WRONG DOING WOULD SPELL THE EXTINCTION OF ALL HOPE AND THE ANNIHILATION OF ALL THOSE VALUES OF LIFE WHICH HAVE THROUGH CENTURES BEEN AT ONCE THE MARK AND THE INSPIRATION OF HUMAN PROGRESS."

"PAST EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT NO RELIANCE CAN BE PLACED UPON THE PROMISES OF THE PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT," THE PRIME MINISTER DECLARED. "ACCORDINGLY, ACTS--NOT WORDS ALONE--MUST BE FORTHCOMING BEFORE, WE, THE BRITISH PEOPLES, AND FRANCE, OUR GALLANT AND TRUSTED ALLY, WOULD E JU TIFIED IN CEASING TO WAGE WAR TO THE UTMOST OF OUR [illegible]."

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[illegible] EXPRESSED "HOPE [illegible]

[illegible] NCE DURING THE LAST

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TWO YEARS," GIVE POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA THEIR "FREEDOM" AND PROVIDE A PLEBISCITE IN AUSTRIA.

LABORITE GEORGE LANSBURY URGED "PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS TO MAKE ONE MORE SUPREME EFFORT TO BRING THE NATIONS TOGETHER."

CLEMENT R.ATLEE, LABORITE LEADER, ASSERTED, "WE ARE ASKED TO CONDONE A CRIME AND TO TRUST THE CRIMINAL. NO BRITISH GOVERNMENT COULD MAKE ANSWER OTHER THAN THAT WHICH THE PRIME MINISTER HAS GIVEN."

LABORITE SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS SAID ONLY TWO FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES WERE POSSIBLE:

"THE FIRST IS AN ALIGNMENT OF S RONG AND OVERWHELMING FORCE ON THE SIDE OF THE PERSON SEEKING THE GUARANTEE; THE SECOND IS THE SETTING UP OF SOME FORM OF FEDERATION OR LEAGUE IN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL STATES RESIGNED SOME MEASURE OF THEIR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE."

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THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER, AUGUST ZALESKI, WHO PAID A VISIT ON KING GEORGE TODAY, SAID HIS GOVERNMENT WAS IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND THAT HE HAD LISTENED WITH SATISFACTION TO CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

ZALESKI ADDED HE WAS TOUCHED BY THE SYMPATHY OF KING GEORGE. ZALESKI RETURNS TO PARIS TOMORROW.

BRITAIN'S £2,000,000,000 (ABOUT $8,000,000,000) EMERGENCY WAR BUDGET WAS GIVEN ROYAL ASSENT TODAY, MAKING IT LAW.

WE835PES

LONDON, OCT 12-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WILL GIVE A BROADCAST ADDRESS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION ON SATURDAY NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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PARIS, OCT 12-(AP)-AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER WOMAN, JOSE SHERCLIFFE OF THE DAILY HERALD, DESCENDED INTO THE MAGINOT LINE'S VAST SUBTERRANEAN SYSTEM TODAY, AND THE FRENCH GALLANTLY APPOINTED HER "HONORARY CORPORAL."

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POSSIBLY THE FIRST WOMAN TO VISIT THE LINE, SHE WAS ONE OF A PARTY OF ENGLISH NEWS WRITERS TAKEN ON A TOUR OF THE FRONT.

KA1105PES

CONDENSE

PARIS, OCT.12-(AP)-THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE FOR THIS MORNING, ISSUED AT 10:10 A.M. (4:10 A.M., E.S.T.) ANNOUNCED:

"ACTIVITY OF FIRST LINE ELEMENTS WAS EXTENDED DURING THE NIGHT ON SEVERAL PARTS OF THE FRONT BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND THE RHINE (RIVERS)."

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(END COMMUNIQUE)

FINNISH

EVIDENCES OF FINLAND'S INTENSIFIED PRECAUTIONS BECAME MORE NOTICEABLE TONIGHT.

HELSINKI-OCT-12

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A TAXI COMPANY SAID IT WAS UNABLE TO PROVIDE A VEHICLE BECAUSE "ALMOST ALL AUTOMOBILES" HAD BEEN MOBILIZED. FEW AUTOMOBILES WERE TO BE SEEN ON THE STREETS TONIGHT.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE SECOND CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW WOULD BE HELD AT 5 P.M. TOMORROW (9 A.M. EST) TOMORROW.

"WE ARE STILL OPTIMISTIC," A FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL SAID. HE ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, THAT ADDITIONAL MEASURES WERE TAKEN DURING THE DAY TO STRENGTHEN THE BORDER AND "PROTECT FINLAND'S NEUTRALITY."

IN AN INTERVIEW ETC PICKING UP 10TH GRAPH PVS AND ELIMINATING NINTH GRAPH "FOREIGN MINISTER X X X MOSCOW DEVELOPMENTS."

WE902PES

MILAN, ITALY, OCT 12-(AP)-ITALIAN-SPANISH-GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES ARRANGED FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS WERE TAKEN TONIGHT AS FRESH INDICATIONS THAT ITALY INTENDED TO REMAIN OUT OF WAR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE AND TO TRY TO BUILD UP TRADE.

THE SPANISH DELEGATION ARRIVED TODAY AND THE GERMAN DELEGATION WAS EXPECTED SHORTLY. THE DELEGATION OF ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERS INCLUDED THE HEAD OF THE LARGE CAPRONI MANUFACTURING CONCERN WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM SPAIN.

ITALY WAS SEEN AS DEDICATING HERSELF TO DEVELOPING THE TRADE OPEN TO A CENTRALLY-LOCATED, NON-BELLIGERENT POWER.

KA1138PES

VATICAN CITY, OCT. 12-(AP)-THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO SAID TODAY THAT FINLAND WAS "GIVING AN EXAMPLE OF DIGNITY AND NATIONAL PRIDE" IN RESISTING RUSSIAN PRESSURE IN THE BALTIC.

"FROM THE ETHNICAL POINT OF VIEW FINLAND IS WHOLLY DISTINCT FROM RUSSIA," L'OSSERVATORE SAID. "ITS POPULATION IF NOT FINNISH IS SWEDISH, WHILE THE RUSSIAN MINORITY IS INSIGNIFICANT.

"FROM THE HISTORICAL POINT OF VIEW IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT FINLAND BELONGED FOR ALL OF LAST CENTURY TO RUSSIA AS AN AUTONOMOUS GRAND DUCHY, BUT THAT CENTURIES LONGER IS ITS TRADITION OF CONNECTION WITH SWEDEN, WITH WHICH THERE ARE ETHNICAL AND HISTORICAL T[illegible].

"FROM THE POLITICAL VIEWPOINT FINLAND BELONGS TO THE SYSTEM OF NORTHERN STATES AND NOT TO THAT OF THE THREE BALTIC STATES OVER WHICH RUSSIA NOW HAS EXTENDED ITS MILITARY PROTECTORATE.

"THEREFORE ACTION AGAINST FINLAND IS CONSIDERED A MENACE TO THE ENTIRE SCANDINAVIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM, THAT IS, A THREAT AGAINST THE NORDIC GROUP OF DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN AND FINLAND.

"IF RUSSIA INTENDS TRULY TO EXTEND ITS PROTECTORATE OVER FINLAND IT WILL MEAN THAT IN THIS WAY RUSSIA AIMS TO ASSERT NOT ONLY SUPREMACY IN THE EASTERN BALTIC BUT ALSO A TOTAL UNOPPOSED SWAY OVER NORTHERN EUROPE. X X X

"NOW FINLAND WILL SAY WHETHER RUSSIA CAN CONTINUE TO ADVANCE WITH THREAT OR WHETHER MOSCOW, WHILE CONTINUING TO DECLARE HERSELF NEUTRAL TOWARDS NEIGHBORS, WILL BEGIN TO THROW HER IMMENSE ARMY AGAINST LITTLE NEUTRAL STATES DEFENDED ONLY BY THEIR DIGNITY AND THEIR SENSE. X X X

WE1144PES

TAHITI, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-TAHITI IS IN A STATE OF WAR, IN COMMON WITH OTHER COLONIES OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE, AND EMERGENCY MEASURES ARE BEING CARRIED OUT. THESE INCLUDE REGISTRATION OF ALIENS, REGULATIONS AGAINST PROFITEERING AND FOOD HOARDING AND A STRICT CENSORSHIP.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO OCTOBER 12 BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM ITS TAHITIAN CORRESPONDENT. HE REPORTED HE WAS AWAITING A "CLEAR STATEMENT" FROM FRENCH AUTHORITIES AS TO THE TYPE OF NEWS THE CENSOR WOULD PASS.)

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BUDAPEST, OCT.12-(AP)-THE STRICTLY CENSORED HUNGARIAN PRESS PUBLISHED A SURVEY TODAY OF FUTURE TRADE BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, CONCLUDING THAT IT IS A "FALSE IDEA THAT RUSSIA CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF NATIONS FROM WHICH GERMANY NO LONGER IS ABLE TO OBTAIN NEEDED WAR SUPPLIES."

A COMPARISON OF GERMAN NEEDS AND RUSSIAN SURPLUSES INDICATED THAT WOOD WAS THE ONLY PRODUCT RUSSIA WAS ABLE TO SUPPLY IN GREATLY INCREASED QUANTITIES.

(GERMANY WAS REPORTED RELIABLY YESTERDAY TO HAVE AGREED TO BUY $19,200,000 OF BULGARIAN FOODSTUFFS, PAYING WITH $12,000,000 WORTH OF RUMANIAN OIL AND THE BALANCE IN GOLD.)

FH74GAES

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, OCT 12-(AP)-A CENTRAL IMPORT BUREAU TO GUARD AGAINST CERTAIN IMPORTS BEING RESOLD TO BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES WILL BE ESTABLISHED HERE SOON, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL ANNOUNCE A LIST OF GOODS TO BE LICENSED FOR IMPORT UNDER THE BUREAU'S SUPERVISION.

WITH IMPORTS RESTRICTED BY THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, NETHERLANDS TRADE DELEGATIONS ARE CARRYING ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH LONDON IN AN ATTEMPT TO EASE THE SITUATION.

HF139PES

BERLIN, OCT.12-(AP)-WHILE GERMANY'S WAR CHIEFS SHAPED THEIR PLANS TODAY ON THE PRESUMPTION THE WAR MUST RUN ITS COURSE, DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES WAITED FOR A HINT AND, POSSIBLY, A CONCLUSIVE ANSWER FROM LONDON ON ADOLF HITLER'S CONDITIONAL OFFER OF PEACE.

GERMANY MUST HAVE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMENT TODAY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, POLITICAL COMMENTATORS SAID, BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER HITLER'S OFFER SHOULD BE REGARDED AS ACCEPTED OR REJECTED.

UNLESS THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER TAKES A FLAT AND EMPHATIC STAND AGAINST NEGOTIATIONS ALONG LINES SUGGESTED BY THE FUEHRER'S REICHSTAG SPEECH LAST FRIDAY, GERMANY'S DECISION MAY NOT BE KNOWN IMMEDIATELY, INFORMED SOURCES SAID.

IF THE BRITISH STATEMENT WERE CHARACTERIZED BY THE "VAGUENESS" WHICH GERMANS HAVE ATTRIBUTED TO FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER'S RADIO ADDRESS TUESDAY, THEY SAID, IT WOULD HAVE TO BE THE SUBJECT OF CLOSE SCRUTINY BY HITLER AND HIS ADVISERS.

THEY POINTED OUT THAT THERE HAD BEEN A CONSIDERABLE CHANGE IN THE GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD DALADIER'S DEMAND FOR A "GUARANTEE OF SECURITY." FIRST REACTIONS, THEY SAID, WERE MORE FAVORABLE THAN JUDGMENTS REACHED AFTER CAREFUL STUDY OF THE ADDRESS.

HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, COMMENTING ON THE FRENCH PREMIER'S ADDRESS, CALLED IT TOO GENERAL TO BE REGARDED AS A FINAL ANSWER TO THE FUEHRER.

THE NEWSPAPER AGREED WITH DALADIER, HOWEVER, THAT EUROPE "NEEDS A WELL PROTECTED PEACE" ALTHOUGH IT DECLARED "THE DARK ERA OF VERSAILLES WAS NO PEACE BUT A CONTINUATION OF WAR."

GERMAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES, MEANWHILE, WERE NOT WAITING FOR THE SLOW PROCESSES OF DIPLOMACY TO REACH A CONCLUSION.

INFORMED SOURCES, IN COMMENTING ON THE SITUATION IN THE BALTIC WHERE THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS HAVE CAUSED NERVOUSNESS AMONG THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES, SAID THAT THEY HAD HEARD THE SCANDINAVIAN STATES WOULD APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO INITIATE A PEACE MOVE, BUT THAT OFFICIALLY NOTHING WAS KNOWN.

IF THESE REPORTS WERE TRUE, HOWEVER, THEY SAID, THEN THAT WAS ONE POSITIVE REACTION TO HITLER'S REICHSTAG APPEAL OF LAST FRIDAY.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AN ARMY HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THERE WAS ONLY MINOR SCOUTING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY, WITH SOME AERIAL SCOUTING OVER THE NORTH SEA AND IN THE WEST. IT SAID ONE FRENCH PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN.

IN THE EAST, IT SAID, "THE BUG RIVER WAS REACHED AT SEVERAL POINTS IN CENTRAL POLAND."

COMMUNIQUE

BERLIN, OCT.12-(1145AS A.M.--5:45 A.M., EST.)-(AP)-THE GERMAN ARMY HIGH COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TODAY:

"IN THE EAST, THE BUG RIVER WAS REACHED AT SEVERAL POINTS IN CENTRAL POLAND.

"IN THE WEST, THERE WAS MINOR RECONNOITERING, TROOP AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY. THERE ALSO WAS A LITTLE AIR SCOUTING ACTIVITY OVER THE NORTH SEA AND IN THE WEST. DURING AN AIR FIGHT SOUTH OF LAUTEMBOURG A FRENCH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

FH614AES

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, OCT.12-(CANADIAN PRESS)-TWO GERMAN SEAMEN INTERNED AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR HAVE ESCAPED FROM THEIR DETENTION QUARTERS, CANADIAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TONIGHTH

THE SAILORS WERE MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE SEIZED GERMAN FREIGHTER CHRISTOPHE V.DOORNUM. AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED THE OPINION THEY MIGHT HAVE STOWED AWAY ON A VESSEL.

THEY HAD BEEN BROUGHT HERE WITH 23 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW FROM BOTWOOD WHERE THEIR SHIP WAS INTERNED.

FH1212AES

OTTAWA, OCT 12-(CANADIAN PRESS)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE-WIDE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO MAKE CANADA THE AIR TRAINING CENTER OF THE EMPIRE WOULD BE GEARED TO PRODUCE FROM 6,000 TO 20,000 MILITARY PILOTS A YEAR.

THE PLAN, UNDER WHICH PILOTS FROM CANADA, BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND WILL BE TRAINED IN CANADA, WAS ANNOUNCED TUESDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TRAINING PROGRAM WILL TURN OUT PILOTS IN 25 WEEKS INSTEAD OF THE USUAL 50 WEEKS REQUIRED IN PEACE-TIME. A VAST EXPANSION OF AIR FIELDS AND TRAINING BASIS IS PLANNED IN THE DOMINION.

F2EX2AES

OTTAWA, OCT 12-(AP)-CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORE FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 6 TOTALLED 306,364,555 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH 286,426,861 THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND 165,412,104 IN THE SAME WEEK LAST YEAR, THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS REPORTED TODAY. CANADIAN WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES TOTALLED 14,441,000 BUSHELS AGAINST 11,586,000 AND 3,298,000.

OVERSEAS WHEAT EMPORT CLEARANCES FROM CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES

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PORTS AND EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR CONSUMPTION AND MILLING IN BOND TOTALLED 2,671,013 BUSHELS IN THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 6 COMPARED WITH 4,887,709 IN THE SAME WEEK LAST YEAR.

OVERSEAS CLEARANCES AND EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM AUG. 1 TO OCT. 6 TOTALLED 24,661,805 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH 25,724,397 IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS CROP YEAR.

WHEAT RECEIPTS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 6 TOTALLED 19,144,278 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH 43,761,420 THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND 1,443,468 IN THE SAME WEEK LASTM

AND 31,443,468 IN THE SAME WEEK LAST YEAR.

MARKETINGS IN THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES FROM AUG. 1 TO OCT. 6 TOTALLED 245,781,422 BUSHELS COMPARED WITH 183,335,986 IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS CROP YEAR.

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OTTAWA, ONT., OCT. 12-(CANADIAN PRESS)-FINANCE MINISTER J.L. RALSTON TONIGHT ANNOUNCED CANADA'S FIRST WAR LOAN IN THE PRESENT WAR, A $200,000,000 ISSUE OF TWO-YEAR TWO PER CENT NOTES, ALREADY SOLD TO THE CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS AT PAR.

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THIS FOLLOWED THE POLICY ANNOUNCED IN THE BUDGET SPEECH DURING THE SPECIAL WAR SESSION OF PARLIAMENT IN SEPTEMBER OF AVOIDING GOING INTO THE PUBLIC LOAN MARKET "UNTIL THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF WAR EXPENDITURES AND PURCHASES BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY HAD BEGUN TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION AND EXPAND THE VOLUME OF PUBLIC SAVINGS."

THE NOTES WILL BE DATED AND BEAR INTEREST FROM OCT. 16, 1939 AND WILL MATURE ON OCT. 16, 1941, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

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LAREDO,TEX.,OCT.12-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.ALBERTO ZUNO HERNANDEZ, DIRECTOR OF THE CHAPULTEPEC MILITARY COLLEGE OF MEXICO--THE REPUBLIC'S WEST POINT--SAID TODAY HE FELT ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES WOULD SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES IF THIS COUNTRY WAS ATTACKED BY A EUROPEAN POWER.

"I FEEL THAT NOT ONLY MEXICO BUT ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES WOULD RALLY SOLIDLY TO THE DEFENSE OF OUR GREAT DEMOCRATIC NEIGHBOR," THE MEXICAN GENERAL SAID.

THE GENERAL SAID YOUNG OFFICERS OF THE MEXICAN ARMY ARE TAUGHT IN THE MILITARY SCHOOL THAT THE DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE PRESERVED IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

"THE NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS ARE DEMOCRACIES," HE SAID, AS HE DISCUSSED THE RECENT PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE. "OUR IDEOLOGIES ARE SIMILAR IN THAT WE ALL BELIEVE IN THE DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

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"THE REITERATION OF THE PLEDGE AT THAT CONFERENCE FOR THE AMERICAS TO MOVE SOLIDLY TO PRESERVE OUR IDEALS IS INDEED A BOON FOR CONTINUED UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ALL NATIONALS," THE GENERAL SAID. #

GALVESTON,TEX.,OCT.13-(AP)-CAPT.A.H.TEIGSLAND OF THE NORWEGIAN TANKER HALWINGER, WHICH ARRIVED AT TEXAS CITY TODAY, SAID HE SIGHTED A SUBMARINE IN THE ATLANTIC OFF THE COAST OF

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FLORIDA SEVERAL DAYS AGO WHILE HIS SHIP WAS EN ROUTE FROM EUROPE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

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(ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13)

BY ANGUS M.THERMER

(ADVANCE) KATOWICE, GERMAN ZONE IN POLAND (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THIS CITY, ONE OF THE FIRST OCCUPIED BY THE GERMAN ARMIES SWEEPING INTO POLAND, HAS NOT TAKEN LONG TO SHAKE OFF MANY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS IT ASSUMED DURING ITS 17 YEARS UNDER POLISH RULE.

KATOWICE PASSED FROM GERMANY TO POLAND IN 1922 AS THE RESULT OF THE SILESIAN PLEBISCITE.

BEFORE THE CITY HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS FOR TWO WEEKS, IT LOOKED AND WAS BEGINNING TO ACT LIKE A NAZI TOWN. SWASTIKA FLAGS HUNG IN THE WINDOWS; A MAIN THOROUGHFARE WAS NAMED "ADOLF HITLERSTRASSE," AND THE WORK OF ERASING POLISH LETTERING FROM SHOPS AND WINDOWS WAS WELL UNDER WAY.

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HERE AND IN ANTONIENHUETTE, ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL CITY NEARBY, STREET SIGNS WERE IN GERMAN TEN DAYS AFTER GERMAN TROOPS ENTERED THE AREA.

WITH THE PRESSURE ON THE INDUSTRIAL REGION TO MEET HIGH PRODUCTION LEVELS SET BY GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PLAN AND WAR REQUIREMENTS, LINES OF LABORERS WAIT AT FACTORY GATES ONLY LONG ENOUGH FOR FOREMEN TO TELL THEM WHERE THEY ARE TO GO TO WORK.

THIS REGION IS NOT GETTING THE VELVET GLOVE TREATMENT ACCORDED THE SUDETENLAND AND AUSTRIA THE FIRST FEW MONTHS AFTER THEIR INCORPORATION INTO THE REICH.

AT THAT TIME WHILE THE REST OF THE GERMANY WAS ON A BUTTER RATION AND HAD GIVEN UP CREAM, EXEMPTIONS WERE MADE IN THE SUDETENLAND AND AUSTRIA.

HERE, HOWEVER, AS SOON AS THE REGION CAME UNDER THE GERMAN COMMAND RESTRICTIONS ON MEAT, BREAD AND OTHER FOODS COMING UNDER WAR REQUIREMENTS WERE PUT INTO EFFECT AT ONCE.

FOR "POLITICAL REASONS" THE CROSSING OF THE FORMER GERMAN-POLISH BORDER LINE WILL FOR A TIME CONTINUE TO BE PERMITTED ONLY ON PRESENTATION OF A CERTIFICATE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN AMS OF FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, (CORRECT) MOVED OCT. 11)

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WASHINGTON, OCT. 12-(AP)-SWINGING INTO DIPLOMATIC ACTION IN BEHALF OF FINLAND, THE UNITED STATES URGED RUSSIA, IN EFFECT, TODAY NOT TO PRESS ANY DEMANDS WHICH WOULD LEAD TO STRIFE WITH HER LITTLE BALTIC NEIGHBOR.

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WHILE FINLAND PREPARED TO RESIST ANY DEMANDS SUCH AS HAVE MADE ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA VIRTUAL PROTECTORATES OF SOVIET RUSSIA, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LAURENCE STEINHARDT CALLED AT THE KREMLIN IN MOSCOW. LATER THE STATE DEPARTMENT HERE GAVE THIS EXPLANATION OF HIS MISSION:

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS EXPRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ITS EARNEST HOPE THAT NOTHING WOULD OCCUR THAT WOULD BE CALCULATED TO AFFECT INJURIOUSLY THE PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

"THIS IS A UNILATERAL AND ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THE

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT."

THE LAST SENTENCE WAS APPARENTLY APPENDED TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THE AMERICAN MOVE HAD NO CONNECTION WITH SIMILAR STEPS TAKEN BY NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK. THOSE NATIONS EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT RUSSO-FINNISH NEGOTIATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS WOULD SPELL NO DANGER TO FINLAND'S INDEPENDENCE OR NEUTRALITY.

THE UNITED STATES ACTION TODAY WAS THE SECOND MOVE INVOLVING RUSSIA IN THE PAST FEW DAYS. THE FIRST WAS A STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE HULL THAT THIS GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE DISAPPEARANCE OF POLAND, DESPITE ITS PARTITION BY GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

ON CAPITOL HILL, WHERE FINLAND HAS CREATED MUCH GOOD WILL BY PAYING HER WAR DEBTS ON THE DOT, THE AVAILABLE COMMENT ON TODAY'S MOVE APPEARED FAVORABLE. SPEAKER BANKHEAD SAID HE CONSIDERED FINLAND "ADMIRABLE FROM A FISCAL STANDPOINT--SMALL BUT HONEST." HE SAID HE WAS FOR "PEACE IN THE WHOLE WORLD, OR IN PIECES OF THE WORLD, IF WE CAN GET IT WITHOUT INVOLVEMENT."

DISCUSSING THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S STAND IN THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN SITUATION, CHAIRMAN PITTMAN (D-NEV) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE TOLD REPORTERS IT WAS "IN ACCORD WITH THE CUSTOMARY EXCHANGES BETWEEN FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS."

"IT IS ENTIRELY APPROPRIATE TO TAKE SUCH A STEP BEFORE A WAR BEGINS," HE SAID. "IT MIGHT BE REGARDED AS INTERVENTION AFTER WAR HAD BEEN DECLARED."

PITTMAN ASSERTED THAT THIS NATION "HAS A HIGH REGARD FOR FINLAND BECAUSE OF THE HONORABLE WAY IN WHICH IT HAS PAID ITS DEBTS."

MEANTIME, IT SEEMED THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH TURNING DOWN CHANCELLOR HITLER'S PEACE TERMS HAD ELIMINATED ANY CHANCE THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD INTERVENE AS A MEDIATOR SOON IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. BERLIN HAD INDICATED THAT IT WOULD WELCOME SUCH ACTION, BUT INFORMED PERSONS HERE HAD PREDICTED THAT THIS GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE NO MOVE FOR AN ARMISTICE UNLESS ASSURED IN ADVANCE THAT IT WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIES.

SENATOR BARKLEY (D-KY), THE MAJORITY LEADER, SAID THE CHAMBERLAIN SPEECH HAD DECREASED CHANCES FOR AN ARMISTICE BECAUSE "CHAMBERLAIN MADE IT CLEAR HE DIDN'T WANT PEACE ON HITLER'S TERMS."

SENATOR KING (D-UTAH) SAID THAT IF RUSSIA AND GERMANY INTERPRETED THE CHAMBERLAIN SPEECH TO MEAN WAR TO THE DEATH ON "HITLERISM", A "PEACE OFFENSIVE" BY NEUTRALS WOULD BE USELESS, BUT THAT IF HITLER AND STALIN STILL SHOWED A DESIRE TO NEGOTIATE, NEUTRALS MIGHT PROPOSE A CONFERENCE TO "PAVE THE WAY FOR A REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND A SOUND PEACE."

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WASHINGTON, OCT. 12-(AP)-VIRTUAL WARTIME SECRECY TODAY SURROUNDED THE FAR-REACHING CAMPAIGN AGAINST ESPIONAGE BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE POLICY WILL BE TO DISCLOSE NOTHING UNLESS A CLEAR-CUT, UNQUESTIONABLE CASE OF ESPIONAGE IS EXPOSED.

A NATION-WIDE COUNTER-ESPIONAGE NETWORK HAS BEEN FORMED, HOWEVER, AND THESE FACTS ABOUT IT HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC:

ALREADY ENGAGED IN TRAINING ITS MEN FOR ESPIONAGE-DETECTION, THE FBI RECENTLY WAS AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO ADD 150

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AGENTS TO ITS FORCE AND TO COORDINATE ALL COUNTER-ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ALL THE NEW AGENTS HAVE BEEN SELECTED AND ARE BEING TRAINED.

THE 406 GRADUATES OF THE FBI POLICE ACADEMY, 230 OF WHOM RECEIVED SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN A RECENT RE-TRAINING PERIOD, HAVE BEEN PUT ON GUARD.

ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, IN FACT, HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO WATCH FOR ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE AND NEUTRALITY VIOLATIONS. IN ADDITION, NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, BANKS, BUSINESS HOUSE AND INDIVIDUALS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY HAS REQUESTED THAT ALL CITIZENS NOTIFY THE NEAREST FBI OFFICE OF SUSPECTED SPIES AND SABOTEURS.

J.EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FBI, SAID THAT THE HUNDREDS OF LETTERS OF SUGGESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED WOULD BE GIVEN "PROPER INVESTIGATIVE ATTENTION."

"THE NATION IS SAFER FROM SPIES AND SABOTEURS THAN IT HAS BEEN IN TIME OF WAR RAGING ON ANY CONTINENT," HOOVER SAID.

IN THE WORLD WAR, HE SAID, THE FBI HAD TO EXPAND OVERNIGHT TO 1,500 MEN, BUT NOW FOR SEVERAL YEARS, ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND THE FBI HAVE BEEN COOPERATING IN INVESTIGATIONS AND EXCHANGING INFORMATION.

BOTH HE AND MURPHY HAVE DECLARED THAT MANY WELL-KNOWN FOREIGN AGENTS ALREADY ARE UNDER OBSERVATION.

WHILE INVITING COOPERATION, HOOVER HAS WARNED AGAINST "WITCH" HUNTS" AND "HYSTERIA."

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FIRST LEAD WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN REJECTED NAZI LEADER HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS TODAY, AS DID FRENCH PREMIER DALADIER ON TUESDAY.

MR.CHAMBERLAIN HOWEVER SAID IN EFFECT THAT GERMANY COULD HAVE PEACE IF IT MADE PROPER REPARATIONS WITH SUFFICIENT GUARANTEES FOR FUTURE GOOD CONDUCT.

IN OTHER WORDS, WHILE HE FOUND NO BASIS FOR PEACE DISCUSSIONS IN THE NAZI FUEHRER'S TERMS, THE DOOR WAS STILL OPEN IF HITLER WOULD CLIMB DOWN FAR ENOUGH.

THE PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS IN THE METICULOUS AND GUARDED MANNER OF A LONDON SOLICITOR DRAWING UP AN IMPORTANT WILL, AND IT ISN'T ALWAYS EASY TO PUT HIS WORDS INTO THE LANGUAGE OF THE MERE LAYMAN, BUT THESE WOULD SEEM TO BE THE ESSENTIAL POINTS HE MADE IN ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ENGLAND TO ACCEPT SUCH A BASIS FOR PEACE AS HITLER PROPOSED "WITHOUT FORFEITING HER HONOR." FOR ONE THING HITLER'S TERMS WERE PREMISED ON ALLIED ACCEPTANCE OF THE PARTITION OF POLAND.

"IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE TO RELY UPON THE UNSUPPORTED WORD OF THE PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

"EITHER THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT MUST GIVE CONVINCING PROOF OF THE SINCERITY OF THEIR DESIRE FOR PEACE BY DEFINITE ACTS AND BY THE PROVISION OF EFFECTIVE GUARANTEES OF THEIR INTENTION TO FULFILL THEIR UNDERTAKINGS OR WE MUST PERSEVERE IN OUR DUTY TO THE END."

BY "DEFINITE ACTS" THE PREMIER PRESUMABLY WAS DEMANDING THAT GERMANY, FOR ONE THING, WITHDRAW FROM POLAND AS A FORERUNNER OF

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PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

THERE WAS INDICATION, TOO, THAT HE HAD GERMAN REPARATIONS TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN MIND, SINCE HE ASSERTED THAT HITLER'S PROPOSALS WERE "VAGUE AND UNCERTAIN AND CONTAIN NO SUGGESTIONS FOR RIGHTING THE WRONGS DONE TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND."

BUT EVEN HAD HITLER MADE PROPOSALS FOR RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF THESE TWO COUNTRIES, CONTINUED CHAMBERLAIN, "IT WOULD STILL BE NECESSARY TO ASK BY WHAT PRACTICAL MEANS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO CONVINCE THE WORLD THAT AGGRESSIONS WILL CEASE AND THAT PLEDGES WILL BE KEPT."

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT "PRACTICAL MEANS" MR.CHAMBERLAIN HAD IN MIND. IT MIGHT BE MANY THINGS, INCLUDING THE FORCED RETIREMENT OF HITLER, SINCE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES HAVE REPEATEDLY SAID THAT THEY ARE OUT TO "CRUSH HITLERISM." THIS POINT MUST REMAIN UNANSWERED FOR THE MOMENT.

TO SUM UP:- THE ALLIES WON'T ACCEPT HITLER'S PRESENT TERMS. GERMANY CAN HAVE PEACE BUT IT WILL HAVE TO CLIMB DOWN A LONG WAY, MAKE REPARATIONS AND GIVE GUARANTEES WHICH WILL SATISFY THE ALLIES THAT ENDURING PEACE IS ENSURED.

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OTHERWISE THE WAR GOES ON.

WHILE CHAMBERLAIN WAS SPEAKING, GERMANY'S WAR CHIEFS WERE SHAPING THEIR PLANS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE WAR MUST RUN ITS COURSE, SINCE THEY ANTICIPATED A NEGATIVE REPLY FROM LONDON TO THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

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STORM CLOUDS HUNG OVER THE BALTIC TODAY AS THE FINNISH ENVOYS WENT INTO CONFERENCE WITH THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES AT MOSCOW TO LEARN WHAT IT IS THAT RUSSIA SEEKS FROM FINLAND AFTER HAVING ESTABLISHED VIRTUAL PROTECTORATES OVER NEIGHBORING ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA.

STURDY LITTLE FINLAND PREPARED TO FIGHT AGAINST TERRITORIAL DEMANDS. HER MENFOLK SENT THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM THE CITIES INTO THE GREATER SAFETY OF THE COUNTRYSIDE, AND THEN STOOD BY THEIR ARMS.

SO SERIOUS WAS THE SITUATION REGARDED THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC ACTION IN EVENT OF A RUSSO-FINNISH CRISIS WAS BEING DISCUSSED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK ALSO WERE SAID TO BE PREPARED TO MOVE FOR PEACE IF THIS SEEMED ADVISABLE.

IN VIEW OF THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON ONE CAN'T REFRAIN FROM MENTIONING HOW FINLAND RELIGIOUSLY PAID HER WAR-DEBT INSTALMENTS TO AMERICA EVEN IN THE HARDEST DAYS OF THE DEPRESSION--A HEROIC TASK FOR A COUNTRYTHAT IS SMALL AND WRESTS MUCH OF ITS LIVELIHOOD FROM A GRUDGING SOIL. MAYBE THOSE DEBT PAYMENTS WILL PROVE TO HAVE BEEN BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS.

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THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE RUSSO-FINNISH PARLEY CERTAINLY WERE NOT CALCULATED TO ALLAY THE FEARS OF THE VISITORS. RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE PREPARING TO TAKE OVER THE MILITARY BASES GRANTED BY THE THREE BALTIC STATES. AND IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE SOVIETIZING OF THE TRIO ALREADY WAS UNDER WAY.

THE ASTONISHING MANNER IN WHICH SOVIET RUSSIA IS EXTENDING ITS DOMINATION WESTWARD, INTO WHAT GERMANY HAD CONSIDERED HER PRESERVES,

ENTITLES ONE TO WONDER JUST WHO INAUGURATED THE NAZI-COMMUNIST AMENITIES WHICH STARTED ALL THIS.

WAS IT NAZI FUEHRER HITLER WHO ASKED COMMUNIST LEADER STALIN TO HAV A DRINK, OR WAS IT STALIN WHO BECKONED HITLER TO REST HIS FOOT ON THE RAIL? AND WAS THE ONE WHO EXTENDED THE INVITATION WEARING A GUN?

THE ONLY THING WE KNOW IS THAT, WHOEVER ORDERED THE DRINKS, HITLER WOULD SEEM TO HAVE PAID FOR THEM THUS FAR. HE HAS THROWN THE PARTY.

THE QUESTION OF WHO MADE THE FIRST MOVE ISN'T TRIVIAL. IF WE COULD LEARN WHETHER BY ANY ODD CHANCE COMPULSION WAS USED BY EITHER SIDE TO CREATE THE RUSSO-GERMAN ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT WHICH PRECEDED THE PARTITION OF POLAND, THEN WE COULD MAKE A MUCH BETTER GUESS AS TO WHO (IF ANYBODY) WILL WIN THE WAR. IT CERTAINLY WOULD BE EASIER TO SEE WHERE GERMANY IS GOING TO WIND UP.

IN ANY EVENT, THE BIG WINNER UP TO THIS POINT IS STALIN.

APROPOS OF THIS, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE IN ROME SAID THE OTHER DAY THAT ITALY WOULD SEEK TO LIMIT THE WAR BY EVERY POSSIBLE MEANS, WHILE WATCHING FOR A PRACTICABLE OPPORTUNITY TO PROMOTE PEACE. THIS POLICY, IT WAS SAID, WAS BASED ON THE CONVICTION THAT IN A PROLONGED WAR THE MOST LIKELY WINNER WOULD BE BOLSHEVISM.

THAT IS PRETTY STRONG MUSTARD, COMING AS IT DOES FROM THE SOUTHERN PARTNER IN THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS.

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THIS IDEA ISN'T UNIQUE TO ROME BY ANY MEANS. MANY OBSERVERS HAVE BEEN EXPRESSING THE BELIEF THAT STALIN HAS AT LEAST TEMPORARILY GAINED A BIG ADVANTAGE IN THE RUSSO-GERMAN HORSE-DEAL.

THEY FIGURE THAT HE WILL USE HIS GREATLY STRENGTHENED POSITION NOT ONLY TO EXTEND SOVIET INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS, BUT TO PLAY GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AGAINST EACH OTHER TO THE ULTIMATE DISCOMFIT OF BOTH SIDES AND THE VAST GAIN OF THE SOVIET UNION.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS HIGHLY INTERESTING TO NOTE THE TRADE AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. WHETHER THIS IN ANY WAY SUPPORTS THE IDEA THAT MOSCOW IS PLAYING BOTH ENDS AGAINST THE MIDDLE REMAINS TO BE SEEN. CERTAINLY IT IS CLEAR THAT THE SOVIET IS DOING BUSINESS WITH BOTH SIDES, AS IS ITS UNDOUBTED PREROGATIVE.

THE ASSUMPTION IS WIDESPREAD THAT STALIN DESIRES TO PREVENT EITHER GERMANY OR THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD FROM ESTABLISHING DOMINATION IN EUROPE. HE MAY RESERVE THAT ROLE FOR RUSSIA, OR IN ANY EVENT DESIRE TO OPEN THE WAY FOR EXPANSION OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN WESTERN EUROPE.

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WITH THIS AS AN OBJECTIVE, SAY MANY OF THE PROPHETS, MOSCOW WILL GIVE GERMANY AND PERHAPS THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES SUFFICIENT SUPPORT TO KEEP THE WAR-BALL ROLLING UNTIL BOTH SIDES ARE EXHAUSTED. THAT IN THEORY WOULD LEAVE RUSSIA IN AN ENVIABLE POSITION OF STRENGTH AND PREPARED TO GLEAN ANY PROFIT WHICH MIGHT GROW OUT OF THE CONFLICT.

AS REGARDS THE UNDERLYING FEELING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY--SO HOSTILE TO EACH OTHER UNTIL RECENTLY--THE CONSENSUS OF EUROPE, OUTSIDE OF THOSE TWO COUNTRIES, WOULD APPEAR TO FAVOR THE IDEA THAT THERE STILL IS NO LOVE LOST BETWEEN THEM DESPITE OUTWARD APPEARANCES. MANY OBSERVERS LOOK FOR A DECISIVE SHOWDOWN BETWEEN

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THEM ULTIMATELY, POSSIBLY AT THE END OF THE WAR, THE TREND OF WHICH MOSCOW WILL BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE GREATLY, IF PRESENT SIGNS READ TRUE.
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BRITISH SINK THREE U-BOATS IN DAY

REICH CONSULTS RUSSIA AND ITALY

FRIDAY, 13TH, 'UNLUCKY' DAY FOR U-BOATS, SAYS ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE

London Disputes Right Of Pan-American Conference To Establish Neutral Zone At Sea. Awaits War "In Confidence"

30.24 Robert Burnett OCT 14 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—Britain announced the sinking of three German submarines today as further proof that the undersea menace has been checked and declared that her armies in France "await attack in complete confidence—ready for anything."

The Admiralty also took exception to the American nations' rights to establish a safety zone around the Americas within which belligerent action would be forbidden. Whether this would be respected remained for the belligerents to decide, the Admiralty said.

Friday The 13th "Unlucky"

"Friday the thirteenth of October has proved an unlucky day for the U-boats," said the terse Admiralty communique, adding only that "the hunting craft were able to rescue some survivors." Further details of the sinkings or the rescues were not given.

Today's announcement was the first definite figure given on the submarine warfare since Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told Parliament September 26 that "six or seven" submarines at a conservative estimate had been destroyed.

Had Some "Fruitful" Days

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told Parliament six days later that "since then we have had some fruitful and hopeful days," but when asked by a member of the House of Commons yesterday for figures he replied "that is a speculative account."

Churchill on September 26 estimated at least one-tenth of the German undersea fleet had been destroyed and confidently added Britain hoped to triple her hunting forces by the end of October.

Claims "First Round"

Britain claimed the "first round of the war" against Germany with the successful transportation of the British Expeditionary Force of 158,000 men to France and declared "we await attack in complete confidence."

The declaration came from a towering, wise-cracking staff general whom the War Office produced as a spokesman. He was introduced at a crowded press conference in the map-hung War Office by Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary. The officer remained anonymous outside the conference.

Hore-Belisha asserted the successful mass movement of British troops to France was lauded by a Frenchman as "the greatest military feat since Trafalgar and the first victory we have had in the war."

Up To Belligerents

The Admiralty took notice of the Pan-American neutrality zone around the Americas by asserting that it must be for belligerents "to decide whether or not to accept restrictions which would limit their enjoyment of certain well-established rights."

Reports of the action regarding the neutral zone taken at the Panama conference of twenty-one American republics were said by Admiralty spokesmen to be "unofficial."

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Dispatched October 4

The "declaration of Panama," establishing a neutral zone at sea around the Americas, was dispatched officially October 4 to France, England and Germany.

An Admiralty statement said:

"It is understood the zone is in no way intended as an extension of territorial waters, but belligerents are to be invited to accept the limitation of their operations. . . . This is clearly the wisest way of proceeding, since while belligerents and, particularly, the Allies, may be anxious to assist all neutral countries in keeping war from the proximity of their coasts, it must be for them to decide whether or not to accept restrictions which would limit their enjoyment of certain well-established rights."

The Council for Action of Peace and Reconstruction, a liberal group headed by David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, criticized Prime Minister Chamberlain's rejection of Nazi peace overatures.

The council said Chamberlain's address to the House of Commons yesterday was "quite inadequate," and demanded that the Government display "willingness to negotiate a settlement."

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The complaint was in contrast to general praise for Chamberlain's stand.

The military spokesman hinted that Britain and France intend to sit tight and let Germany start the big offensive if one is to be launched this winter.

Late For Attack

"It is very late now for an attack," he said. "The weather is against the movement of big masses of troops, and any day the weather may make impossible the low-flying bombing attacks Germany used so successfully in Poland. If an attack comes now it will mean that Hitler doesn't dare wait until spring. But we can wait, and the weather is in our favor."

It was brought out also that Britain is concentrating on a carefully trained army of "rather young men—active-minded men"; that the first conscripts called up July 15 have "trained more quickly than we thought possible," and that troops are still moving to France in "small streams."

Russia Rules Baltic

With reference to Russia's moves in the Baltic the military spokesman asserted: "We have never penetrated the Baltic, that was Germany's sphere. Now the Baltic is dominated by Russia. We do regard the Mediterranean as our sphere, however, and we have not been threatened there." He said "guerrilla fighting" in Poland was predicted.

The general conducted his conference in give and take fashion, turning embarrassing questions into laughs.

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Correspondents inquired the position of the British Expeditionary forces in France. The expert grinned, "Hitler would like to know."

To Enlist Volunteers

Hore-Belisha told the same conference that foreign volunteers resident in the United Kingdom would be taken into the main British army along with British subjects as their age groups are called into the conscript militia.

He said there would be no separate legions as in France.

"We have only one British army," he added, "and there will be no distinction of any kind."

FAILURE TO STATE WAR AIMS SCORED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Prime Minister's Rebuff of German Peace Bid Is Called Inadequate.

LONDON, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—A dissident Liberal group headed by David Lloyd George today criticized Prime Minister Chamberlain's answer to Nazi peace overtures and demanded that the Government define its war aims and indicate a willingness to negotiate a war settlement.

The Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction termed Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons yesterday "quite inadequate," in that it did not state Great Britain's war aims nor mention the "far reaching consequences" of Russia's intervention.

The criticism of the council headed by Britain's world war Prime Minister stood almost alone amid a chorus of praise for Mr. Chamberlain's firm rejection of peace on Hitler's terms in the newspapers and by individual commentators.

Informed Britons said that they believed that the speech finally had convinced Germany that France and Britain were determined to fight to the bitter end, but the Council of Action asked the Government "to state its willingness" to negotiate a peace.

After a private meeting, originally scheduled to be open to reporters, the Council announced:

"The Council of Action, while welcoming the fact that the Prime Minister's statement does not finally close the door for peace negotiations, regards the statement as quite inadequate, alike as a statement of Britain's war aims and failing to contain any reference to the far-reaching consequences of the intervention of the U. S. S. R. (Soviet Russia).

"While agreeing to the full that no peace which recognizes and acquiesces in the results of aggression and no peace which does not give real security to the world can meet the needs of the situation, it nevertheless calls upon the Government to propose for the consideration of the House of Commons and the country a fuller and more precise statement of the aims it desires to achieve and to state its willingness to submit these aims to a conference of belligerents and neutrals for the purpose of negotiating an enduring peace."

Precisely how, if at all, Lloyd George and the council mean to press their views was not known. Meanwhile, competent British authorities regarded the reaction to Mr. Chamberlain's speech so favorably that they let it be known that the Prime Minister felt that he need not re-enforce his views with a proposed week end broadcast to the Empire.

Observers said that the political following of the Council of Action was relatively small, though the World War Prime Minister asserted that he had received thousands of favorable letters after his speech in the House. The House of Commons reconvenes on Tuesday and there probably will be open debate on Wednesday, after a war report by Mr. Chamberlain which will allow Lloyd George to continue his peace moves.

When Lloyd George on Oct. 3 first urged on the House of Commons the advantages of a general European settlement, he was vigorously attacked. Sir John Morrison-Jones, representing a neighboring Welsh constituency, said the statesman did not even represent Welsh feeling, and defied him to repeat his views in Wales.

The man in the street felt that following the Prime Minister's rejection of Hitler's peace terms, the only doors left open were those leading to air-raid shelters. British diplomacy appeared to observers to be centered on placing responsibility for continuation of the war on the German government.

CHARGES BRITAIN WOULD WIPE OUT GERMAN PEOPLE

Press Chief Says America Can Stop Annihilation by Refusing Aid to London

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Germany today called the possibility of United States mediation the last chance hope of saving Europe from "the most gruesome bloodbath in history."

This was the view of Adolf Hitler, given by Otto Dietrich, German press chief, after he and the Fuehrer had for three hours studied Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in Commons yesterday rejecting Germany's peace proposals.

Meanwhile a government press release took the stand that Chamberlain's speech means "war against the German people, war against the German Reich unto annihilation."

Dietrich declared that Chamberlain had shattered all hopes of an armistice and indicated that Germany was prepared to unleash her full might against Great Britain and France unless the United States brought the Allies and Germany together at a conference table.

[In Washington it was indicated that the United States would want the advance assent of Britain and France before acting on any such proposal.]

Thus, indirectly, Adolf Hitler asked President Roosevelt to intervene and indicated there still might be a lull on the Western Front if there were any sign Mr. Roosevelt might comply.

Only the withheld order of the Fuehrer, it was indicated, kept the war in the West from becoming a fight to the finish.

Informed sources said his conference with his general staff last night after reading Chamberlain's speech meant he had come to the end of his effort to halt the war.

The official press release on Chamberlain's speech follows:

"Chamberlain's speech is an unheard of insult to Germany. Indulging in unbelievably insolent aspersions on the German Reich and its policy, Chamberlain in his speech rejected the hand of peace outstretched to him by the Fuehrer.

"Clique Desired War."

"Chamberlain evidently did not want to understand the Fuehrer's great action, springing from his consciousness of responsibility.

"While Germany wants peace, while the Fuehrer made constructive proposals for building up a peaceful, secure Europe, Chamberlain and his clique desired war.

"In his speech he did not represent the cause of the people, but the cause of a small clique which sees its task in war. This (yesterday) afternoon Chamberlain not only before the lower house (Commons), but before the entire world, rejected Germany's hand of peace and thereby gave an answer to the appeal which the Fuehrer made in his speech Oct. 6, when he said:

"'May those peoples and their leaders now speak up who are of a similar mind, and may those reject my hand who believe they must see war as a better solution.

"Chamberlain and his followers have decided in favor of the latter.

No Longer Any Doubt.

"After this speech by the English Prime Minister there can no longer exist any doubt among the German people that no matter what we do, what we say, what we offer, Chamberlain and the war inciters of great Britain are determined—at the same time that they utter hypocritical phrases—to annihilate the German people.

"Chamberlain's speech reveals the real meaning of England's war aims, and this meaning is: War against the German people, war against the German Reich unto annihilation. The speech of the English Premier is built upon lies and climaxed in a lie.

"And while charging German policy with breaking (Germany's) word, he forgets that the world knows that England's world empire is built solely on force and lie. England's wanted the war. To be sure, the English Prime Minister rejected all attempts in recent times to bring about peace.

"Although he knows better, he claims that, for instance, Germany declined Mussolini's offer of mediation. It is certain that after France accepted it, it was England which brought Mussolini's broad-minded action of mediation to a fall and thereby incited the French people into the most senseless war of all times.

Warns Not from Weakness.

"After Chamberlain's speech the German people know what its enmies want. From the experience of Versailles the German people know what England's will to annihilation can do and it therefore knows the path it must trod in order to foil this will of its enemies."

Dietrich emphasized that Germany was warning the world not from weakness, but in full awareness of her strength.

He stressed the support of Soviet Russia and declared Italy was willing to fight or stay neutral as Germany's best interests might demand.

Other prominent Nazis left the clear implication that the German air force might be loosed against British ships and coastal points, with as many as 800 bombers flying in waves.

Air activity at sea was expected to be the first evidence of full-scale war because of the Nazis' determination to try to break Britain's blockade.

High official sources appeared convinced that Great Britain never would have embarked on war with Germany had she not relied on United States aid.

U. S. Most Formidable.

Dietrich briefly developed how, as he saw it, Britain always had other nations do her fighting. In this struggle, he said, it was Poland who first bore the brunt of Britain's battle, then France.

But most formidable loomed the United States, he said, and if the United States made Britain understand she must come to the green table to talk things over with Germany she would change her "insolent" tone.

"An insolent reply," was Dietrich's description of Chamberlain's speech.

The Fuehrer summoned his general staff in preparation for the "war in earnest" after examining the speech, then called in the press chiefs to pass his views to the foreign correspondents.

It was Dietrich who gave the picture of the "most gruesome bloodbath in history" if further parleys prove impossible and German arms must speak.

He declared that every German was enraged that Chamberlain had nowhere indicated a willingness to sit down and talk things over.

Dietrich charged that the British Prime Minister's speech showed a determination to annihilate the German people. But, he declared, the German people will be welded more closely than ever by it and "let's see who will be annihilated."

Dietrich implied that Germany had some surprises in store.

Comparing this conflict with 1914, he said Germany then had to fight on two fronts, but now could center all her attention on one. High Nazis at the press conference called Germany's power in the air her ace.

It was said that consultations with Josef Stalin and Italian Premier Mussolini would be held immediately to determine what aid, if any, Germany might expect. Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov was said to be expected in Berlin this month, when, Nazi sources said, the question of direct Russian military aid would be raised.

Earlier, authorized Nazis said Germany was through with Chamberlain and Premier Daladier, but still was waiting for a neutral response to Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of last Friday.

Any such action by neutral nations—they said the United States was the only one powerful enough to do something effective—must come from them, however, and not as a result of any diplomatic action or request by Germany, they reported.

(In Washington, the lack of a formal request for mediation was seen as one of the obstacles to any possible effort by the United States Government to bring peace.)

These interpretations of Germany's position were made after two developments:

Dr. Otto Dietrich, Germany's press chief and one of Hitler's closest advisers, told foreign correspondents he thought only the United States could intervene to prevent the most gruesome bloodbath in history.

An official press release on Chamberlain's speech yesterday said the Briton had "rejected the hand of peace stretched out to him by the Fuehrer" and Britain's war aims meant "war against the German people, war against the German Reich unto annihilation."

It was pointed out authoritatively that Germany, through Dr. Dietrich and others, once more had warned what would be in store for the world if Great Britain was not brought to the conference table.

NAZIS CONSULT SOVIET, ITALY ON BRITISH 'NO'

Next Move Expected to Follow Talks by Envoys

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP).—Informed quarters reported tonight that Germany was exchanging views with Soviet Russia and Italy through her Ambassadors, following Prime Minister Chamberlain's rejection of Adolf Hitler's peace proposals.

It was indicated Germany's next major war move would be taken after these consultations.

Hitler Consults Aides.

REAL WAR

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 13—The German Government took the stand today that British Prime Minister Chamberlain's rejection of Adolf Hitler's peace overtures means "war against the German people, war against the German Reich unto annihilation."

This statement was issued in the form of an official press release on Chamberlain's speech to the House of Commons yesterday. It was handed to foreign correspondents during the daily press conference.

"An Unheard-Of Insult"

It read as follows:

"Chamberlain's speech is an unheard of insult to Germany. Indulging in unbelievably insolent aspersions on the German Reich and its policy, Chamberlain in his speech rejected the hand of peace outstretched to him by the Führer.

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"While Germany wants peace, while the Führer made constructive proposals for building up a peaceful, secure Europe, Chamberlain and his

clique desired war.

"Didn't Represent People"

"In his speech, he did not represent the cause of the people but the cause of a small clique which sees its task in war. This (yesterday) afternoon, Chamberlain not only before the lower house (Commons), but before the entire world, rejected Germany's hand of peace and thereby gave an answer to the appeal which the Führer made in his speech October 6 when he said:

" 'May those peoples and their leaders now speak up who are of a similar mind and may those reject my hand who believe they must see war as a better solution.'

"Chamberlain and his followers have decided in favor of the latter.

"Out To Annihilate Us"

"After this speech by the English Prime Minister, there can no longer exist any doubt among the German people that, no matter what we do, what we say, what we offer, Chamberlain and the war inciters of Great Britain are determined—at the same time that they utter hypocritical phrases—to annihilate the German people.

"Chamberlain's speech reveals the real meaning of England's war aims, and this meaning is: War against the German people, war against the German Reich unto annihilation. The speech of the English Premier is built upon lies and climaxed in a lie.

"And, while charging German policy with breaking (Germany's) word; he forgets that the world knows that England's world empire is built solely on force and lie. England wanted the war. To be sure, the English Prime Minister rejected all attempts in recent times to bring about peace.

"Most Senseless War"

"Although he knows better, he claims that, for instance, Germany declined Mussolini's offer of mediation. It is certain that after France accepted it, it was England which brought Mussolini's broad-minded action of mediation to a fall and thereby incited the French people into the most senseless war of all times.

"After Chamberlain's speech, the German people knows what its enemies want. From the experience of Versailles the German people knows what England's will to annihilation can do, and it therefore knows the path it must tread in order to foil this will of its enemies."

Minister Chamberlain finally had convinced Germany that if necessary Britain would fight to the bitter end.

There was no immediate reaction to a German statement to the foreign press in which Adolf Hitler was represented as inviting President Roosevelt to urge Britain to enter a peace conference with Germany. Britons said they were not reacting to every Berlin statement.

The Plain Man's View

The man in the street felt that following Chamberlain's rejecion of Hitler's peace terms yesterday, the only doors left open were those leading to air-raid shelters.

Chamberlain made ready to follow up his fighting speech with a broadcast to the empire, possibly tomorrow night. It was stated authoritatively that this plan was only tentative since it was believed Chamberlain's words were so well received that immediate amplification or a general statement might be unnecessary. If made, however, the broadcast is expected to hammer the point Chamberlain stressed yesterday, that "it is for Germany to make her choice."

Centering On Nazi Guilt

British diplomacy today appeared to be centered on placing responsibility for continuation of the war on the German Government.

The press unanimously approved Chamberlain's declaration that "acts—not words alone—must be forthcoming" from the Nazis before Britain and France would lay down their arms.

"Nazi Illusions Ruined"

Indorsing Chamberlain's reply to Hitler as "emphatic and unambiguous," the *Daily Telegraph* said:

"Before the war a conviction prevailed in high Nazi circles that whatever happened Britain would not fight. That illusion has now become untenable; but it has been succeeded by another illusion—that this country would be ready to snatch at the first excuse for laying down its arms and abandoning the cause which it has espoused . . . . That second illusion must now be abandoned like the first."

"Way Open For Genuine Offer"

The *Times* commented that the House of Commons "received the Prime Minister's speech with a unanimous approval reflecting the unity of the nation."

Saying Chamberlain "was careful to leave the way open for genuine offer," the *Times* said he was compelled to give, or repeat, a warning. There can no longer be any possibility of coming to terms unless the security for their fulfillment by Germany is something much better than Hitler's word."

"Can't Take Hitler's Word"

The *Daily Mail* spoke in a similar vein:

"If Germany wants to talk we shall listen, provided we do not have to accept the word of Hitler."

The Laborite *Daily Herald* said: "Britain will not accept an armistice that leaves Hitler still grasping the fruits of aggression."

The *Daily Express* declared, "No spurious proposals for an uneasy armistice, no glib promises from perjured lips, will deflect or move us from" a fight to the finish. This paper demanded "ten guns for every German gun, ten shells for every German shell, ten planes for every German plane, ten tanks for every German tank."

David Lloyd George today revised his plans for publicizing his views on the cultivation of a general European settlement. He had intended to invite newspapermen to hear him expound his position today before the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, of which he is president. Instead, he decided to meet with this group privately and issue a statement later.

—UNITY IN BRITAIN—

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—Informed Britons today voiced the belief that Prime Minister Chamberlain's reply to Hitler had united the British people behind the government's war policy as never before.

Chamberlain's speech, they said, had left no room for doubt that Britain was fighting for the preservation of her very existence as a free nation.

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anxious to assist all neutral countries in keeping war from the proximity of their coasts, it must be for them to decide whether or not to accept restrictions which would limit their enjoyment of certain well-established rights.

Neutral States are entitled and bound to demand that belligerents shall abstain from hostilities in their territorial waters and it is not a hostile act if a neutral repels, even by force, an attack upon his neutrality. During the great war Norway, Sweden, Spain and Holland forbade belligerent submarines to enter their territorial waters except in case of distress.

In olden times many extravagant claims were put forward by the various nations as to the limit of their territorial waters, but since those days such claims have been drastically modified and it is now generally recognized that no country can properly claim jurisdiction over large areas of ocean nor the right to control or exclude the movements of foreign ships on the high seas. This applies equally to belligerent operations, though a belligerent can of course restrict his operations of his own free will if he so wishes.

Since the great war the importance of the limit of territorial of jurisdiction and sovereignty arise careful reference must be made to any agreements applicable to the particular case. The width of the general belt of territorial waters is now widely accepted as being three miles. Great Britain in common with many other countries has long refused to recognize claims to a territorial belt of great width.

BRITISH SHIP TORPEDOED, 36 RESCUED

U. S. Liner President Harding Saves Crew Of Doomed Freighter

Finds Big French Tanker

No trace of the crew could be found.

Its master, Capt. Robert Andarde, had made his will and sent it with other valuable papers to a sister in New York before the ship left Corpus Christi, Texas, September 17, with 160,000 barrels of casinghead gasoline blended with crude oil, a highly inflammable liquid. An oil expert said the liquid usually sold for $1.55 per barrel.

The Emile Miguet was equipped to carry four 6-inch guns in turrets fore and aft, but her Texas agents say she carried "only a couple of machine guns to satisfy the crew."

Built Two Years Ago

She was built two years ago at Dunkirk and was owned by the Compagnie Des Petroles, of Havre. She was 546 feet long and her tonnage exceeded by 534 that of the Athenia, the British liner sunk on the first day of the European conflict.

Although it missed the crew of the Emile Miguet, the President Harding, by strange coincidence, came upon and picked up the crew of thirty-six from the Heronspool—a chance rescue as the Harding had received no S O S from the British ship. The 5,202-ton Heronspool, the British Admiralty said, was sunk by a German submarine.

Captain Roberts sent the following message to the United States Lines in New York:

"At 2.10 P. M. (New York time) Thursday responded to S O S from French tanker Emile Miguet in latitude 50.08 north, longitude 14 west. At 1.50 A. M. sighted and rescued crew of thirty-six in boat from British steamer Heronspool. None missing. Reach Emile Miguet afire. No sign of crew. Proceeded at 3.37 A. M."

The Harding left Le Verdon October 11 for New York with 597 passengers aboard.

Sixty-Eight Ships In All Lost

The two merchant sinkings sent the known total of ships lost to sixty-eight vessels having a gross tonnage of 286,406. The Heronspool was England's thirty-fourth known loss and the Emile Miguet was the third for France. Germany, with most of her merchant fleet idle at home or in neutral harbors, has suffered only nine known losses. At least 773 lives have been lost at sea.

In elaborating on its belief the Emile Miguet crew was lost, the United States Lines said it was customary for ships making a rescue to inform other vessels proceeding to the scene.

Other marine sources said, however, the crew might have been rescued by a British ship which remained silent for fear of giving its position to enemy U-boats.

Marine circles theorized the French boat was sunk without warning because of her arms equipment. They expressed belief the same sub sank both vessels.

Admiralty Sees 'Safety Belt' Up To Belligerents

Warring Nations, It Is Said, Will Decide Limits of American Neutral Zone

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—British Admiralty spokesmen, commenting on the Pan-American "neutral zone," declared today that it was up to belligerents to decide "whether or not to accept restrictions which would limit their enjoyment of certain well established rights."

The Admiralty spokesmen termed the reports of the action taken by the United States and Latin-American countries at the Panama conference as "unofficial," but the following formal statement was issued:

"Several unofficial reports have been received recently of the important decisions reached at the Panama Conference of the Republics of America. These reports are to the effect that a neutral or safety zone of variously stated depth from the coast is to be established.

"It is understood that the zone is in no way intended as an extension of territorial waters, but belligerents are to be invited to accept the limitation of their operations which would be involved by the scheme. This is clearly the wisest way of proceeding, since while belligerents, and particularly the allies, may be anxious to assist all neutral countries in keeping war from the proximity of their coasts, it must be for them to decide whether or not to accept restrictions which would limit their enjoyment of certain well established rights.

"Neutral states are entitled and bound to demand that belligerents shall abstain from hostilities in their territorial waters, and it is not a hostile act if a neutral repels even by force an attack upon his neutrality. During the Great War, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Holland forbade belligerent submarines to enter their territorial waters except in case of distress.

"In olden times, many extravagant claims were put forward by the various nations as to the limit of their territorial waters, but since those days such claims have been drastically modified, and it is now generally recognized that no country can properly claim jurisdiction

THE DAILY MAIL SAID "MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DIRECT EXPOSITION TO AMERICA OF BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY MAY BE THE BEGINNING OF A SERIES OF TRANS-ATLANTIC BROADCASTS BY LEADING BRITISH MINISTERS."

British on Neutral Zone

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13—Following is the text of the British Admiralty statement issued today in commenting on the establishment of a neutral zone at sea by the United States and Latin-American countries at the recent Panama conference:

Several unofficial reports have been received recently of the important decisions reached at the Panama conference of the republics of America. These reports are to the effect that a neutral or safety zone of variously stated depth from the coast is to be established.

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Neutral States are entitled and bound to demand that belligerents shall abstain from hostilities in their territorial waters and it is not a hostile act if a neutral repels, even by force, an attack upon his neutrality. During the great war Norway, Sweden, Spain and Holland forbade belligerent submarines to enter their territorial waters except in case of distress.

In olden times many extravagant claims were put forward by the various nations as to the limit of their territorial waters, but since those days such claims have been drastically modified and it is now generally recognized that no country can properly claim jurisdiction over large areas of ocean nor the right to control or exclude the movements of foreign ships on the high seas. This applies equally to belligerent operations, though a belligerent can of course restrict his operations of his own free will if he so wishes.

Since the great war the importance of the limit of territorial waters has been brought to the notice of the public in several ways, among others by reason of the national Prohibition Act of America. Resulting from discussions with Great Britain an agreement was reached in Washington in 1924 whereby the United States was given a right to board and examine any British vessel suspected of being engaged in liquor smuggling at a distance from the coast that could be traversed by that vessel in one hour.

By the same agreement Great Britain and America declared that it was their firm intention to uphold the principle that three marine miles extending from the coast line outward and measured from low-water mark should constitute the proper limits of territorial waters. Similar agreements were subsequently entered into by America with Germany and Sweden.

Certain bays, straits and canals have from time to time been the subject of special international agreement, so that when questions

Destroyed By Fire, Nobody Aboard

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 13—Britain's claim of sinking three U-boats, the torpedoing of the British freighter Heronspool and the destruction of the huge French oil tanker Emile Miguet, the largest merchant vessel lost so far in the war, indicated tonight that sea hostilities have been renewed in earnest.

The Emile Miguet, whose 14,115 gross tons made her one of the largest tankers in the world, was destroyed off the Irish coast, the United States Lines' President Harding wirelessed to New York.

The fate of her crew of forty was not definitely known, but United States Lines officials said they feared all had perished.

S O S Sent Out

The Harding's captain, James E. Roberts, reported the tanker sent an S O S yesterday at 2.10 P. M. When he reached the scene some eleven hours later, the vessel was in flames.

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"Certain bays, straits and canals have from time to time been the subject of special international agreement, so that when questions of jurisdiction and sovereignty arise, careful reference must be made to any agreements applicable to the particular case. The width of the general belt or territorial waters is now widely accepted as being three miles. Great Britain, in common with many other countries, has long refused to recognize claims to a territorial belt of great width."

British Air Casualties To Date Are Set at 140

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A new casualty list issued tonight raised the losses of the Royal Air Force since the start of the war to sixty killed or fatally wounded, seventy-one missing and nine wounded. Tonight's list named twenty-five killed and fifteen missing on recent dates.

Limited Liberty Granted Von Rintelen In England

Restrictions Made German World War Captain Who Now Offers To Aid Britain

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Liberty of movement in England, but certain restrictions was granted today to Capt. Franz von Rintleen, who directed German espionage in the United States at the start of the World War and later served four years in a United States prison for sabotaging munitions ships.

Von Rintelen told an Aliens Court he was anti-Nazi and offered Britain "all my experience, energy and capabilities in the ensuing struggle for the defense of her liberties."

He was accompanied into court by Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, who was responsible for his capture off Ramsgate on August 13, 1915. Returned to the United States after his capture, von Rintelen was tried and convicted on a sabotage charge. He was released from prison late in 1920.

QUEEN VIEWS MERCY TRAINS

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth today inspected another fleet of newly built hospital trains that are being held in readiness to take persons wounded in possible air raids to rural base hospitals.

3 Busloads of Children Are Missing in England

70 Youngsters 3 Weeks on Way to Haven in Country

EYE, England, Oct. 13 (AP).—Three bus loads of children who left their homes three weeks ago to be billeted here for safety in case of air raids have failed to arrive.

Gathered from Dagenham and other towns in Essex, they were seen off in their buses from Lowestoft. A search of the countryside has failed to locate them.

Perplexed billeting officers said they had heard a rumor that some of the seventy children wound up in the middle of Norfolk.

Blackout Rail Tragedy

London, Oct. 13 (AP)—Three persons were known dead and a number were feared trapped in wreckage tonight when the second section of the Scots Express crashed into the first section at Bletchley, forty-five miles northwest of London, during a blackout.

Blackout restrictions were lifted in the area of the wreck.

The Akwapim Give 3 Hoots for Hitler

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Omanhene of Akwapim, chief of an African Gold Coast tribe, has announced a judgment of "three hootings" against Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, the Ministry of Information said today.

A Ministry communique stated: "After the Omanhene had stated the case of Great Britain and Germany, all the linguists rose up and went into consultation, and on their return the chief linguist gave judgment — three cheers for the King and three hootings against Hitler, whose case was bad."

60 cents for each baby.

One major problem arose two after the dispersal. The Governme lacking powers to compel people to stay where they had been put, broadcast appeals against the return to the cities. But homesick mothers and children poured back to the familiar signs and faces anyway.

In the villages pathetic knots of women gathered at street corners, straining for glimpse or sound of city life. Children wailed in their sleep because it was "too quiet." Wistful mothers sat in the dark—for village like city, is plunged into a nightly blackout—and longed for hus-

"Wot? No Fish-And-Chip Shop?" Is British Wail

Evacuation Of Children, Mothers And Old People From Crowded Centers Brings Unusual Situation—Many Return

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 13—England uprooted 1,500,000 crying babies, weeping mothers, scared youngsters and bewildered old folk from city homes and moved them to the country without much fuss just before the war began.

Now the headaches are starting.

"Hi cawn't hunderstand their blinkin' langwidge."

"Wot? No fish-and-chips shops?"

"Coo blimey! The pub's a mile away?"

Those are some of the complaints from "expatriates."

From the country folk on whom these temporary exiles have been billeted come exasperated cries that their enforced guests are "verminous," that they're damaging property and that they cost too much.

Almost all the kids from the East End of London, the warrens of the Liverpool docks and the mill districts of Manchester are having a wonderful time and are gaining tremendous physical benefits; that is the bright side of the picture.

On the other side are the immense sociological and physical problems created by breaking up families and moving women and children who had lived their whole lives amid the smoke of factories and the rumble of trucks to the strange hush of villages that might have been transplanted from a Tudor picture book.

Some In Stately Homes

Some of these people are being cared for in stately houses, others in humble cottages. The Government pays $2 a week for food and lodging for each school child; $1 for each mother, a bands, movies and the friendly warmth of corner "pubs."

Tongues Twisted

A room in somebody else's house, or a straw mattress on the floor, isn't fun, and it's hard when your Cockney tongue can't speak the strange Lancashire or South country accent of your hardworking hostess, or you don't like her kind of food, or her way of cooking it.

The Government promised to pay for damage to property. But the Government was stumped by stories like that of the mother who wailed: "I wished I'd never brought the little 'uns here; I'd almost rather have them bombed than bathe!"

Many authorities think conditions will improve when communal ways of living can be provided. The Government has empowered local authorities to take over empty houses and has suggested establishing day nurseries. It is urging rapid reopening of country schools, even if children have to attend in shifts and has suggested activities be organized to relieve householders of responsibility for children "from breakfast to teatime."

Back home, the lot of father is depressing. He must eat his own badly cooked meals, keep his clothes mended, sit in darkened silent rooms at night.

Some have suggested communal kitchens for these fathers. But they will have to take their turn—there are more urgent things just now.

THE FIGHTING

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 13—The German high command announced today that French forces had dynamited Rhine river bridges at Wintersdorf, Breisach and Neuenburg.

A communique said the bridges, leading [illegible] Alsace sector into southern Germany, were blown up yesterday.

Otherwise, there was little war activity in the west, while in the east, German troop movements toward the new German-Soviet Russian border in partition Poland were reported nearing completion.

Consults Russia and Italy

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP).—Germany was reported tonight to have begun consultations with Soviet Russia and Italy as a preliminary to her next major move.

Consultation with Moscow over the situation created by Chamberlain's rejection of Hitler's peace offer is based on the Sept. 28 agreement. This said that should [illegible] efforts of the German and Russian governments fail to bring peace, "the fact would thereby be established that England and France will be responsible for continuation of the war, in which case the governments of Germany and the U. S. S. R. will consult each other as to necessary measures."

As for Italy, Dienst aus Deutschland, informed news commentary, said "Undoubtedly the last German-Italian conference in Berlin took into consideration the possibility of an unfavorable development."

Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano conferred on Oct. 2-3 in Berlin with Hitler and his Foreign Minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, on the German government's invitation. Italy and Germany have a military alliance.

Foreign reaction to Chamberlain's speech was presented to the German people through the press tonight as a straightforward recognition of Britain's intention to prosecute the war against Germany.

The semi-official "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" said: "Even before it was known in America, Russia, Japan and Italy that Germany had shown up Chamberlain, public opinion in these countries on its own accord was unanimous that England had rejected the Fuehrer's peace proposal. This impression was especially noteworthy in Washington, where the British war declaration on Germany was understood without any illusions."

The press in general told German readers that Chamberlain's speech was "a big disappointment everywhere." Some headlines read: "England Wants War."

The official statement released to the press was bitter. It said:

"Chamberlain's speech is an unheard-of insult to Germany. Indulging in unbelievably insolent aspersions on the German Reich and its policy, Chamberlain in his speech rejected the hand of peace outstretched by [illegible] Fuehrer.

"While Germany wants peace, while the Fuehrer made constructive proposals for building up a peaceful, secure Europe, Chamberlain and his clique desired war.

"In his speech, he did not represent the cause of the people, but the cause of a small clique which sees its task in war. This (Thursday) afternoon, Chamberlain not only before the lower house (Commons), but before the entire world, rejected Germany's hand of peace and thereby gave an answer to the appeal which the Fuehrer made in his speech Oct. 6 when he said:

"'May those peoples and their leaders now speak up who are of a similar mind, and may those reject my hand who believe they must see war as a better solution.'

"Chamberlain and his followers have decided in favor of the latter.

SUDDEN NAZI HALT

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 13—German patrols were reported today to have suddenly abandoned attacks in which they had failed in five days to capture any French prisoners.

Military advices said the French Army was keeping a sharp watch, wondering why on "a magnificently clear night" the front was calm except in the Warndt Forest region where, a communique said, small enemy patrols were repulsed.

The reported halt in the German raids was ascribed to the possibility that they were too costly.

LEBRUN EMPHASIS

Paris, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Albert Lebrun today gave added emphasis to Premier Daladier's speech Tuesday rejecting peace on Adolf Hitler's terms.

The President thanked the Premier for "expressing so clearly and firmly the unanimous feeling and will of the French nation" at a cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace where Daladier spoke at length on the diplomatic and military situation.

PARIS ANXIETY OVER FINNS

Paris, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Finnish-Russian tension caused anxiety here despite the expressed conviction of observers that Germany was [illegible] easy over expanding Russian power in the Baltic.

A Russian move against Finland was considered highly possible. French sources said that would mean widespread political repercussions, not only in the Scandinavian states, but, perhaps, as far south as Turkey.

Peggy Schulze And Refugee of Poland to Wed

Biddle's Stepdaughter Met Prince Alexander While Attending Warsaw School

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Miss Margaret (Peggy) Schulze, stepdaughter of the American Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle jr., will be married to Prince Alexander Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfurst, a naturalized Pole, tomorrow at the American Embassy at Paris.

Miss Schulze, eighteen-year-old granddaughter of Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, of 29 Avenue George V, Paris; New York and Yonkers, N. Y., and the late Mr. Thompson, was with Biddle and his party when the ambassador left Poland last month after the German in sion. She and th twenty-one-year-o prince went to the same school in oland.

Prince Hohenlohe is the son of Prince Alfred Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfurst and the late Princess Catherine Britton Hohenlohe, who was born an American. He was born in Switzerland and was an Austrian subject until he became a Polish citizen.

William C. Bullitt, the American Ambassador to France, will be best man at tomorrow's wedding. Others who are expected to attend include Ambassador Biddle; Polish Foreign Minister August Zaleski; Gen. Casimir Sosnowski; Robert D. Murphy, the American Embassy's Counselor; Carmel Offie, Mr. Bullitt's secretary, and the American Embassy secretary, Douglas MacArthur 2d, and Mrs. MacArthur, who is the daughter of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky.

Miss Schulze arrived in Paris on Sept. 9. She and her husband will visit the United States soon.

Granddaughter of Thompson

Miss Schulze's mother, Mrs. Biddle, is the former Margaret A. Thompson, only child of the late William Boyce Thompson, noted en-

gineer, mining operator and banker who left an estate estimated at $85,000,000, when he died in 1930.

Mrs. Biddle was once the wife of Theodore Schulze, of St. Paul, a brother of Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, of New York. They were married in 1916, and she obtained a divorce at Paris in 1926, with custody of their two children, Margaret and Theodore. She was married in 1931 at London to Mr. Biddle, whose previous marriage also had been terminated by divorce.

Prince Alexander is of Polish nationality because he and a brother were adopted several years ago by the head of another branch of the Hohenlohe family, Prince Karl Gottfreid of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen.

Germans Deny Appeal

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—An official statement issued today by the Deutsche Nachrichtenburo read:

"In connection with The Associated Press report from Berlin that the Reich press chief, Dr. Dietrich, made a statement according to which only intervention by President Roosevelt could halt the war in the west, which has been interpreted in various quarters abroad as an appeal to President Roosevelt to intervene, we announce that no such appeal was made at all or intended.

"This is apparently due to a misunderstanding of the meaning of a private conversation which does not permit this interpretation."

ITALY BELIEVED READY TO JOIN FAIR NEXT YEAR

ROME, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—After conferences at the Ministry of Industry and Finance, Grover Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair, said today that "government officials are favorably inclined" toward Italian participation in the exposition next year.

Mr. Whalen added that they had thus far reached no definite decision.

He said his reception had been cordial in the other countries he has visited in connection with the fair's continuance.

Mr. Whalen plans to leave for Geneva on October 16 and will return to the United States about the end of November.

ROME WATCHES

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Oct. 13—The possibility of a prolonged European war confronted Premier Mussolini today with the prospect that Germany might press him for aid.

Foreign observers here, including some Nazis, agreed that Mussolini would try to keep Italy out as long as possible. But whether he would refuse his Axis partner all aid, economic as well as military, none would predict.

Some Italians considered that Britain's rejection of Hitler's overtures still had left the door open to negotiations, but hope for peace was faint.

The "Open Door" That's Seen

The newspaper *Il Messaggero* called Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech a "categoric refusal of peace on the base of German proposals."

But, it said, when Chamberlain declared Britain no longer could have faith in the present German Government he may have meant that he was not opposed to an international conference in which "pledges must be guaranteed in a bloc by those who take part."

Giuseppe Bastianini, the new Italian Ambassador to London, was expected to let the British know il Duce's attitude within a few days. That attitude has been that the powers should settle all quarrels in a conference, as Hiltr proposed.

Italy And Russia

Beyond that, it was considered unlikely that Mussolini would commit Italy to any course other than nonbelligerency within the next few weeks.

A large measure of foreign trade and shipping has fallen to Italy because she is the only big European power not involved in the war.

Mussolini also was believed to be reluctant to involve the nation too closely with Russia. Italians have been asking Britain to explain her attitude toward Russia, and *Il Messaggero* inquired whether the absence of mention of the U.S.S.R. in Chamberlain's speech meant that "Britain condoned the action of the Moscow Government."

Italy's Policy Still Wait-and-See; Rome Not Sure Peace Is Hopeless

Either Way, Mussolini Plans to Take No Initiatives and Officials Won't Discuss Nation's Course if Reich Should Demand Military Help

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP).—Authoritative sources said today that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's reply to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's end-the-war proposals represented little or no progress toward peace, and they regarded the situation as unchanged.

There was no official reaction to Chamberlain's speech of yesterday, but Italy continued to pursue her "no initiative" policy, on both the military and the peace fronts.

With prolongation of the war considered likely, Premier Benito Mussolini was confronted with the possibility of Germany turning to obtain aid from her original axis partner. Authoritative sources would not comment on the possibility of Italy's refusing such aid, whether economic or military. Mussolini has repeatedly declared this country's neutrality.

The opinion was general that Italy would aid any move toward European peace if a definite basis was advanced with reasonable possibilities for success.

A responsible Fascist source said that, to avoid any appearance of initiative, Italy's new ambassador to London, Giuseppe Bastianini, had gone to the British capital with no message other than his credentials.

Bastianini, however, would be able to inform the British government orally of Il Duce's wait-and-see attitude, it was pointed out. That attitude included the feeling that the powers should meet, as Hitler proposed, and settle all outstanding quarrels around the conference table.

Italians expected the German government to consult with Italy and Russia, since Berlin has consultative pacts with each, but Italy, it was said, would in no case consult with Russia, as no such agreement exists between Rome and Moscow.

The newspaper "Il Messaggero" called Chamberlain's speech a "categoric refusal of peace on the base of German proposals."

But, it said, when Chamberlain declared Britain no longer could have faith in the present German government, he may have meant he was not opposed to an international conference in which "pledges must be guaranteed in a bloc by those who take part."

Italian Visit by Hitler Is Rumored in Milan

Trip by Goering or Der Fuehrer Considered as Possibility

MILAN, Oct. 13 (AP).—A possible visit to Italy by Air Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering or perhaps even Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was rumored today as the chief of all German police, Heinrich Himmler, left Milan after three days of conferences with Italian Police Chief Arturo Bocchini.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Villa Carlotta, on Lake Como, was being made ready as if for an important guest.

Arising around this, the rumor was heightened by a Berlin report that Hitler planned immediate diplomatic consultations with Italy on what aid this country might give in the war with France and Great Britain.

Himmler and Bocchini, previously reported to have met to arrange repatriation of Germans in Italian areas, maintained a close reserve on what they had discussed.

Countess Barbara Sails For U. S.

Rome, Oct. 13 (AP)—Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, Woolworth heiress, sailed today for the United States on the Italian liner Conte di Savoia with her son Lance.

SOVIET-TURKISH PACT VIEWED AS IMMINENT

Agreement on War Policies, the Dardanelles and Black Sea Involved.

ENVOY LEAVES TOMORROW

Foreign Minister Saracoglu to Quit Moscow Soon After Call at Kremlin.

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Amid reports that some form of agreement would be signed by Russia and Turkey within the next day or two, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was received in the Kremlin today. In the absence of any official comment from either side, observers believed that the prospective pact would settle questions in relation to the Black Sea and the Dardanelles and would define the attitude of each nation toward the other in the current European war.

The impression grew in diplomatic circles here that an agreement was imminent. The Kremlin's talks with the Turks caused postponement of conversations with the Finns.

Meanwhile the Soviet Commissariat of the Fuel Industry was divided into oil and coal commissariats by a decree published today. The former Commissar for the Fuel Industry, I. M. Kaganovich, who also is railway chief, will head the oil commissariat.

The former Vice-Commissar for the Fuel Industry, V. V. Vakhrushev, was appointed to head the coal industry. Official data on the Soviet industrial output, released yesterday, indicated a lag in the fuel industry compared with the output of other commissariats. While the growth of the entire industrial output for the first nine months of 1939, compared with the similar period of 1938, was 15.6 per cent, the output of fuel rose only 6.7 per cent.

TERMS FOR FINNS

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 13—Finland's representatives went to the Kremlin today for a second conference over proposals being made by Russia.

Although the nature of these proposals continued to be an official secret a Scandinavian version of the opinions expressed in Moscow political quarters was in circulation.

Four Points Listed

According to this version, Russia was calling on Finland for:

1. Surrender of small islands on the route of the Russian Navy through the Gulf of Finland into the Baltic.

2. A military assistance pact not involving Russian occupation of any part of the Finnish mainland.

3. Tighter economic and political bonds.

4. Expulsion of Germans.

Aaland Islands Loom

This outline could not be confirmed in reliable quarters. Among the islands involved in this speculation are the Aalands, which guard the junction of the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic. Sweden and Finland sought jointly to fortify them last spring. France and Britain agreed, but Russia objected.

The Finns, it was reported, might be willing to give up some islands, but if the Russians submitted stronger territorial demands likely to make Finland a virtual protectorate—such as has been done with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—foreign observers were of the opinion that the Finns would fight.

Encouraged By Backing

Germany previously was Finland's virtual protector, but apparently had lost that status in the commitments to Russia which observers believe accompanied the Russian-German nonaggression treaty and the subsequent protocols for partition of Poland.

Finland's position for dickering with Russia has been improved by the diplomatic backing of the United States, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

The Washington government and the three Scandinavian countries in effect urged Russia not to make demands upon Finland which might endanger Russian-Finnish relations.

Resuming Conversations

Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Finnish Minister to Sweden, and his aides—here in response to a Soviet invitation to talk about political and economic matters—were ready to resume conversations with Soviet leaders.

The Finns had been closeted an hour at the Kremlin with Joseph Stalin, Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Assistant Foreign Commissar Vladimir Potemkin and Vladimir Derevianski, Russian Minister to Poland up to the time of the Russian-German partition of that nation.

Dr. Paasikivi and his two colleagues, Finnish Foreign Office experts, were invited to a second session at 5 P. M. today.

Others Reported Invited.

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Scandinavian circles in Moscow refused today to confirm or deny rumors current here that Sweden, Norway and Denmark had been invited to send delegates to join the current negotiations between Russia and Finland.

The Finnish envoy, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, who had planned to visit the Kremlin again this afternon, visited the Soviet agricultural exhibition instead. He may be asked to go to the Kremlin later tonight, for resuming the parley begun yesterday at Russian invitation, but the Finnish legation was not informed whether he was expected.

In some quarters Dr. Paasikivi was believed to be awaiting instructions from home before proceeding.

Soviet-Turkish Pact Is Drafted On Dardanelles

Accord Covering Black Sea Expected Also to Define Their Attitudes on War

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—A Soviet-Turkish agreement on control of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles was reported imminent tonight as the Kremlin postponed further talks with Finland in order to confer with Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu. Lacking official comment, observers believed Russia and Turkey also would define in the pact their attitudes toward the European war. The pact was expected within a day or two.

Finland's emissary, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, had a brief meeting yesterday with Josef V. Stalin and Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov, and had expected to see them again today. Instead, he visited the Soviet agricultural exhibition. Resumption of the Soviet-Finnish parleys was deferred indefinitely.

Finland, summoned to confer with Russia and, presumably, to be drawn into the widening Soviet orbit around the Baltic Sea, has been placed in a better bargaining position by the diplomatic representations to Moscow by the United States, Sweden, Denmark and Norway urging Russia not to deal too sternly with Finland.

Dr. Paasikivi was believed to be awaiting further instructions from home before continuing the discussions with Russia.

Scandinavians at Moscow declined to discuss rumors that Sweden, Norway and Denmark had been invited to send delegates to the Russo-Finnish negotiations.

Leaving Tomorrow.

INSTANBUL, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Usually well-informed sources said today that Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu would start for home tomorrow from Moscow, where he has been since September 26. Reports that a Russo-Turkish pact had been signed could not be confirmed.

Political circles, however, expressed confidence that the pact is ready and may be signed at any moment. The announcement would be made at Moscow, it was believed.

Kallio Broadens Makeup Of Finnish Cabinet

Helsinki, Oct. 13 (AP) — Finland greeted with enthusiasm today the news that Sweden had called a conference of northern European states as President Kyoesti Kallio broadened the makeup of his Cabinet working for the preservation of Finnish neutrality and independence.

The President by decree also ordered Finnish civilians to hold themselves in readiness for non-military pursuits if required by the present emergency. Regulations previously drawn providing for wartime emergencies were put into effect by the decree. All citizens may be required to work directly or indirectly for the national defense.

Crews of volunteer workers already were going through the city clearing attics and alleyways of inflammables as a precaution against air raids.

Pessimism Over Postponement

With the second of the Soviet Russian-Finnish conferences in Moscow postponed, some observers speculated pessimistically on the nature of the proposals the U.S.S.R. may have made.

Kallio's addition of two members to the Cabinet increased the Government's parliamentary majority through their followers, from 145 to 163 out of 196 seats.

Dr. J. O. Soederhjlm, Helsinki attorney, was named Minister of Justice succeeding E. E. Rautavaara, and Ernst von Born, second vice-chairman of the Diet (Parliament), was named Minister without Portfolio.

A Government spokesman made no comment on the conversations at Moscow.

Evidence Of Solidarity

The Swedish King's invitation was welcomed as another evidence of the solidarity of the northern European states.

The three parties which hitherto stood behind the present Finnish Government in the Diet were the Social Democrats with eighty-three representatives, the Agrarians with fifty-six and the Progressives with six.

The naming of two members of the Swedish party to the Cabinet assured the support of eighteen representatives of the Swedish party.

Two remaining "opposition" parties, neither of which have been particularly critical of the Government's policies, are the conservatives with twenty-five members in the Diet and the patriotic People's party, of Fascist tinge, with eight.

HELSINKI HOPEFUL

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Oct. 13—Finland stepped up her preparations today to fight, if necessary, for her independence as her Foreign Minister declared the nation would resist dictation.

A Government spokesman, however, said Finland was "still optimistic" of acceptable terms from Russia as the second day of Finnish-Russian talks in Moscow began.

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko made his statement in a radio broadcast after Finland had learned of United States representations to the Soviet Government on her behalf.

The brief speech was diverted from the United States at the last moment after the German radio had refused to relay it allegedly on the ground that it was "political."

It was broadcast, however, to Finland's Scandinavian neighbors.

Erkko reaffirmed to them Finland's will to peace, but, he said, "she cannot submit or comply with the dictates of an outside factor which would result in her international and political activity being dependent on something other than her own free will."

Without mentioning Russia, he proclaimed Finland's "full right . . . to expect other nations to respect her integrity and not to threaten her safety."

Cabinet members, meanwhile, studied a "long message" received last night from Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, former Premier and head of the Finnish mission to Russia.

Finns thus far have not been enlightened on what Russia wants from Finland and there was no inkling of the contents.

Strengthening Frontiers

A Government spokesman disclosed further strengthening of the frontiers.

Optimists drew comfort from the absence of early reports on the Kremlin conversations, inferring that the Russian demands at least had not seemed so unreasonable that no basis could be found for discussions.

On the other hand, those who watched long lines of women and children leaving for the country and saw newly dug air raid shelters were mindful of the danger of invasion.

Barracks were going up in some sections of the city to house civil guards and patients were being removed from some hospitals.

Finns Warned to Be Ready.

HELSINKI, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Kyoesti Kallio issued a decree today ordering all Finnish civilians to hold themselves in readiness to aid the Government in non-military pursuits, if required by the present emergency.

The decree was issued as Finnish leaders continued to express optimism concerning their chances of receiving acceptance terms from Russia. They hoped that their country would fare better than Baltic neighbors which have become virtual Russian protectorates as a result of Kremlin parleys.

The decree put into effect regulations previously drawn providing for wartime emergencies. The services of all citizens may be required for work applied directly or indirectly in connection with national defense.

The departure of the populace from Helsinki was continued and authorities said that 70,000 persons had left in the last three days alone.

Defenses Strengthened.

Crews of volunteer workers poured through the streets, clearing attics and alleys of inflammables as a precaution against possible air raids. The strengthening of actual defense forces went forward and soldiers in full field equipment appeared more frequently on the streets.

E. von Born, Second Vice-Chairman of Finland's Diet, was named Minister Without Portfolio by President Kallio in a move interpreted by foreign quarters as designed to strengthen the Government during the emergency. The Minister of Justice, A. E. Rautavacera, who requested some time ago that he be permitted to retire, was replaced by Dr. J. O. Soederhjelm, prominent Helsinki attorney.

[DNB, German news agency, said that the Finnish Government had decreed a moratorium for all persons mobilized, including the payment of private taxes. The decree expires on July 1, 1940.]

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko made his statement in a radio broadcast after Finland had learned of United States representations to the Soviet Government on her behalf. The brief speech was diverted from the United States at the last moment after the German radio had refused to relay it, allegedly on the ground that it was political.

It was broadcast, however, to Finland's Scandinavian neighbors.

[In Berlin, official sources said that the relay of the address was canceled under the German law which forbids radio transmission from a neutral or belligerent country during wartime. It is customary for the Finns to avail themselves of German relay stations when broadcasting to the United States.]

Preparations Are Pushed

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 13 (AP)—Finland's preparations for any emergency were apparent throughout Helsingfors tonight. In vacant lots were parked hundreds of trucks and automobiles commandeered by the government for service if needed. In the outskirts of the city large groups of men gathered for training.

Thousands of windows were decorated with criss-cross strips of paper to minimize shattering in the event of explosions. Sandbags were piled up in front of many buildings of the capital.

High piles of boxes and papers, the usual contents of attics, were heaped up after a day of collections by volunteers in a measure to cut down the danger of fires in the event of air attacks.

Men with full field equipment marched singly and in groups through the city. Art exhibits were moved from most museums and stored in safe places.

The President declared a moratorium on debts owed by those in military service. The Stock Exchange remained open and insurance companies announced a limited policy for soldiers.

Today's Cabinet appointments generally were accepted as meaning final elimination of any differences between the Swedish minority of about 350,000 in Finland and the Finns, although both Finns and Swedes pointed out there never has been a "minority problem" in the accepted sense of the phrase. The Swedes have their own schools and Swedish is one of two official languages.

Roosevelt Indicates America Will Not Intervene in War

Lacks Official Bid From Reich—Says Plea to Soviet Voiced a Peace Hope Merely and Was Not a Pressure Move.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's press conference today produced strong indications that the American Government would not undertake to mediate the European war in response to Germany's recent informal invitations.

Although Mr. Roosevelt declined to discuss the subject directly, he reiterated in response to questions that he had received no official word from the German Government on its bids for peace and he declined to comment when asked whether he had anything to say about the latest peace moves in Berlin.

In informed quarters this Government's attitude has been understood to be that in the absence of any official invitation for American mediation no official notice need be taken here of informal bids. And, even with a formal bid, the Government would be unlikely to undertake mediation without some signs from Britain and France that they were interested, thus making positive results possible.

Thus far this week German officials, acting through press statements, have made two efforts apparently designed to interest Mr. Roosevelt in taking a hand to end the war. The first of these was an official interpretation in Berlin of Hitler's Reichstag speech to the effect that the Fuehrer had opened the way for action by a neutral leader, preferably the American President.

Explains Action for Finland.

After the British yesterday followed the French in rejection of Hitler's peace offer, the Germans made their second bid for neutral—preferably American—intervention, saying that only such action could prevent a complete and terrible war.

Turning to other war-born developments, Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference that American representations to Soviet Russia were merely an expression of interest and hope that nothing would be done to disturb peaceful relations in the Baltic or the independence of Finland.

This Government's action, he said, was not to be construed in any way as a pressure move.

For that reason, because he did not want any misunderstanding, the President said, he was withholding for the time being the text of the representation made at Moscow yesterday by Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt.

The note Mr. Steinhardt delivered undoubtedly would be acknowledged, he said.

Became Worried Over Baltic.

Mr. Roosevelt's remark that he had nothing to say about German peace talk came after a reporter had said that Hitler would like to see this country settle "the European hash" and asked whether the President intended to do anything about it.

Outlining the chronology of the Russian matter, the President said that on Monday of this week he began to worry about the situation in the Baltic because it looked as if it might be heading toward an extension of wars.

On Tuesday, he continued, diplomatic representatives of several Scandinavian nations called at the State Department and the White House and said they were very much concerned. There was no suggestion, however, of joint action.

On Wednesday the President drafted a personal message to President Kalinin of the U. S. S. R. and waited until Secretary Hull returned to the city that afternoon, when they edited it.

The message, Mr. Roosevelt said, expressed the hope that nothing would occur to disturb Baltic peace or Finland's independence. It was sent to Moscow that afternoon. It was not given to the press at that time, however, because action had not been completed. Not until yesterday was the message actually delivered by Ambassador Steinhardt.

The President said Ambassador Steinhardt's call at the Kremlin was for no other purpose than to present the message to the Soviet chief of State.

Mentions Italian Tankers.

Regarding war problems more close to home, the President said that the Government had received unverified rumors that Italian tankers had been refueling a foreign submarine in the South Atlantic, but the story had not been given out officially, he emphasized, because it was not in a verifiable form.

He made this comment in response to a question. He said it was a good example of the administration's honest efforts to tell the press everything that can properly be told.

It meant, he added, that he was not giving to the press unverified rumors of all kinds that come in every day.

Stories given out about foreign submarines in the past have been fully verified, he added. Stories not given out, he explained, were of the type brought in by fishermen who say they have just seen a submarine.

—MEDIATION BARS—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 13—Adolf Hitler's indirect suggestion that President Roosevelt advise Great Britain to meet Germany in conference encountered two immediate obstacles today.

One was that no formal request has been made for American mediation or intervention in the war.

The other was a feeling in many quarters that even if Germany made a formal request, the United States would want the advance assent of Britain and France to any such proposal.

Move Suggested Before

Mr. Roosevelt was questioned about them Tuesday, he said he had received no request from abroad.

Previous suggestions of a similar nature have been made by the controlled press in Germany. When Mr. Hitler's views were given to foreign correspondents in Berlin today by Dr. Otto Dietrich, press chief. Dietrich said Germany would unleash a "war in earnest" unless there was an indication that Mr. Roosevelt would tell Prime Minister Chamberlain he must express a willingness to confer with Germany.

United States Position

Authoritative sources in Washington pointed out that the United States already has proclaimed its readiness to help Europe reach a general understanding on economic and disarmament questions, but with no intention of being drawn into European political disputes. Mr. Roosevelt's peace appeals to Hitler before the war began fol-

lowed that line of thought.

Senators have differed on the wisdom of Mr. Roosevelt's meeting as mediator, but opposition to American involvement in the war has been voiced repeatedly by both sides in the arms embargo fight.

Joint Move Proposed

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (Dem., Col.) recently proposed that Mr. Roosevelt join other neutrals in seeking an armistice.

Key Pittman (Dem., Nev.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, while saying he did not think Mr. Roosevelt would hesitate to make "any appropriate suggestions" for peace, asserted last week that it

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would be "too much responsibility" for him to accept the formal role of mediator or arbitrator.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), an opponent of the Administration neutrality bill, said at the same time that he believed "ninety-nine per cent. of our people" would support Mr. Roosevelt if he took the initiative in seeking an armistice.

ON BALTIC ISSUE

Danish and Norse Monarchs and Finnish President

CONFERENCE OF THE THREE SCANDINAVIAN KINGS AND THE FINNISH PRESI-DENT FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY.

—LATVIAN 'SECURITY'—

[By the Associated Press]

Riga, Latvia, Oct. 13—President Karlis Ulmanis of Latvia has assured the economic and cultural councils of state that the Latvian-Russian agreement "gives us security and keeps distant the war threat."

Speaking to the councils, President Ulmanis said "we have avoided being pulled into the German-Polish war and the German war against the Western Powers, but it is beyond our strength to stop the rapid, deep changes in international relations caused by war."

Terms "Remarkably Clear"

"The Soviet-Latvian pact is remarkably clear and precise, respecting the interests of both sides with true reciprocity,' he declared. "We are determined to fulfill the obligations imposed by the pact.

"We highly appreciate good neighborliness. Certain nations which neglected good relations with neighbors and sought friends far away paid an enormous price for the fact—they lost their independence."

The President of the tiny Baltic state, which has a population of 1,950,502, concluded that "we will spare no efforts to keep out of war, will continue strengthening our army and will reject all doubts concerning our internal security. None seeks to impose upon us a change in regime."

The councils addressed by Ulmanis give advice on important legislative measures and draft laws concerning their particular fields.

Russians Reach Latvia.

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—A Soviet military delegation headed by Vice-Admiral I. S. Isakov, Russian Vice-Commissar of the Navy, arrived today to implement military features of the Russo-Latvian pact. The delegation's arrival followed President Karlis Ulmanis's assertion that the pact "gives us security and keeps distant the war threat."

to Meet Oct. 18.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—King Gustaf today invited and received acceptances from the Kings of Denmark and Norway and the President of Finland to meet him in Stockholm on October 18, presumably to discuss the Russo-Finnish question. Foreign ministers of the Scandinavian nations will accompany their rulers.

The specific questions to be discussed were not immediately disclosed, but it was understood that the Finnish situation in the face of Russian expansion in the Baltic would predominate.

There was some speculation of the likelihood of a general peace move by the northern countries since King Gustaf had been suggested in some quarters as a possible mediator for a European peace. It was recalled, however, that a meeting of the three northern kings in 1914 developed no such move.

Frontier Strengened.

Meanwhile the Swedish Government tonight ordered the strengthening of military defenses in upper Norrland—northeast Sweden near the Finnish border.

There was no disclosure of the number of troops sent to the area, but it was understood that about 10,000 additional men had gone. Defensive preparations in upper Norrland previously were limited since the Finnish-Swedish border is comparable to the Canadian-United States line as a friendly frontier. The situation in which Finland presently finds herself, however, puts a different light on the matter.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Swedish Government tonight ordered the strengthening of defenses in upper Norrland, in the northeast near the Finnish border.

3 Norse Kings To Confer With Finnish President

Stockholm, Oct. 13 (AP)—Sweden today called the Kings of Denmark and Norway and the President of Finland to confer here next Wednesday on their status in the European war and at the same time ordered strengthening of the Swedish-Finnish border, long a friendly frontier similar to that of Canada and the United States.

It was understood that about 10,000 additional men had been sent to the upper Norland border sector, in preparation for any eventuality between Finland and Russia.

The troop movement closely followed the conference invitation by Sweden's venerable King Gustaf V.

Ministers To Attend

The communique announcing acceptances by King Christian X of Denmark, King Haakon VII of Norway and President Kyosti Kallio of Finland said they would be accompanied by their Foreign Ministers.

It was not immediately disclosed what specific questions were to be discussed, but the fact that President Kallio's homeland is in a state of emergency—its capital deserted by many residents, its armed forces in readiness—makes it a foregone conclusion that Finland's situation in the face of Russian expansion in the Baltic will loom large in the conversations.

To Discuss Mutual Aid

The discussions also likely will deal with a program for mutual assistance in maintaining neutrality and how to lessen the economic hardship created by the war.

Some circles said they believed Sweden, with her gold reserves, might grant large loans to her neighbors to help defray expenses of the crisis.

Most sources discounted the likelihood of any common effort to urge the warring nations to negotiate peace, although one Swedish paper has suggested Gustaf could qualify as a disinterested intermediary.

Dr. Halvdan Koht, Norway's Foreign Minister, in a statement at Oslo said the meeting was called "both because of the general European situation and the special situation in connection with Finland. The meeting will express Scandinavia's feeling of unity."

A Finnish delegation is now in Moscow for conversations at the Kremlin with Soviet leaders.

Peace Move Hinted

Because King Gustaf already had been suggested in some quarters as a possible mediator of European peace, there has been some speculation over the likelihood of a general peace move by the northern countries.

It was recalled, however, that a meeting of the three northern kings in December, 1914, developed no such move, the conference being confined to a discussion of Scandinavian problems arising out of war.

The situation today, however, is far different from that of 1914. Finland then belonged to the Russian Empire, although with the status of an autonomous grand duchy. In postwar years, after Finland won her independence, she has drawn closer to her Scandinavian neighbors. She was regarded as one of the "northern countries" (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and Finland), bound together by a common destiny and common ideals.

Pleaded For Finland

This was emphasized for all the world to see when Denmark, Norway and Sweden yesterday made representations at Moscow in behalf of Finland, and comments in the Scandinavian press stressed brotherly feeling and common anxiety.

Official quarters in Sweden still professed to be optimistic regarding the chances of a peaceful outcome of the Russian-Finnish negotiations. On the basis of information available here they expressed belief that Russia would not go beyond demands for control of three small islands in the Finnish Gulf and a guaranty that the Aland Islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia would not be fortified.

Earlier this year Moscow raised strong objections to plans of Finland and Sweden to fortify the Alands jointly. The islands are Finnish territory, but Sweden is interested in them because of their strategic situation.

Bridges French Blasted Become Nazi Gun Bases

Batteries Installed in Rhine in Sight of Maginot Line

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct 13 (AP).—German engineers, working literally under the guns of the Maginot line, calmly mounted anti-aircraft batteries today on huge granite pillars left standing in the Rhine River when the French blew up three railroad bridges. The bridges were destroyed yesterday. They connected Mulhouse and Muellheim, Colmar and Freiburg, and Haguenau and Rastatt. The spans were constructed by the Germans after the war of 1870.

The dynamiting left granite pillars sixty feet from the German side of the river. With only the pillars between them and the Maginot line, the engineers hollowed the top of each pillar and installed anti-aircraft guns and their crews. Military observers said the French would probably do the same thing with the pillars on their side of the river.

Destruction of the bridges left only two others across the Rhine. They are at Strasbourg, and are incorporated into the Maginot and Limes lines. Each bridgehead is a fort, hence both have been left standing, but no one has tried to cross them since the war began.

Blasting of the spans, observers said, indicated that the French fear a German attack across the Rhine or are planning to protect their own flanks for their own attack.

Scandinavians Apprehensive

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13 (AP).—Apprehension in the neutrality-conscious Scandinavian countries was reflected today in newspaper and official utterances. Concern centered on the Finnish-Soviet talks at Moscow and the war in western Europe, which already has blighted Scandinavian shipping.

Swedish official circles greeted with gratitude the interest shown by the United States in Finland's position. The Swedes said Washington thus had helped secure the safety of the northern states, and this, they said, the people would never forget.

The Copenhagen newspaper "Politiken" said this was a "very severe hour" for the neutral countries.

"It is not less severe by reason of the fact that Russia has made her own revision in the Baltic," "Politiken" said. "The big powers have been released. Still more dangerous forces are about to be released. After civil war in Europe how will it look then and who will be the master?

"There is no reason to enter this black period of history with illusions. The small neutral states have a well founded hope of keeping neutrality but they have no hope of being able to avoid feeling the war very heavily."

Swiss Import Head Named

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 13 (AP).—Dr. Hans Sulzer, former Minister at Washington and leading Swiss industrialist, today was named head of the controlling committee controlling all Swiss imports.

Hungary Devotes Third Of Its Budget to Defense

$89,000,000 Allotted to Arms; Deficit Is $18,000,000

BUDAPEST, Oct. 13 (AP).—Military expenditures of 498,600,000 pengoes ($89,000,000) are included in the new Hungarian budget for the period from June 30, 1939, to Dec. 31, 1940. This represents an increase of about $35,000,000 over the previous eighteen-month period, and almost one-third of the entire budget of 1,732,000,000 pengoes ($311,000,000).

As submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, the budget anticipates revenue of 1,629,000,000 pengoes ($293,000,000), with a deficit of about $18,000,000. The budgeted revenue exceeds that of the last period by 311,000,000 pengoes ($56,000,000), attributed principally to income tax increases and greater profits from state enterprises.

The government announced a new internal loan of unspecified size be floated.

Add.-Stockholm Oct. 13

CLOSELY FOLLOWED THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT KING GUSTAV HAD CALLED A

KING OF SWEDEN CALLS CONFERENCE

Popular Fight Communists

Popular joy over the return of historic Wilno, the former capital, was dampened when it became evident not all Lithuanian districts had been returned as a result of the Russian-Lithuanian agreement.

A Communist demonstration in which two police were wounded and twenty persons arrested caused anxiety among the public.

—MEMEL FRICTION—

[By the Associated Press]

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 13.—Official spokesmen said today that Lithuanian Government had decided to press for changes in the German-Lithuanian pact which gave Memelland to Germany.

The statement was so phrased, however, as to indicate the government was considering such a possibility.

Dispatches from Riga, Latvia, published in Stockholm, said Lithuania was unsatisfied with her limited rights in Memel and now wants extraterritorial rights in Memel harbor. The dispatches added she would have Russian support in making such a request.

Memelland was taken over by Germany last March 22.

Wants Suwalki District

It was reported also that the Lithuanian Government had planned to open negotiations in Berlin to regain the Suwalki district once belonged to Lithuania.

The Suwalki district, but is now part of Germany. Lithuania obtained part of Wilno province through an agreement reached last Tuesday with the Soviet Government. The Russians occupied it last month in

Eucharistic Session Off

Vatican Cancels Congress Scheduled At Nice, Due To War

OCT 14 1939

Vatican City, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Vatican announced today that the International Eucharistic Congress which was to have been held at Nice, France, next spring had been canceled because of the European war.

Lindbergh to Speak On War Tonight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (A. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will give a radio address tonight at 9:30 P. M., Eastern standard time, on the subject "United States and the World War." The address, his second in recent weeks, will be carried from here over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, FRIDAY OCT. 13)

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, OCT. 13-(AP)-COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH CALLED TONIGHT FOR MAINTENANCE OF AN EMBARGO ON "OFFENSIVE WEAPONS" AND VIRTUALLY DEMANDED THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS GET OUT OF THIS HEMISPHERE LEST THEY DRAG THE UNITED STATES INTO WAR.

OCT 14 1939

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., EST, FRIDAY, OCT. 13)

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Belgium Plans $6,600,000 U.S. Plane Purchase

Mission Is Not Expected to Have Any Difficulty With the Neutrality Laws

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Informed sources said today that a special Belgian mission to purchase airplanes in the United States would leave Rotterdam tomorrow.

The mission of four officers, headed by Major Theis, was expected to spend approximately 200,000,000 francs ($6,600,000) for a virtually complete new Belgian air force, aerial instruments, anti-aircraft machinery, and also army equipment. The mission was said to include a test pilot and an expert on engines.

[A dispatch from Naples said Georges Theunis, former Belgian Premier, was a passenger aboard the Italian liner Conte di Savoia bound for the United States to investigate possible sources of supplies. Theunis, army food administrator during the World War, was heading a special economic mission, the dispatch said.]

The aviation mission will report to the embassy in Washington and then make trips to American factories, staying five or six weeks in the United States, the informants said.

Belgium, a neutral country, was expected to have no difficulty with present American neutrality laws, and hoped to obtain quick delivery from American firms on all types of war planes.

The present Belgian air force, with a trained personnel, has been praised highly by neutral observers.

Lindbergh's Talk on Arms Embargo

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Here is the text of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's radio address tonight on the arms embargo issue:

Tonight I speak again to the people of this country who are opposed to the United States entering the war which is now going on in Europe. We are faced with the need of deciding on a policy of American neutrality. The future of our nation and our civilization rests upon the wisdom and foresight we use.

Much as peace is to be desired, we should realize that behind a successful policy of neutrality must stand a policy of war. It is essential to define clearly those principles and circumstances for which a nation will fight.

Let us give no one the impression that America's love for peace means that she is afraid of war, or that we are not fully capable and willing to defend all that is vital to us. National life and influence depend upon national strength, both in character and in arms. A neutrality built on pacifism alone will eventually fail.

Before we can intelligently ... act regulations for the ... our armaments, our credit and our ships we must draw a sharp dividing line between neutrality and war; there must be no gradual encroachment on the defense of our nation. Up to this line we may adjust our affairs to gain the advantages of peace, but beyond it must lie all the armed might of America, coiled in readiness to spring if once this bond is cut.

Opposes Bluff in This Hemisphere

Let us make clear to all countries where this line lies. It must be both within our intent and our capabilities. There must be no question of trading or bluff in this hemisphere.

Let us give no promises we cannot keep, make no meaningless assurances to an Ethiopia, a Czecho-Slovakia or a Poland. The policy we decide upon should be as clear cut as our shore lines and as easily defended as our continent.

This Western Hemisphere is our domain. It is our right to trade freely within it. From Alaska to Labrador, from the Hawaiian Islands to Bermuda, from Canada to South America, we must allow no invading army to set foot.

These are the outposts of the United States. They form the essential outline of our geographical defense. We must be ready to wage war with all the resources of our nation if they are ever seriously threatened. Their defense is the mission of our army, our navy and our air corps—the minimum requirement of our military strength.

Around these places should lie our line between neutrality and war. Let there be no compromise about our right to defend or trade within this area. If it is challenged by any nation the answer must be war. Our policy of neutrality should have this as its foundation.

Pictures Duties of Sister Nations

We must protect our sister American nations from foreign invasion, both for their welfare and our own. But, in turn, they have a duty to us. They should not place us in the position of having to defend them in America while they engage in wars abroad.

Can we rightfully permit any country in America to give bases to foreign warships, or to send its army abroad to fight while it remains secure in our protection at home?

We desire the utmost friendship with the people of Canada. If their country is ever attacked, our navy will be defending their seas, our soldiers will fight on their battlefields, our fliers will die in their skies.

But have they the right to draw this hemisphere into a European war simply because they prefer the Crown of England to American independence?

Sooner or later we must demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power. American history clearly indicates this need.

As long as European powers maintain their influence in our hemisphere we are likely to find ourselves involved in their troubles. And they will lose no opportunity to involve us.

Our Congress is now assembled to decide upon the best policy for this country to maintain during the war which is going on in Europe. The legislation under discussion involves three major issues—the embargo of arms, the restriction of shipping and the allowance of credit.

The action we take in regard to these issues will be an important indication to ourselves, and to the nations of Europe, whether or not we are likely to enter the conflict eventually, as we did in the last war. The entire world is watching us. The action we take in America may either stop or precipitate this war.

Let us take up these issues, one at a time, and examine them. First, the embargo of arms: It is argued that the repeal of this embargo would assist democracy in Europe, that it would let us make a profit for ourselves from the sale of munitions abroad, and, at the same time, help to build up our own arms industry.

I do not believe that repealing the arms embargo would assist democracy in Europe, because I do not believe this is a war for democracy. This is a war over the balance of power in Europe—a war brought about by the desire for strength on the part of Germany and the fear of strength on the part of England and France.

The more munitions the armies obtain, the longer the war goes on, and the more devastated Europe becomes, the less hope there is for democracy.

That is a lesson we should have learned from our participation in the last war. If democratic principles had been applied in Europe after that war, if the "democracies" of Europe had been willing to make some sacrifices to help democracy in Europe while it was fighting for its life, if England and France had offered a hand to the struggling republic of Germany, there would be no war today.

Deplores Profit Policy

If we repeal the arms embargo with the ideaf of assisting one of the warring sides to overcome the other, then why mislead ourselves by talk of neutrality?

Those who advance this argument should admit openly that repeal is a step toward war. The next step would be the extension of credit, and the next would be the sending of American troops.

To those who argue that we could make a profit and build up our own industry by selling munitions abroad I reply that we in America have not yet reached a point where we wish to capitalize on the destruction and death of war.

I do not believe that the material welfare of this country needs, or that our spiritual welfare could withstand, such a policy.

If our industry depends upon a commerce of arms for its strength then our industrial system should be changed. It is impossible for me to understand how America can contribute to civilization and humanity by sending offensive instruments of destruction to European battlefields. This would not only implicate us in the war, but it would also make us partly responsible for its devastation.

The fallacy of helping to defend a political ideology, even though it be somewhat similar to our own, was clearly demonstrated to us in the last war. Through our help that war was won, but neither the democracy nor the justice for which we fought grew in the peace that followed our victory.

Calls Racial Strength Vital

Our bond with Europe is a bond of race and not of political ideology. We had to fight a European army to establish democracy in this country. It is the European race we must preserve; political progress will follow.

Racial strength is vital—politics, a luxury. If the white race is ever seriously threatened, it may then be time for us to take our part in its protection, to fight side by side with the English, French and Germans, but not with one against the other for our mutual destruction.

Let us not dissipate our strength or help Europe to dissipate hers in these wars of politics and possession. For the benefit of Western civilization we should continue our embargo on offensive armaments.

As far as purely defensive arms are concerned, I, for one, am in favor of supplying European countries with as much as we can spare of the material called within this category.

There are technicians who will argue that offensive and defensive arms cannot be separated completely. That is true, but it is no more difficult to make a list of defensive weapons than it is to separate munitions of war from semi-manufactured articles, and we are faced with that problem today.

No one says that we should sell opium because it is difficult to make a list of narcotics. I would as soon see our country traffic in opium as in bombs.

Cites Cases of Bombers

There are certain border-line cases, but there are plenty of clear-cut examples: For instance, the bombing plane and the anti-aircraft cannon. I do not want to see American bombers dropping bombs which will kill and mutilate European children even if they are not flown by American pilots.

But I am perfectly willing to

having financed a large portion of the expenditures of European countries.

And when the time came to pay us back, these countries simply refused to do so. They not only refused to pay the war-time loans we made, but they refused to pay back what we loaned them after the war was over.

As is so frequently the case, we found that loaning money eventually created animosity instead of gratitude. European countries felt insulted when we asked to be repaid.

They called us "Uncle Shylock."

Advises Ships to Stay Home

In modern naval warfare, torpedoes and bombs dropped on probabilities rather than on certainties of identification. The only safe course for neutral shipping at this time is to stay away from the warring countries and dangerous waters of Europe.

The third issue to be decided relates to the extension of credit. Here again we may draw from our experience in the last war. After that war was over, we found ourselves in the position of

were developed during the surface era were not satisfactory to the submarine. Now, aircraft are unknown factors for consideration. It is simple enough for a battleship to identify the merchantman she captures. It is a more difficult problem for a submarine if the merchantman may carry cannon; it is safer to fire a torpedo than to come up and ask. For bombing planes flying at high altitudes and through conditions of poor visibility, identification of a surface vessel will be more difficult still.

new numerical anti-aircraft guns shooting American shells at invading bombers over any European country. And I believe that most of you who are listening tonight will agree with me.

The second major issue for which we must create a policy concerns the restrictions to be placed on our shipping. Naval blockades have long been accepted as an element of warfare. They began on the surface of the sea, followed the submarine beneath it, and now reach up into the sky with aircraft.

The laws and customs which

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LINDBERGH ASKS BRITAIN QUIT WEST

FOR TEXT SEE 30.24-40303

DEMANDS FREE RULE FOR U. S. ON CONTINENT

European powers, he says, must leave this hemisphere to increase U. S. security

CITES CANADIAN PEOPLE

Asks if they have right to drag U. S. into war because of their allegiance to crown

Washington, D .C., Oct. 13 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh called tonight for maintenance of an embargo on "offensive weapons" and virtually demanded that Great Britain and other European powers get out of this hemisphere lest they drag the United States into war.

"We desire the utmost friendship with the people of Canada," he said in a radio address. "If their country is ever attacked, our navy will be defending their seas, our soldiers will fight on their battlefields, our fliers will die in their skies.

Demand Seen Inevitable

"But have they the right to draw this hemisphere into a European war simply because they prefer the crown of England to American independence?

"Sooner or later we must demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power. American history clearly indicates this need. As long as European powers maintain their influence in our hemisphere, we are likely to find ourselves involved in their troubles. And they will lose no opportunity to involve us."

Lindbergh's stand on whether this country should refuse to sell arms to warring nations was similar to one recently taken by Herbert Hoover. The flier advocated the following four-point program:

An embargo on offensive weapons and munitions.

The unrestricted sale of purely defensive armaments.

The prohibition of American shipping from the belligerent countries of Europe and their danger zones.

The refusal of credit to belligerent nations, or their agents.

Not War for Democracy

Repealing the present embargo on arms, he said, would not assist democracy in Europe "because I do not believe this is a war for democracy."

"This is a war over the balance of power in Europe—a war brought about by the desire [illegible] on that part of Germany and the fear of strength on the part of England and France. The more munitions the armies obtain the longer the war goes on, and the more devastated Europe becomes, the less hope there is for democracy."

If England and France had offered a hand to Germany when that country was democratic, he said, "there would be no war today."

"It is impossible for me to understand how America can contribute to civilization and humanity by sending offensive instruments of destruction to European battlefields," the aviator went on. "This would not only implicate us in the war but it would also make us partly responsible for its devastation."

Bond of Race

"A bond with Europe," he said, "is a bond of race and not of political ideology. . . . It is the European race we must preserve; political progress will follow. . . . If the white race is ever seriously threatened, it may then be time for us to take our part in its protection, to fight side by side with the English, French and Germans, but not with one against the other for our mutual destruction."

Advoating an embargo on offensive arms, he said:

"I do not want to see American bombers dropping bombs which will kill and mutilate European children . . . But I am perfectly willing to see American anti-aircraft guns shooting American shells at invading bombers over any European country."

As for shipping, he said the only safe course for neutral vessels "is to stay away from the warring countries and dangerous waters of Europe."

On the topic of credits, Lindbergh recalled how the European nations defaulted on their World War debts.

"Uncle Shylock"

"They called us Uncle Shylock," he said. "They were horrorstruck at the idea of turning over to us any of their islands in America to compensate for their debts, or for our help in winning their war. They seized all the [illegible] colonies and carved up Europe to suit their fancy. These were the 'fruits of war.' They took our money and they took our soldiers. But there was not the offer of one Caribbean island in return for the debts 'they could not afford to pay.'"

If loans are made to a belligerent, he asserted, "many interests will feel that it is more important for that country to win than for our own to avoid the war."

"It is unfortunate but true that there are interests in America who would rather lose American lives than their own dollars. We should give them no opportunity."

At the outset of his speech, Lindbergh declared that the Western Hemisphere "is our domain."

"It is our right to trade freely within it," he said. "From Alaska to Labrador, from the Hawaiian Islands to Bermuda, from Canada to South America, we must allow no invading army to set foot."

Duty of Americas

But he asserted that while we will protect "our sister American nations from foreign invasion," they have a duty to us; "they should not place us in the position of having to defend them in America while they engage in wars abroad.

"Can we rightfully permit any country in America to give bases to foreign warships, or to send its army aboard to fight while it remains secure in our protection at home."

This was [illegible] to Canada, which is a [illegible]nt. President Roosevelt has laid down the policy that the United States would not permit any foreign force to conquer Canada.

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THAT CERTAIN GENTLEMEN ON THIS FLOOR WERE ARMED. I SAW A RUSH AROUND MY FATHER WHEN HE GOT TO HIS FEET. I KNOW HOW TENSE MEN'S EMOTIONS CAN GET.

"AND I SAY THAT NOW IS THE TIME TO DISCUSS THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS THAT ARE HANGING IN THE BALANCE."

ONCE, SENATOR PITTMAN (D-NEV) INTERRUPTED TO ASK WHETHER LA FOLLETTE'S STAND WAS CONSISTENT WITH HIS VIEWS ON PREVIOUS ISSUES, INASMUCH AS HE USUALLY HAS SUPPORTED THE ADMINISTRATION. LAFOLLETTE RESPONDED:

OCT 14 1939

"ANYBODY CAN EMBARRASS ME ON HOW I VOTED ON A WHOLE LOT OF THINGS SINCE THIS ADMINISTRATION CAME TO POWER."

THE GALLERIES LAUGHED.

K22DAES

They were horror struck at the idea of turning over to us any of their islands in America to compensate for their debts, or for our help in winning their war. They seized all the German colonies and carved up Europe to suit their fancy. These were the "fruits of war." They took our money and they took our soldiers.

Holds Credit Step to War

But there was not the offer of one Caribbean island in return for the debts they "could not afford to pay." The extension of credit to a belligerent country is a long step toward war and it would leave us close to the edge.

If American industry loans money to a belligerent country, many interests will feel that it is more important for that country to win than for our own to avoid the war. It is unfortunate but true that there are interests in America who would rather lose American lives than their own dollars. We should give them no opportunity.

I believe that we should adopt as our program of American neutrality as our contribution to Western civilization—the following policy:

1. An embargo on offensive weapons and munitions.
2. The unrestricted sale of purely defensive armaments.
3. The prohibition of American shipping from the belligerent countries of Europe and their danger zones.
4. The refusal of credit to belligerent nations or their agents.

Whether or not this program is adopted depends upon the support of those of us who believe in it. The United States of America is a democracy. The policy of our country is still controlled by our people. It is time for us to take action. There has never been a greater test for the democratic principle of government.

possessions. Several Senators have contended that this would wipe the growing American merchant marine off the seas, since it would block trade with British colonies.

"Our ships can't lie idle," commented Senator William E. Borah (Rep., Idaho). "If we don't use them, I guess we will have to sell them to the British. That would give them control of commerce throughout the world."

Opposition Elated By Gain

Administration backers, still voicing confidence that the bill would be approved, told reporters that relaxation of the shipping provisions should generate even more support.

But opposition Senators, elated by the gain of two votes in the last two days, declared sentiment was swinging their way. The two votes were those of Senators Vic Donahey (Dem., Ohio) and Dennis Chavez (Dem., N. M.), who announced that they favored retaining the arms embargo.

Senator Borah said mass meetings in various sections showed that public sentiment against repeal was growing.

Taft And Nye Talking

Administration leaders still were claiming more than 60 of the 96 Senate votes. An Associated Press tabulation showed that fifty Senators have publicly voiced support of repeal, while twenty-two have voiced opposition.

Debate on the measure continued today, with Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio) scheduled to speak first in support of repeal and Senator Gerald P. Nye (Rep., N. D.) listed to follow with an opposition address.

Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky called for a Saturday session. He and some of the opposition leaders predicted that voting on amendments would start next week and that the bill would be disposed of during the following week.

EMBARGO AND SHIPS

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 13—A bi-partisan agreement has been worked out in the Senate to relax stringent shipping provisions of the Administration's neutrality bill.

In general, influential Senators said today, the projected change would permit American merchant vessels to sail to all areas where they would not be in danger. It was said that these areas would be defined in the legislation, but might be changed by Presidential order if danger to shipping arose later.

What Bill Now Would Do

The neutrality bill as now phrased, besides repealing the arms embargo, would forbid American ships and citizens to visit belligerent nations or their

GARNER PRESSING FOR COMPROMISE ON SHIPPING CURB

Nye Demands Safeguards

Against a War Boom— Taft Assails Embargo.

WASHINGTON, [illegible] (A. P.).—Vice-President Garner was reported authoritatively today to be exerting his influence to effect a compromise on the shipping provisions of the administration's neutrality legislation in an effort to bring the debate to an early close.

Mr. Garner, informed persons said, has urged administration leaders to accept one of three compromise proposals made by Senators Johnson, Republican, of California; White, Republican, of Maine, and Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, in order to clear away one obstacle lying ahead of a final vote on the arms embargo repeal bill.

The three proposed amendments were delivered today to Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, for his study. Details were not revealed immediately but, among other things, exemption of shipping in belligerent nations in the Pacific is involved.

The administration bill now contains a clause which would prohibit any American vessels from carrying materials to belligerents in any part of the world.

Nye for Safeguard Against Boom.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, told his colleagues today that the administration's neutrality bill should be remodeled both to retain the embargo on arms sales to belligerents and to provide other safeguards against what he called an "unlimited war-boom."

The North Dakota Senator took the floor to oppose the administration measure after Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, had supported it in a speech urging repeal of the arms embargo, which he described as favoring aggressor nations against peaceful nations.

Mr. Taft voiced approval of provisions which would prohibit American ships from carrying goods to warring countries, but he recommended elimination of a section permitting ninety-day credits on arms sales.

"We should prohibit our ships from going to Europe," he said. "That policy is no more cowardly than it is to keep people out of a burning house. It is simply good sense that we prevent American citizens not only from risking their own lives, but from plunging us into a war which may involve millions of other lives."

In support of his argument, Senator Nye "dared" the administration to put to fifty leading industrialists and members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet this question:

"Is the unlimited war-boom allowed in the present cash-and-carry bill a good thing for our national life?"

Doubts 'Dare' Will Be Accepted.

As soon as he uttered his "dare," Mr. Nye remarked that he did not think the administration would accept it; but he said that, if such an inquiry could be made by Senate committees, it would be found that not more than ten of the fifty persons questioned would wish to repeat the experience of the last war boom.

Possibly not a single member of the Cabinet, he continued, would say that "an unlimited war boom would be a good thing for our economy, for our nation's real good."

He then proceeded to name some industrialists who he believed should be [illegible] questioning could an inquiry be held. They included Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Henry Ford, Lammot du Pont, Eugene G. Grace, Walter S. Gifford, Owen D. Young, Ernest T. Weir, William S. Knudsen and Henry S. Dennison.

Mr. Nye said his contention was "that the cash-and-carry proposal as it now stands does not prevent a war boom, that it should be amended to hold trade down to normal, and that the arms embargo is, by itself, a way to hold one particular branch of the war boom down, for reasons particular to itself, having to do with our influence for peace."

He declared that if the arms embargo were repealed the United States would lose any force it might have in attempting to bring about world peace.

Proponents of repeal, he argued, were "almost entirely silent" as to how it would help keep the country out of war, and "the President himself, in his message to Congress, was content to rest his entire case in this vtial particular upon the undemonstrated assurance that the present law will embroil us in this war and that this proposed bill will avoid involvement."

Mr. Taft is one of a half dozen Republican Senators favoring repeal of the arms embargo. He told

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SENATOR LA FOLLETTE (PROG-WIS) HELD THE FLOOR MUCH OF YESTERDAY WITH A DEMAND THAT THE MEASURE BE AMENDED TO PREVENT "VALUABLE AND NECESSARY PRODUCTS" FROM BEING DRAINED AWAY TO WARRING COUNTRIES. HE SAID THAT IMPOSITION OF TRADE QUOTAS WOULD ACCOMPLISH THIS RESULT.

LA FOLLETTE TOLD THE CHAMBER THAT HE HAD STOOD ON THE SENATE FLOOR IN 1917 WHEN HIS FATHER, "OLD BOB" LA FOLLETTE, HAD OPPOSED THE HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL BILL TO PERMIT ARMING OF AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS.

"I HAD HEARD RUMORS IN THE CLOAKROOMS," HE SHOUTED. "I KNEW

the Senate repeatedly that he believed the United States could remain out of the European war.

"The President of the United States," Mr. Taft said, "would make a tremendous mistake if he regarded the passage of this bill as in any way a symbol of popular approval of interference in Europe.

"The popular opposition to this bill, as far as it exists, is based on suspicion of the President's tendency to interfere in the European war. He has publicly pledged his determination to keep America at peace, and we can surely accept that pledge."

Would Keep Congress On Job.

Mr. Taft, son of the pre-World War President, urged that Congress remain in session to act promptly "on any emergency which may arise." He declared that nothing would be so destructive to democratic government in the United States as war, and added:

"Those who control the present government believe in a planned economy under government control. A war policy of confiscation, dominated by that philosophy, would create a completely socialized form of life, from which we might never return to the liberty and freedom heretofore regarded as characteristic of America."

Senator Taft expressed the belief that repeal of the embargo would not result in any great demand for American munitions on the part of European belligerents. During the two and a half years before the United States entered the world war, he said, such goods constituted only 13 per cent of total American exports to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia and Canada.

"Many of my correspondents apparently think that today we are not shipping anything of importance to Europe," he said, "but that when the embargo is repealed the flood-gates will be opened. Of course, they are greatly mistaken.

"Shipments of all kinds are going to England and France. Not guns, it is true, but the steel and machine tools with which to make guns."

Sees Warlike Nations Favored.

An arms embargo, Mr. Taft said, makes war more likely throughout the world.

"It favors warlike nations which build up their armaments in time of peace," he declared, "and it discriminates against those nations which, hoping for peace and relying on treaties, fail to pour vast sums into armament. In short, it favors the aggressor against the peaceful nation."

He took issue with the opponents' contention that it would be unneutral to repeal the embargo after war has begun.

"We are said to be changing the rules of the game after the game is started," he asserted. "In the first place, war is not a game; it is a deadly serious matter.

"In the second place, the imposing of an embargo on American products is strictly a domestic policy. We have the right to do it or not do it, as we see fit.

"It cannot be said that any nation went to war relying on laws which might be changed by Congress. Certainly Hitler did not do so. We did not mislead him. When he went to war, a bill repealing the arms embargo was pending in Congress, recommended by the President of the United States."

Wider Scope for Shipping.

A bi-partisan agreement has been worked out in the Senate to relax stringent shipping provisions of the administration's neutrality bill.

In general, influential Senators said today, the projected change would permit American merchant vessels to sail to all areas where they would not be in danger.

It was said that these areas would be defined in the legislation itself, but that they might be further restricted by presidential order if danger to shipping should arise later.

"Our ships can't lie idle," commented Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho. "If we don't use them, I guess we will have to sell them to the British. That would give them control of commerce throughout the world."

Administration backers, reiterating expressions of confidence that the bill would be approved, told reporters that relaxation of the shipping provisions should generate even more support.

But opposition Senators, elated by the gain of two votes in the last two days, declared that sentiment was swinging their way. The two votes were those of Senators Donahey, Democrat, of Ohio, and Chavez, Democrat, of New Mexico, who announced that they favored retaining the arms embargo.

Our Own War Of Words

295,000 Already Hurled In Senate Debate On Neutrality Measure

Washington, Oct. 13 (AP).—More than 295,00 words have been spoken in the Senate's neutrality debate and the Senators still are going strong.

The estimate was made by the official shorthand reporters, who take down every word for the *Congressional Record*.

Senator Tobey (Rep., N. H.), who can rattle along at 300 words a minute, has been the fastest talker. But Senato rDowney (Dem., Cal.) was credited with uttering the most words. He spoke for seven hours.

F. D. R. TO BE HOST TO REFUGEE BOARD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—President Roosevelt will receive members of the International Refugee Committee for a luncheon conference October 17.

After this meeting, the Chief Executive told reporters today, the delegates will go to the State Department to begin their conferences on the European refugee problem.

PLOT BY 'COL. HOUSE' MENTIONED IN NOTE

Texan Protests Putting Letter in Congressional Record

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Representative Thorkelson (Rep., Mont) placed in the House record today a letter signed "Colonel E. M. House" which referred to a plan for "the peaceful return of the American colonies to the Dominion of the Crown" and indicated the author was involved in carrying it out.

Representative Thomason (Dem., Tex.) asked Thorkelson whether he had evidence that the late Colonel E. M. House, confidential secretary to President Wilson, had signed the missive.

"I don't know that positively," replied Thorkelson. "It came into my ahnds simply as a source of information." He understood, he said, that it was from the secret files of the British Consulate in New York.

"It is the rankest kind of injustice if it's not a bona fide letter and of that I have serious doubts," Thomason exclaimed.

U. S. Red Cross Sets War Fund At $1,000,000

Appropriation Announced by Davis for Immediate Relief Needs in Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Norman H. Davis, chairman, announced today that the American Red Cross had appropriated $1,000,000 for immediate relief needs in the European war.

"If the need develops, we will have to make a regular war fund drive," Mr. Davis said. "The Red Cross is ready to do everything practicable that the American people want it to do."

More than 3,700 chapters have been notified they may accept relief contributions, which may be designated for expenditure in any particular country.

Since the war started gifts of about $200,000 had been received, the largest being $150,000 from the Polish Alliance for the Relief of Poland, Mr. Davis said. Detailing war relief moves already made, Mr. Davis said requests for medicines, clothing, blankets and hospital and other supplies had come from the Polish, French, British and German Red Cross organizations.

Mr. Davis said "lots of supplies" already were at seaboard; ships were awaiting transport in New York and some supplies were purchased in Europe. He added that the Red Cross had ordered yesterday 30,000 suits of underwear and 5,000 blankets for Poland and Lithuania.

American Red Cross expenditures thus far approached $400,000, Mr. Davis noted. Outlays include $25,000 to aid victims of the torpedoed liner Athenia and to repatriate Americans stranded in Europe, $25,000 to remove patients in the American Hospital in Paris, $25,000 for the Red Cross of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and $25,000 for the Polish Red Cross.

CARIBBEAN WAR ZONE

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 13—Representative J. Buell Snyder (Dem., Pa.) returned from an inspection of Caribbean fortifications today with a story of extensive foreign submarine operations near United States soil.

Snyder, chairman of the House military appropriations subcommittee, said Gov. Lawrence Cramer of the Virgin Islands had expressed the opinion to him that a fleet of foreign submarines had been in the Caribbean since early August.

Fleet And Mother Ship

Snyder said there was belief in the islands that the submarines belonged "to a power embittered against British shipping." He added: "Some were of the opinion that a big submarine was bringing fuel and other supplies to a number of submarines of a smaller type."

The Governor's reports, he explained, came from civilians living along the Virgin Islands coast, as well as from army and navy patrols.

Would Increase Air Force

Expressing enthusiasm for the state of American defenses after an 11,000-mile air tour of army posts on the mainland and Caribbean islands, Snyder said he believed that there should be further expansion in some branches.

He declared that he would advocate increasing the army's air force from the authorized 5,500 planes to 8,000, to be completed by January 1, 1943.

Armed British Vessel Docks At San Francisco

Motor Ship Arrives With Two Guns Mounted On Stern, Sandbags On Decks

San Francisco, Oct. 13 (AP)—The British motor ship Pacific President arrived today with two guns mounted on its stern and sandbags on its decks.

Secrecy shrouded the vessel's movements because the British shipping companies recently asked the Marine Exchange not to disclose such information.

The ship was the first armed merchant craft to enter the harbor since the war began.

Airplane Draftsman Arrested By FBI Agents

Suspect, Said To Belong To Prominent Family, Accused Of Theft Of U. S. Property

Los Angeles, Oct. 13 (AP)—E. R. McDonough, 28, described by his estranged wife as a member of a "very prominent Chicago family" was arrested by FBI agents today on a charge of theft of Government property.

McDonough, a draftsman for the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, was accused of taking aircraft plans last June. Agents said the plans were found in his home. He was arraigned before a United States commissioner.

McDonough, who denied the plans were those of secret army planes, said he was discharged from the Douglas plant two weeks ago "for what they said was 'lack of interest in my work.'"

ESCAPING NAZIS CAUGHT

2 in Newfoundland Internment Camp Break Free 48 Hours

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Oct. 13 (Canadian Press)—Two German seamen who escaped from internment quarters here were seized tonight at Kilbridge, five miles away, after forty-eight hours of freedom.

The sailors, Walter Knave and Ernest Munch, were members of the crew of the German freighter Christophe V. Doornum interned at Botwood, on Newfoundland's east coast, when the war started. They had been held since Sept. 7 with twenty-three other Germans.

U. S. Playwright Aids Canadian Soldiers

Sherwood Giving Royalties From His Abe Lincoln Play To Red Cross

Toronto, Oct. 13 (Canadian Press)—Robert Sherwood, American playwright who served with the Canadian Black Watch Regiment in the World War, is not forgetting the Canadian soldiers this year.

He has directed that his royalties from the play, Abe Lincoln in Illinois, when it is presented in Toronto the week of November 13, be turned over to the Canadian Red Cross Society. It is estimated the gift may amount to $1,500 or $2,000.

Mr. Sherwood was 21 when he left Harvard in 1917 and went to Montreal to enlist in the Black Watch. He served with Canadian forces until 1919.

British Warship Off Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 13 (AP)—An unidentified British destroyer was anchored today two miles at sea off Montevideo. The British destroyer Havock moored here yesterday afternoon to take on fuel and food.

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BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BERLIN, OCT. 13-(AP)-REICHS PRESS CHIEF OTTO DIETRICH, CHATTING INFORMALLY WITH A GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AFTER HE AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT MINUTELY STUDIED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S HOUSE OF COMMONS REPLY TO ADOLF HITLER'S REICHSTAG PEACE PROPOSALS, EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT, AS HE SAW THE SITUATION, THE UNITED STATES ALONE HAD THE POSSIBILITY EVEN NOW OF PREVENTING THE MOST GRUESOME BLOOD BATH IN HISTORY.

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GREAT BRITAIN, HE FELT, WOULD NEVER HAVE ISSUED SO "INSOLENT" A REPLY AS SHE DID THROUGH CHAMBERLAIN EXCEPT FOR HER TAKING IT GRANTED THAT THE UNITED STATES STOOD BEHIND HER.

HENCE--SO DIETRICH SUGGESTED--BRITAIN MIGHT WELL BE TOLD BY AMERICA IN POSITIVE AND UNEQUIVOCAL TERMS THAT THE UNITED STATES INSISTS UPON BRITAIN'S MAKING THE ATTEMPT EVEN NOW TO [redacted], FOR

PROBLEMS AT ISSUE BY MEETING GERMANY AT THE COUNCIL TABLE. SUCH AN ACTION, HE FELT, WOULD END THE WAR FOR AN AGREEMENT COULD CERTAINLY BE REACHED.

EVERY GERMAN, DIETRICH SAID, WAS ENRAGED THAT CHAMBERLAIN HAD NOWHERE INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO SIT DOWN AND TALK THINGS OVER WITH GERMANY.

SUCH INITIATIVE BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, DIETRICH SAID, NEEDED NO INVITATION BY EITHER OR BOTH BELLIGERENT SIDES.

(WHEN THE LATTER ERRONEOUS INTERPRETATION WAS PUT UPON HIS SUGGESTION AS THOUGH HE HAD INVITED ROOSEVELT TO UNDERTAKE PEACE MEDIATION, HE ISSUED A FORMAL DENIAL OF SUCH INTENTION THROUGH DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY.)

THE UNITED STATES, AS THE MOST POWERFUL NEUTRAL, HAD A VITAL INTEREST IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE AND SHOULD OF HER OWN INITIATIVE URGE BRITAIN TO MEET GERMANY AT THE GREEN TABLE.

HITLER, HE SAID, WAS "BROAD-MINDED MAN WHO IN [redacted] OF A CONFERENCE WOULD ACCEPT EVERY REASONABLE PROPOSAL.

IT WAS SHEER MADNESS, [redacted] IN DIETRICH'S OPINION, FOR THE WESTERN POWERS AND GERMANY TO TRY TO ANNIHILATE EACH OTHER WHEN THE POSSIBILITY OF A SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION WAS STILL POSSIBLE.

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COMMUNIQUE

BERLIN, OCT. 13 - (12.40 P.M., 6.40 A.M., E.S.T.) --(AP) -- THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

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"IN THE EAST, MOVEMENTS TOWARD THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN BORDER ARE NEARING COMPLETION.

"IN THE WEST, LOCAL SCOUTING TROOP AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AS DURING PRECEDING DAYS. THE FRENCH YESTERDAY BLEW UP RHINE BRIDGES AT WINTERSDORF, BREISAM AND NEUENBURG."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

All Berlin- Oct. 13

INDIGNATION OVER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S REJECTION OF REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S PROPOSALS FOR ENDING THE WAR SWEPT THROUGH NAZI RANKS.

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AN OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE SAID THAT CHAMBERLAIN HAD "REJECTED THE HAND OF PEACE STRETCHED OUT TO HIM BY THE FUEHRER" AND THAT BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS MEANT "WAR AGAINST THE GERMAN PEOPLE, WAR AGAINST THE GERMAN REICH UNTO ANNIHILATION."

BUT OFFICIALDOM NEVERTHELESS EXPRESSED A HOPE SOME NEUTRAL POWERFUL ENOUGH, SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES, NAZIS SAID, "IN HER OWN INTEREST" WOULD BRING PRESSURE ON BRITAIN TO ACCEPT A PEACE CONFERENCE AS THE FUEHRER SUGGESTED IN HIS REICHSTAG SPEECH JUST A WEEK AGO.

(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID IN WASHINGTON HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY WHEN ASKED ABOUT LATEST INFORMAL GERMAN PEACE TALK. HE ALSO SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO OFFICIAL WORD FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.)

A COMMUNIQUE OF THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND SAID THE FRENCH YESTERDAY BLEW UP THREE GERMAN-BUILT BRIDGES OVER THE RHINE.

BUT FROM ASSERTIONS IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS IT APPEARED THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD NOT BE SEIZED UPON AS A SIGNAL FOR HEAVY RETALIATION, ALTHOUGH GERMANY, IT WAS SAID, "HAS MADE HER PEACE BID AND WILL NOT MAKE ANOTHER."

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID NEITHER THE UNITED STATES NOR ANY OTHER NEUTRAL WOULD BE ASKED FORMALLY TO INTERVENE IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

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THESE SOURCES SAID THAT FOLLOWING HITLER'S PEACE APPEAL OF LAST WEEK IT WAS UP TO NEUTRALS TO MAKE THEIR VOICES HEARD ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE AND IN CONSCIOUSNESS OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY--AND NOT BECAUSE HITLER OR ANY OTHER BELLIGERENT SHOULD ASK THEM.

DR. OTTO DIETRICH, GERMANY'S PRESS CHIEF, EARLY TODAY EXPRESSED HIS OPINION THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD PUT AN END TO THE WAR IF SHE UNEQUIVOCALLY TOLD BRITAIN SHE WOULD NOT SUPPORT HER UNLESS EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE PROBLEMS AT ISSUE FIRST WERE MADE AT THE COUNCIL TABLE.

DIETRICH SAID HE BASED HIS OPINION ON A BELIEF THAT BRITAIN REFUSED TO ACCEPT HITLER'S PEACE OVERTURES BECAUSE SHE WAS RELYING ON GETTING HELP FROM THE UNITED STATES.

IF BRITAIN WERE TOLD THIS HELP WOULD NOT BE FORTHCOMING, HE SAID, THEN THERE WOULD BE A CHANCE OF ENDING THE WAR NOW.

"AFTER THIS SPEECH BY THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER," IT SAID, "THERE CAN NO LONGER EXIST ANY DOUBT AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT NO MATTER WHAT WE DO, WHAT WE SAY, WHAT WE OFFER, CHAMBERLAIN AND THE WAR INCITERS OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE DETERMINED--AT THE SAME

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TIME THAT THEY UTTER HYPOCRITICAL PHRASES--TO ANNIHILATE THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

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ACCOMPANYING THIS WAS AN ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN WHICH WAS GROWING IN INTENSITY.

THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER ARRANGED TO PUBLISH TOMORROW A THREE-COLUMN, PAGE ONE ATTACK ON "HOW THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS CREATED: ROBBERS AND PIRATES PREACH MORALITY."

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"ENGLAND'S HISTORY IS A CHAIN OF ACTS OF FORCE AND BROKEN WORDS," ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE.

THE COMMENTARY ADDED:

"GERMANY POSSESSES NOW THE FIRM DETERMINATION TO FIGHT THE WAR TO A VICTORIOUS END."

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INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE EXCHANGES OF VIEWS WITH MOSCOW AND ROME WERE BEING CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE GERMAN AMBASSADORS IN THE TWO CAPITALS.

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HE INDICATED THAT GERMANY WAS PREPARED TO UNLEASH HER FULL MIGHT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE UNLESS THE UNITED STATES STEPPED IN TO BRING THE ALLIES AND GERMANY TOGETHER ACROSS THE CONFERENCE TABLE.

DIETRICH SAID HE THOUGHT NOW THAT THE UNITED STATES ALONE WAS ABLE TO PREVENT WAR ON A GIGANTIC SCALE.

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OTHERWISE, THE NAZI VIEW WAS THAT CHAMBERLAIN'S REJECTION OF HITLER'S PEACE OVERTURES MEANT GERMANY MUST FIGHT WITH ALL HER POWER.

(IN WASHINGTON, HOWEVER, SUCH STEPS WERE DEEMED DIPLOMATICALLY IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT FORMAL REQUESTS FROM ABROAD.

(EVEN SHOULD GERMANY SUBMIT HER SUGGESTION THROUGH FORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS, THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE ADDITIONAL STEPS WOULD BE NECESSARY BEFORE THE UNITED STATES WOULD UNDERTAKE MEDIATION.

(FOR ONE, IT WAS ASSERTED THAT WASHINGTON WOULD FIRST SOUND OUT BRITISH AND FRENCH REACTION TOWARD THE UNITED STATES' TAKING ANY PEACE-MAKER'S ROLE.

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(AFTER HITLER MADE HIS REICHSTAG SPEECH LAST FRIDAY, INFORMED BERLIN SOURCES SAID THE HEAD OF ANY NEUTRAL STATE, PREFERABLY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MIGHT INTERVENE. MR. ROOSEVELT, HOWEVER, INDICATED HE HAD NO INTENTION OF MEDIATING BY SAYING NO FORMAL PEACE PROPOSALS HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND BY INTIMATING HE COULD NOT ACT ON THE BASIS OF NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM GERMANY.)

DIETRICH SAID RUSSIA'S VAST RESOURCES NOW WERE AT GERMANY'S DISPOSAL AND DECLARED THAT RUSSIA HAD FULFILLED EVERY OBLIGATION THUS FAR SINCE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF, SOVIET PREMIER AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR, BOUND THE NAZIS AND COMMUNISTS IN TRADE AND FRIENDSHIP PACTS.

IT WAS BELIEVED TO BE STILL UNDECIDED WHETHER MUSSOLINI WOULD BE ASKED TO JOIN ACTIVELY AS THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF APPARENTLY WAS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER ITALY COULD BE OF MORE USE AS A NEUTRAL THAN AS A BELLIGERENT.

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IN THE AIR, MEANWHILE, EXPERT NAZI OPINION WAS THAT GERMANY HAD MADE NO EFFORT THUS FAR TO STRIKE AGAINST BRITAIN AND FRANCE WITH HER FULL AIR POWER. NEVER, IT WAS SAID, WERE MORE THAN TWO DOZEN

PLANES MASSED FOR AN ATTACK IN THE WEST ALTHOUGH BEFORE WARSAW, IN POLAND, 600 POWER-DIVING BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED TOGETHER.

JH-FHAJAAES

Ndt Berlin Oct 13

BUT THERE IS NO REASON, NAZIS SAID, WHY GERMANY SHOULD GO AROUND TO NEUTRALS TO REQUEST THEM TO MEDIATE.

HITLER'S APPEAL LAST FRIDAY FOR PEACE THAT "THOSE PEOPLES AND THEIR LEADERS NOW SPEAK UP WHO ARE OF A SIMILAR (PEACEFUL) MIND" WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN AN "OFFICIAL DOCUMENT" ADDRESSED ALIKE TO NEUTRALS AND BELLIGERENTS.

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NOW, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID, IT IS UP TO NEUTRALS TO MAKE THEIR VOICES HEARD ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE AND IN CONSCIOUSNESS OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY--AND NOT BECAUSE HITLER OR ANY OTHER BELLIGERENT SHOULD ASK THEM.

THE OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE INDICATED HOW COMPLETELY "THROUGH" WITH CHAMBERLAIN GERMANY CONSIDERED HERSELF.

IT CALLED CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH "AN UNHEARD OF INSULT TO GERMANY" AND SAID THAT IN IT THE PRIME MINISTER "DID NOT REPRESENT THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE BUT THE CAUSE OF A SMALL CLIQUE WHICH SEES ITS TASK IN WAR."

"FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF VERSAILLES," THE STATEMENT CONCLUDED, "THE GERMAN PEOPLE KNOWS WHAT ENGLAND'S WILL TO ANNIHILATION CAN DO AND IT THEREFORE KNOWS THE PATH IT MUST TROD IN ORDER TO FOIL THIS WILL OF ITS ENEMIES." (EDS: ADDITIONAL QUOTES MAY BE TAKEN IN FROM STATEMENT MOVED SEPARATELY.)

DR.DIETRICH, WHO TALKED INFORMALLY WITH CORRESPONDENTS AFTER HE HAD BEEN WITH HITLER FOR SEVERAL HOURS, SAID HE FELT BRITAIN HAD RISKED WHAT HE CALLED "HER INSOLENT REPLY" THROUGH CHAMBERLAIN ONLY BECAUSE SHE RELIED UPON THE UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT HER.

DIETRICH DECLARED X X X ETC., 3RD GRAFH.

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LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-A WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED TODAY THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY FORCES ARE "READY FOR ANYTHING" FROM GERMANY NOW THAT BRITAIN'S MAIN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE HAS MOVED ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO FRANCE.

HE INDICATED THE BRITISH-FRENCH STRATEGY WAS TO WAIT FOR THE GERMANS TO ATTACK. WITH THE APPROACH OF BAD WEATHER MAKING MILITARY OPERATIONS DIFFICULT UNTIL SPRING, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COULD AFFORD TO WAIT UNTIL THEN BUT "HITLER MAY NOT BE ABLE TO."

WAR SECRETARY LESLIE HORE-BELISHA TOLD THE SAME PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE MOVEMENT OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO FRANCE CONSTITUTED A MAJOR MILITARY VICTORY. HE ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WEDNESDAY THAT 158,000 MEN HAD BEEN TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE CHANNEL DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS OF THE WAR WITHOUT ONE CASUALTY.

"A FRENCHMAN HAS JUST TOLD ME THAT THAT IS THE GREATEST MILITARY FEAT SINCE TRAFALGAR AND IS THE FIRST VICTORY THAT WE HAVE HAD IN THE WAR," HORE BELISHA SAID.

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HE ALSO DISCLOSED THAT FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS RESIDENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WOULD BE TAKEN INTO THE MAIN BRITISH ARMY ALONG WITH BRITISH SUBJECTS AS THEIR AGE GROUPS ARE CALLED INTO THE CONSCRIPT MILITIA.

THERE WILL BE NO SEPARATE LEGIONS AS IN FRANCE HE SAID.

"WE HAVE ONLY ONE BRITISH ARMY AND THERE WILL BE NO DISTINCTIONS OF ANY KIND" HE SAID.

THE SPOKESMAN DISCUSSING THE GENERAL MILITARY SITUATION SAID BRITISH TROOPS WOULD CONTINUE TO GO TO FRANCE, BUT THE MAJOR TRANSPORT JOB WAS COMPLETED. IT HAD BEEN WORKED OUT, HE SAID, TO PROVIDE FOR ANY CONTINGENCY SUCH AS HEAVY BOMBING ATTACKS WHICH HAD FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

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ENTITLED PARAGRAPH NOW THAT THE MAIN BODY OF
TROOPS ARE IN FRANCE QUOTE WE ARE READY FOR ANY-
THING UNQUOTE HE SAID PARAGRAPH HE DISCUSSED THREE
POSSIBILITIES DASH A GERMAN ATTACK ON THE MAGINOT
LINE COMMA AN ATTACK THROUGH BELGIUM OR A FLANKING
MOVEMENT THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS AND THEN BELGIUM
STOP FOR THESE OR ANY OTHER CONTINGENCIES HE SAID
THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WERE NOW PREPARED

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PRESS
31739 STARKS THE WAR MINISTER ALSO DISCLOSED
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21733 STARKS WAR MINISTER HORE BELISHA TOLD THE SAME
PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE MOVEMENT OF THE BRITISH
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO FRANCE CONSTITUTED A MAJOR
MILITARY VICTORY STOP HE ANNOUNCED IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS WEDNESDAY THAT 158 000 MEN HAD BEEN
TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE CHANNEL DURING THE FIRST
FIVE WEEKS OF THE WAR WITHOUT ONE CASUALTY PARAGRAPH
QUOTE A FRENCHMAN HAS JUST TOLD ME THAT THAT IS THE
GREATEST MILITARY FEAT SINCE TRAFALGAR AND IS

OCT

THE FIRST VICTORY THAT WE HAVE HAD IN THE WAR
UNQUOTE HORE BELISHA SAID PROUDLY

AM1

LONDON, OCT.13-(AP)-SIR JOHN GILMOUR, WHO HELD TWO CABINET PORTFOLIOS IN PEACETIME, WAS APPOINTED TODAY AS WARTIME MINISTER OF SHIPPING.

OCT 14 1939

IN THE 1931 FINANCIAL CRISIS WHEN A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED SIR JOHN BECAME MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. HE WAS HOME SECRETARY FROM 1932 TO 1935.

THE 63-YEAR-OLD MINISTER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES OF BRITAIN'S MERCHANT FLEET.

JHC1245

DJ-London-Oct 13

THE ADMIRALTY STATEMENT WENT INTO DETAIL IN RELATING THE HISTORY OF DISPUTES OVER THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS AND BELLIGERENTS IN EXTENDING TERRITORIAL WATERS.

IT POINTED OUT THAT DURING PROHIBITION GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA "DECLARED THAT IT WAS THEIR FIRM INTENTION TO UPHOLD THE PRINCIPLE THAT THREE MARINE MILES EXTENDING FROM THE COASTLINE OUTWARDS AND MEASURED FROM LOW WATER MARK SHOULD CONSTITUTE THE PROPER LIMITS OF TERRITORIAL WATERS."

OCT 14 1939

(THE "NEUTRAL ZONE" CREATED AT THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN SOME CASES EXTENDS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FROM LAND.)

4 1939 THE ADMIRALTY CONCLUDED:

A176

LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-AN OFFICER OF IMPERIAL GERMANY WHO DIRECTED GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE START OF THE WORLD WAR ASKED ALIENS COURT TODAY FOR UNRESTRICTED FREEDOM IN WARTIME BRITAIN.

HE WAS CAPTAIN FRANZ VON RINTELEN, WHO SERVED FOUR YEARS IN UNITED STATES PRISONS FOR SABOTAGING MUNITIONS SHIPS.

VON RINTELEN HAD BEEN LIVING IN LONDON AND LECTURING ON "SECRET SERVICE" UNTIL THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. HE HAD EXPECTED TO BECOME A BRITISH CITIZEN.

THE HUSKY MIDDLE-AGED FORMER GERMAN AGENT SAID HE WAS ANTI-NAZI AND OFFERED TO BRITAIN "ALL MY EXPERIENCE, ENERGY AND CAPABILITIES IN THE ENSUING STRUGGLE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HER LIBERTIES."

VON RINTELEN WAS ACCOMPANIED INTO COURT BY ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD HALL, WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CAPTURE OFF RAMSGATE ON AUG. 13, 1915.

THE COURT'S DECISION WAS NOT MADE KNOWN IMMEDIATELY AND VON RINTELEN LEFT THE HEARING IN A TAXICAB.

(AFTER HIS CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES DURING THE WORLD WAR VON RINTELEN WAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1917 FOR TRIAL. HE WAS FREED LATE IN 1920.)

HF126PES

OCT 14 1939

A176

LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-BRITISH ADMIRALTY SPOKESMEN SAID TODAY THE SPEEDY GERMAN LINER CAP NORTE, WHOSE CAPTURE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC THEY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, WAS DISGUISED AS A SWEDISH SHIP.

THE CAP NORTE'S CARGO INCLUDED 440 CASKS OF HORSEFLESH AND THREE BOXES OF CAVIAR, THE BRITISH SAID.

IN DISGUISING THE SHIP, THE ADMIRALTY ASSERTED, THE SHIP'S NAME HAD BEEN CHANGED TO "ANCONA," THE SWEDISH FLAG PAINTED ON HER SIDE AND HER FUNNEL PAINTED YELLOW INSTEAD OF YELLOW AND BLACK.

HF121PES

LONDON, OCT. 13-(AP)--AN AIR MINISTRY CASUALTY LIST OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE ISSUED TONIGHT REPORTED 25 KILLED AND 16 MISSING, BRING THE WAR'S CASUALTIES TOTALS TO 46 KILLED AND 75 MISSING.

YANKS 01450

OCT 14 1939

A119

FOLO NEW YORK PRESIDENT HARDING

LONDON, OCT 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORTED TODAY A SUBMARINE ATTACK ON THE STEAMER HERONSPOOL AND THE RESCUE OF THE CREW BY AN AMERICAN SHIP, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS AS TO WHEN OR WHERE THE 5,202-TON BRITISH VESSEL ENCOUNTERED THE RAIDER.

HF1042AES

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Add London - Oct 13

IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY, HOWEVER, THAT BROADCASTING PLANS WERE NOT DEFINITE SINCE IT WAS BELIEVED CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH WAS SO WELL RECEIVED THAT IMMEDIATE AMPLIFICATION OR A GENERAL STATEMENT MIGHT BE UNNECESSARY.

OCT 14 1939

EARLIER IN THE DAY, BRITISH AUTHORITIES REGARDED THE REACTION TO CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH SO FAVORABLE THAT THEY LET IT BE KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN FELT HE NEED NOT REINFORCE HIS VIEWS WITH A [redacted] WEEK-END BROADCAST TO THE EMPIRE, WHICH HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TENTATIVELY FOR TOMORROW NIGHT.

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AAA - London Oct 13

30.24-4039

30.24-4039

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT THE HUNTING CRAFT WERE ABLE TO RESCUE "SOME SURVIVORS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED AN EARLIER ASSERTION THAT THE SUBMARINE MENACE HAD BEEN CHECKED, WHICH CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT HARDING WAS REPORTING THE RESCUE OF 36 CREW MEMBERS FROM THE SUNKEN BRITISH FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL.

THE WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN INDICATED THE MAJOR TRANSPORTATION JOB OF MOVING TROOPS WAS COMPLETED, ALTHOUGH HE SAID BRITISH TROOPS WOULD CONTINUE TO GO TO FRANCE. HE SAID THE PROGRAM HAD BEEN WORKED OUT TO PROVIDE FOR ANY CONTINGENCY SUCH AS HEAVY BOMBING ATTACKS WHICH HAD FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

OCT 14 1939

THE COUNCIL FOR ACTION OF PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION, A LIBERAL GROUP HEADED BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, WORLD WAR PRIME MINISTER, CRITICIZED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S REFUSAL OF NAZI PEACE OVERTURES.

THE COUNCIL SAID CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY WAS [redacted] "QUITE INADEQUATE," AND DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT DISPLAY "WILLINGNESS" TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SINKING OF THE [redacted] SUBMARINES CAME AT A TIME WHEN THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT HARDING WAS REPORTING THE RESCUE OF 36 CREW MEMBERS OF THE SUNKEN BRITISH FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL.

OCT 14 1939

TWO COMMUNIQUES REPORTED THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN UNDERSEA CRAFT. THE FIRST, ANNOUNCING THAT TWO SUBMARINES HAD BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM, OBSERVED THAT "FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH OF OCTOBER HAS PROVED AN UNLUCKY DAY FOR THE U-BOATS, TWO HAVING BEEN DESTROYED

THE SECOND COMMUNIQUE SAID:

OCT 14 1939

"WITH REFERENCE TO THE PREVIOUS COMMUNIQUE, THE ADMIRALTY STATES THAT INFORMATION HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED OF THE DESTRUCTION OF A THIRD U-BOAT ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13. IN THIS CASE ALSO THE HUNTING CRAFT WERE ABLE TO RESCUE A FEW SURVIVORS."

AP

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING IS THE FIRST DISPATCH FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MAN DREW MIDDLETON SINCE HE WENT TO THE WESTERN FRONT AS ONE OF 10 AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES. A NATIVE NEW YORKER, GRADUATE OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, AND WITH A VARIED EXPERIENCE ON THE SPORTS AND CABLE DESKS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK, MIDDLETON WAS TRANSFERRED

OCT 14 1939

TO LONDON LAST SPRING.)

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BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, OCT. 12-(DELAYED-PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR)-(AP)-THE BRITISH ARMY, YOUNG, EAGER AND CONFIDENT, CROUCHES ALONG ITS SECTOR OF THE WESTERN FRONT, A FRONT ON WHICH THERE IS ABSOLUTELY "NOTHING DOING" BUT WHICH AT ANY DAY MAY BE HIT BY THE FIRST GERMAN ONSLAUGHT.

OCT 13 1939

THERE ARE 158,000 BRITISH TROOPS NOW ON THE LINE. WHILE THE GUNS ARE SILENT, THIS HIGHLY-MECHANIZED FORCE CONTINUES TO POUR TROOPS, MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES TOWARD THE FRONT.

WERE IT NOT FOR THE LONG LINES OF TRUCKS ON THE ROADS, IT WOULD BE HARD TO BELIEVE THAT ANYWHERE NEAR THESE PLEASANT FIELDS MEN WERE BEING KILLED AND WOUNDED. THE POPPIES BLOW SERENELY IN THE FIELDS UNDER THE BLUE FRENCH SKY.

WOMEN BRINGING IN THE HARVESTS WITH OLD MEN AND BOYS AS THEIR ONLY HELP--THE OTHER MEN ARE IN THE ARMY, OF COURSE--WAVE TO PASSING TRUCKS.

BRITISH DRIVERS EAT THEIR LUNCHES LIKE PICNIC PARTIES ON THE EDGE OF THE FIELDS.

IT IS SUCH A HIGHLY MECHANIZED ARMY THAT IN TWO DAYS OF TRAVEL THROUGH FRANCE I HAVE NOT SEEN A HORSE BEING USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. THE TINKLING SPURS OF FRENCH ALGERIAN CAVALRYMEN IN ONE TOWN SEEMED AS OUTWORN AND OUTDATED AS BREASTPLATES OR BEARSKIN SHAKOS.

NO ONE KNOWS WHEN THE FIRST GERMAN PUSH WILL COME, BUT EVERYONE SEEMS TO ACCEPT IT AS A FACT. GERMANY'S EASY TRIUMPH IN POLAND AND MEMORIES OF EARLY GERMAN SUCCESSES IN THE WORLD WAR HAVE CREATED THE IMPRESSION THAT BEFORE THE WINTER CLAMPS DOWN ON NORTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN FRANCE, GERMANY WILL STRIKE.

AT PRESENT, THE GENERAL MILITARY SITUATION ON THIS AND OTHER FRONTS MAY BE LIKENED TO TWO BOXERS IN THE EARLY ROUNDS OF AN IMPORTANT FIGHT. NEITHER WANTS TO LET HIS BEST PUNCH GO UNTIL HE HAS FELT OUT THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES OF HIS OPPONENT. IT IS SPARRING OF A DEADLY SORT, AND IT MAY CONTINUE UNTIL THE WEATHER AND MARCHING ARMIES CHURN THE FIELDS AND ROADS TO MUD.

THE MORALE OF THE ARMY SEEMS HIGH. THERE IS A NOTICEABLE ABSENCE OF "PROFESSIONALISM" IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN AND OFFICERS. ONE OFFICER SAID, "WHEN A SENTRY SALUTES YOU, YOU FEEL AS THOUGH HE WANTED TO SMILE AT YOU. THE OLD FEELING OF CASTE, WHICH WAS DEEP IN 1914, IS GONE. MEN AND OFFICERS SEEM TO FEEL THAT WE'RE ALL IN IT TOGETHER."

THE WORK OF TRAINING GOES ON. ARTILLERYMEN DRILL INTERMINABLY AT THE MOTIONS OF LOADING AND FIRING. INFANTRYMEN HIKE LONG MILES ON THE ROADS. DAY AND NIGHT, TRUCKS RUMBLE TOWARD THE FRONT PAST FIELDS WHICH 25 YEARS AGO WERE BLOOD-STAINED.

THERE IS A QUIET SATISFACTION WITH MEN AND MACHINES NOTICEABLE AMONG THE OFFICERS. THEY FEEL THEY ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN THEY WERE IN 1914 AND 1915, THAT THE MEN ARE MORE COMPETENT WITH THEIR TECHNICAL TOOLS THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN.

OCT 13 1939

THE TRIP TO FRANCE BY TROOPSHIP IS LIKE A JOURNEY IN A DISTURBING DREAM.

FROM THE MOMENT THE ANCHOR GOES UP IN THE ENGLISH PORT, AND THE LITTLE STEAMER MOVES INTO THE HEAVY SWELL OF THE CHANNEL, YOU ARE IN A MURKY WORLD.

ALL LIGHTS ARE OUT ON THE DECKS AND CABINS ARE CURTAINED TO PREVENT ANY GLEAM SHINING OUT.

PASSAGEWAYS ARE THICK WITH SMOKE AND THE FETID AIR BREATHED BY A THOUSAND MEN. THEY SLEEP HUDDLED IN LOUNGES AND CABINS, PLAY CARDS

30.24-4041

OR TALK OF THINGS FAR AWAY FROM WAR.

AT DAWN THE TROOPS HAVE TEA AND BISCUITS AND WATCH A BANK OF CLOUDS DISSOLVE INTO THE COAST OF FRANCE.

LATER THE BOAT TIES UP IN A FRENCH PORT. A FRENCH MARINE SHOUTS FROM SHORE, AND A COCKNEY HAILS HIM:

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN, MATE. WHERE'S THE WAR?

OCT 13 1939

ED558PES

BY JOHN M.MARTIN

PARIS, OCT.13-(AP)-MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID TODAY THAT A REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF 30,000 BRITISH TOMMIES ON THE NORTHEASTERN FRONT MEANT EITHER AN EARLY FRENCH-BRITISH OFFENSIVE OR A CONTINUANCE OF THE EFFORT TO PROVOKE A NAZI BIG SCALE ASSAULT ON HEAVILY FORTIFIED ALLIED POSITIONS.

OCT 14 1939

THE BRITISH APPARENTLY HAD NOT YET BEEN PUT IN ACTION. AFTER FIVE DAYS OF DEFENSIVE ACTION THE FRENCH LAST NIGHT WERE SAID TO HAVE RESUMED THEIR STABS AT THE GERMAN LINE.

MILITARY ADVICES SAID THAT GERMAN ATTACKS AT SCATTERED POINTS ALONG THE 100-MILE FRONT BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND RHINE RIVERS HAD BEEN REPULSED.

THERE ARE NOW 158,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS IN FRANCE WITH MORE PROMISED, ACCORDING TO BRITISH WAR MINISTER LESLIE HORE-BELISHA. BEHIND-THE-LINES MUNITIONS STACKS WEIGH INTO THE MILLIONS OF TONS. TANKS ARE HIDDEN IN THE FORESTS AND THOUSANDS OF CAMOUFLAGED PLANES ARE READY FOR BATTLE.

A GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE TODAY TOLD OF "A CALM NIGHT OVER THE WHOLE FRONT." IT ADDED THAT "ENEMY PATROLS WERE REPULSED IN THE REGION OF WARNDT."

(REPORTS FROM BASEL SAID FRENCH TROOPS CLOSED THE RHINE RIVER DAM GATES AT KEMBS, NEAR BASEL, LAST NIGHT, RAISING THE RIVER HIGH OVER THE SHOALS OPPOSITE GERMANY'S "RHINE GIBRALTAR" AT ISTEIN. THIS ACTION FOLLOWED REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS MIGHT BE PREPARING TO CROSS THE RHINE AT THIS TIP OF THE MAGINOT LINE.)

DIPLOMATIC MOVES TENDED TO OVERSHADOW THE FIGHTING.

THE FINNISH-SOVIET RUSSIAN TENSION CAUSED ANXIETY HERE DESPITE THE EXPRESSED CONVICTION OF OBSERVERS THAT GERMANY WAS ALSO UNEASY OVER EXPANDING RUSSIAN POWER IN THE BALTIC.

A RUSSIAN MOVE AGAINST FINLAND WAS CONSIDERED HIGHLY POSSIBLE. FRENCH SOURCES SAID THAT WOULD MEAN WIDESPREAD POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS, NOT ONLY IN THE SCANDINAVIAN STATES, BUT PERHAPS AS FAR SOUTH AS TURKEY.

THE SUCCESSIVE STATEMENTS BY PREMIER DALADIER AND PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN REJECTING ADOLF HITLER'S END-THE-WAR PROPOSALS CHEERED MEMBERS OF THE EXILED POLISH GOVERNMENT AND CZECHS FORMING A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

OCT 14 1939

TYPICAL OF FRENCH PRESS COMMENT CONCERNING THE STATEMENTS WAS: "GERMANY CAN NO LONGER HAVE THE LEAST ILLUSION ABOUT THE ANGLO-FRENCH DETERMINATION."

FINAMATS

COMMUNIQUE

PARIS, OCT.13-(AP)-THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE FOR THIS MORNING, ISSUED AT 10:15 A.M. (4:15 A.M. E.S.T.) ANNOUNCED:

"A CALM NIGHT OVER THE WHOLE FRONT. ENEMY PATROLS WERE REPULSED IN THE REGION OF WARNDT."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

OCT 14 1939

FINAMATS

1939

BY W.TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS,OCT 13-(AP)-FRENCH ADVANCE POSTS ALONG THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT WERE ON THE ALERT TONIGHT AS THE ARMY SOUGHT THE MEANING OF A SUDDEN CALM.

GERMAN ATTACKS, WHICH HAD BEEN INCREASING IN STRENGTH FOR FIVE DAYS, HALTED ABRUPTLY YESTERDAY, THE FRENCH REPORTED. SUSPICIONS WERE AROUSED BECAUSE THE GERMANS HAD ATTACKED DURING BAD WEATHER THEN SUDDENLY LET UP AS THE SKIES CLEARED OVER THE WESTERN FRONT.

MILITARY REPORTS SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO MORE THAN EIGHT SMALL GERMAN PATROLS SEEN IN NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES IN 24 HOURS AND THESE WERE MADE UP OF ONLY FOUR OR FIVE MEN.

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DURING PREVIOUS ATTACKS, THESE UNITS WERE REPORTED AS LARGE AS 100 TO 150 MEN OPERATING ON ALL SECTORS.

A FEW SMALL FRENCH RECONNAISSANCE GROUPS WERE SENT INTO THE WOODS OF HARDT MOUNTAINS MIDWAY BETWEEN THE GERMAN TOWN OF ZWEIBRUECKEN AND THE FRENCH TOWN OF WISSEMBOURG, BUT THE FRENCH SAID THIS WAS THE ONLY ACTIVITY ALONG THE ENTIRE 100-MILE STRETCH OF THE NORTHERN FLANK.

GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS QUIET, FRENCH SOURCES SAID, WHILE GERMAN PLANES WERE GROUNDED DESPITE THE PREVAILING GOOD FLYING WEATHER.

FRENCH DISPATCHES DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT ONE FRENCH PILOT SEVERAL DAYS AGO SHOT DOWN THREE GERMAN MESSERSCHMIDT PLANES IN A SINGLE COMBAT.

THE YOUNG PURSUIT PILOT FLYING ALONE HIGH ABOVE THE GERMAN LINES, DISPATCHES SAID, SPOTTED THREE MESSERSCHMIDTS NEAR SAARBRUECKEN.

DIVING, THE PILOT SPATTERED THE REAR GERMAN PLANE WITH BULLETS AT A DISTANCE OF ONLY 50 YARDS, THE DISPATCH SAID. MOMENTS LATER TWO OTHERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN IN THE COMBAT.

(A GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FRENCH YESTERDAY BLEW UP RHINE RIVER BRIDGES AT WEISSENBURG, BREISACH AND NEUENBURG, LINKING ALSACE LORRAINE AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.)

WHILE THE MILITARY ACTION SLOWED DOWN, THE FRENCH WATCHED THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION CLOSELY.

IN A LONG CABINET MEETING PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN GAVE APPROVAL OF PREMIER DALADIER'S BROADCAST TUESDAY NIGHT IN WHICH HE DECLARED THE WAR WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL DEFINITE GUARANTEES WERE OBTAINED FOR A LASTING PEACE.

DALADIER GAVE THE CABINET AN HOUR-AND-A-HALF REVIEW OF THE DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY SITUATIONS BUT WHAT WAS SAID WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

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A77

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SECOND GRAF PARIS NIGHT LEAD FRENCH X X X WESTERN FRONT.

OCT 14 1939

AFTER ONE DAY OF CLEAR, CRISP EARLY WINTER WEATHER AND ONE MOONLIGHT NIGHT, THE WEATHER IN THE FIGHTING ZONE TURNED UNFAVORABLE AGAIN TODAY BUT THERE WAS NO RESUMPTION OF GERMAN ACTIVITY AS ON THE PREVIOUS SCALE.

TONIGHT'S ARMY COMMUNIQUE READ MORE LIKE A WEATHER REPORT THAN A WAR BULLETIN. IT DESCRIBED THE WEATHER AS "FOGGY AND RAINY."

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT SEVERAL GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE PARTIES SOUTH OF PIRMASENS HAD BEEN FORCED TO WITHDRAW WITHOUT ACHIEVING ANY RESULTS.

MILITARY REPORTS SAID X X X ETC. THIRD GRAF.

SN1009PES

30.24-4043

Add Paris - Oct 13

FRENCH OBSERVERS SPECULATED ON WHETHER THE GERMANS INTENDED TO LAUNCH A MAJOR OFFENSIVE. THEY SAID THE GERMANS, FROM THEIR ATTEMPTS TO TAKE PRISONERS DESPITE ADVERSE WEATHER, APPEARED EQUALLY ANXIOUS TO KNOW FRENCH INTENTIONS.

THE REPORTED HALT IN THE GERMAN RAIDS WAS ASCRIBED TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT THEY WERE TOO COSTLY.

(A GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND COMMUNIQUE IN BERLIN SAID THE FRENCH YESTERDAY BLEW UP RHINE RIVER BRIDGES AT WINTERSDORF, BREISACH AND NEUENBURG, LINKING ALSACE-LORRAINE AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.)

THE GERMANS, FRENCH REPORTS SAID, WERE SOWING WOODS AND HILLS OF THE FRONT WITH MINES AND TRAPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, COMPELLING THE FRENCH TO ADVANCE ONLY "STEP BY STEP" WITH UTMOST CAUTION.

Add Moscow - Oct 13

IT WAS RELIABLY BUT UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED THAT SOME FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY WAS EXPECTED TO BE SIGNED WITHIN THE NEXT DAY OR SO.

ALTHOUGH NOTHING GAS OBTAINABLE FROM EITHER SIDE ON THE NATURE OF THE PROSPECTIVE PACT, IT WAS BELIEVED IT WOULD SETTLE QUESTIONS IN

OCT 14 1939

ALTHOUGH NOTHING WAS OBTAINABLE FROM EITHER SIDE ON THE NATURE OF THE PROSPECTIVE PACT, IT WAS BELIEVED IT WOULD SETTLE QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE BLACK SEA AND THE DARDANELLES AND WOULD DEFINE THE SOVIET AND TURKISH POSITIONS TOWARD EACH OTHER IN THE CURRENT EUROPEAN SITUATION.

IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED THAT ONE REASON FOR THE PROLONGED STAY IN MOSCOW OF THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SUKRU SARACOGLU, WAS THE POSSIBILITY OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SUKRU SARACOGLU, WAS THE POSSIBILITY OF TURKISH RESISTANCE TO SOME OF THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

30.24-4043

A89

Oct 13 -

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN XXX NEGOTIATIONS.

TASS, SOVIET OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, TONIGHT MADE PUBLIC AN EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND LITHUANIA IN WHICH MOLOTOFF EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT THEIR RECENTLY SIGNED MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT "WILL SERVE TO STRENGTHEN THE PEACE OF EASTERN EUROPE."

MOLOTOFF'S STATEMENT WAS IN A TELEGRAM REPLYING TO ONE FROM LITHUANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER JUOZAS URBSYS WHO SAID:

"ON MY RETURN HOME I HASTEN TO CONVEY TO YOU THE GRATITUDE OF THE LITHUANIAN DELEGATION FOR THE WARM HOSPITALITY ACCORDED US IN MOSCOW AND THE FRIENDLY NATURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE CONCLUSION OF OUR TREATY OF OCT.10.

"I WOULD ASK YOU PARTICULARLY TO CONVEY TO STALIN OUR GRATITUDE FOR THE BROAD UNDERSTANDING OF THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE LITHUANIAN PEOPLE AND FOR HAVING BY ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ENHANCED THE MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP THAT HAVE INVARIABLY EXISTED BETWEEN OUR STATES."

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REPLYING, MOLOTOFF SAID "ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION LOOK BACK WITH GREAT SATISFACTION ON OUR JOINT WORK IN PREPARING THIS TREATY FOR FURTHER ENHANCEMENT OF THE FRIENDSHIP, PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLES OF LITHUANIA AND THE SOVIET UNION. I AM FIRMLY CONVINCED OUR NEW TREATY WILL SERVE TO STRENGTHEN THE PEACE OF EASTERN EUROPE."

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Bill - Moscow - Oct 13

WHILE IT SEEMED OBVIOUS THAT THE FINNS WERE WILLING TO LISTEN TO SOVIET PROPOSALS WITH A PROMISE OF RELATIONS THEN TO THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT, IT WAS INDICATED AT THE SAME TIME THAT FINLAND WOULD

NOT SURRENDER TO ANY DEMANDS CONSIDERED "EXTREME."

(THE FINNISH STAND WAS EMPHASIZED EARLY TODAY IN A FIVE-MINUTE BROADCAST TO SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES BY FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ELJAS ERKKO.

(ERKKO DECLARED THAT FINNISH PREPAREDNESS MOVES WERE "INTENDED TO SHOW THAT SHE (FINLAND) CANNOT SUBMIT OR COMPLY WITH DICTATES OF AN OUTSIDE FACTOR WHICH WOULD RESULT IN HER INTERNATIONAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY BEING DEPENDANT ON SOMETHING OTHER THAN HER OWN FREE WILL."

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(THESE OPINIONS COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED IN RELIABLE QUARTERS. AMONG THE ISLANDS INVOLVED IN THIS SPECULATION ARE THE AALANDS WHICH GUARD THE JUNCTION OF THE GULF OF BOTHNIA AND THE BALTIC. SWEDEN AND FINLAND SOUGHT JOINTLY TO FORTIFY THEM LAST SPRING. FRANCE AND BRITAIN AGREED BUT RUSSIA OBJECTED.)

THE FINNS, IT WAS REPORTED, MIGHT BE WILLING TO GIVE UP SOME ISLANDS BUT IF THE RUSSIANS SUBMITTED STRONGER TERRITORIAL DEMANDS LIKELY TO MAKE FINLAND A VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE--SUCH AS HAS BEEN DONE WITH ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA--FOREIGN OBSERVERS WERE OF THE OPINION THAT THE FINNS WOULD FIGHT.

GERMANY PREVIOUSLY WAS FINLAND'S VIRTUAL PROTECTOR BUT APPARENTLY HAD LOST THAT STATUS IN THE COMMITMENTS TO RUSSIA WHICH OBSERVERS BELIEVE ACCOMPANIED THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN NONAGGRESSION TREATY AND THE SUBSEQUENT PROTOCOLS FOR PARTITION OF POLAND.

JUST BEFORE THE FINNS WENT TO THE KREMLIN YESTERDAY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT HAD A ONE-HOUR CONSULTATION WITH MOLOTOFF IN WHICH HE PRESENTED WASHINGTON'S REQUEST THAT RUSSIAN PROPOSALS TO FINLAND BE SO FRAMED AS NOT TO DISTURB PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

(A STATE DEPARTMENT EXPLANATION OF STEINHARDT'S ACTION SAID IT WAS "A UNILATERAL AND ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT." APPARENTLY THIS WAS INTENDED TO MAKE CLEAR THAT THE MOVE WAS NOT CONDUCTED WITH THE SIMILAR STEPS OF SWEDEN, DENMARK AND NORWAY.

(THE NOTES OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES WERE IDENTICAL. THEY SAID THAT EACH GOVERNMENT EXPECTED "NOTHING WILL OCCUR WHICH WOULD PREVENT FINLAND FROM CONTINUING INDEPENDENTLY TO MAINTAIN HER NEUTRAL POSITION.")

JUELAND OCT 14 1939

A32 - Helsinki - Oct 13

THE STRENGTHENING OF ACTUAL DEFENSE FORCES ALSO WENT FORWARD AND SOLDIERS IN FULL FIELD EQUIPMENT APPEARED MORE FREQUENTLY ON THE STREETS.

E.VON BORN, SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF FINLAND'S DIET, WAS NAMED MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO BY PRESIDENT KALLIO IN A MOVE INTERPRETED BY FOREIGN QUARTERS AS DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE EMERGENCY. OCT 14 1939

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, A.K.RAUTAVACCERA, WHO REQUESTED SOME TIME AGO THAT HE BE PERMITTED TO RETIRE, WAS REPLACED BY DR.J.O.SOEDERHJELM, PROMINENT HELSINKI ATTORNEY.

FINNS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED RESULTS OF THE SECOND DAY'S CONVERSATION IN MOSCOW BETWEEN THE KREMLIN AND DR.JUHO KUSTI PAASIKIVI, FORMER PREMIER AND HEAD OF THE FINNISH DELEGATION.

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HE PRAISED THE UNITED STATES AS A "GREAT AND FREE NATION INSPIRED BY A SENSE OF JUSTICE, PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF DEMOCRATIC

PRINCIPLES FROM WHICH NATIONS ANIMATED BY THE SAME IDEAS DRAW STRONG MORAL SUPPORT."

OCT 14 1939

HELSINKI POLICE REPORTED THAT TENS OF THOUSANDS OF RESIDENTS HAD LEFT THE CITY AND THE VOLUNTARY EXODUS WAS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE ABOUT 124,000 OF THE CITY'S APPROXIMATELY 300,000 INHABITANTS.

Add. Rome - Oct. 13

THE FASCIST PRESS, HOWEVER, CONTENTED ITSELF MOSTLY WITH SUMMARIES OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH, FOR THE MOST PART WITHOUT COMMENT.

OCT 14 1939

MILITARY DEMANDS AND THE REMOVAL OF CIVILIANS SO TAXED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THAT IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TODAY EVEN TO GET A TAXI. MOST AUTOMOBILES HAD BEEN MOBILIZED.

Add - Helsinki - Oct. 13

WITH TODAY'S CONVERSATIONS AT MOSCOW POSTPONED INDEFINITELY, FINLAND'S 3,000,000 INHABITANTS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONVERSATIONS HELD THUS FAR.

OCT 14 1939

(STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF POLITICAL OPINIONS IN MOSCOW SAID THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS TO THE FINNS INCLUDED THE HANDING OVER TO RUSSIA OF SMALL ISLANDS ON THE ROUTE OF A RUSSIAN NAVY THROUGH THE GULF OF FINLAND INTO THE BALTIC; A MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT INVOLVING NO OTHER OCCUPATION OF FINNISH TERRITORY; TIGHTER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL BONDS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM FINLAND.)

P1002PES

THE DUTY ON COFFEE WAS INCREASED ONE AND ONE HALF MARKS (

30.24-4045

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(APPROXIMATELY THREE CENTS) PER KILOGRAM (ABOUT 2.2 POUNDS),

AND THE SUGAR DUTY WAS INCREASED ONE-HALF MARK PER KILOGRAM.

OCT 14 1939

Add - Milan - Oct. 13

HIMMLER AND BOCCHINI, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TO HAVE MET TO ARRANGE REPATRIATION OF GERMANS IN ITALIAN AREAS, MAINTAINED A CLOSE RESERVE ON WHAT THEY HAD DISCUSSED.

SN1013PES

OCT 14 1939

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN

BY RICHARD G. MASSOCK

OCT 14 1939

ROME, OCT 13-(AP)-GOVERNMENT CIRCLES INDICATED TONIGHT THAT ITALY WOULD KEEP ALOOF FROM ANY EFFORT OF ADOLF HITLER TO OBTAIN ITALIAN AID FOR A WAR IN EARNEST NOW THAT PEACE HOPES HAVE BEEN MORE OR LESS DASHED.

WITHOUT COMMITTING THE GOVERNMENT TO ANY DEFINITE POSITION IN ADVANCE OF DIPLOMATIC CONSULTATIONS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S REJECTION OF HITLER'S PEACE PLANS, AUTHORITATIVE FASCISTS SAID ITALY'S ATTITUDE REMAINED THAT OF MAKING NO MOVE--EITHER MILITARILY OR FOR PEACE.

(INFORMED QUARTERS IN BERLIN SAID GERMANY ALREADY HAD BEGUN CONSULTATIONS WITH ITALY AND RUSSIA.)

IF A PEACE MOVE WITH A DEFINITE BASIS THAT APPEARED TO HAVE POSSIBILITIES FOR SUCCESS WERE ADVANCED, HOWEVER, THE OPINION WAS WIDESPREAD THAT ITALY WOULD PARTICIPATE.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WAS EXPECTED TO CONSULT SEPARATELY WITH ITALY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONSULTATIVE PACTS, BUT ITALIANS SAID THERE WOULD BE NO ITALIAN-RUSSIAN CONFERENCES, INASMUCH AS THERE WERE NO SUCH AGREEMENTS BETWEEN ROME AND MOSCOW.

THE FASCIST PRESS CHIDED ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR NOT HAVING

DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA BECAUSE OF HER BALTIC EXPANSION.

"FRANCE AND ENGLAND DO NOT INTEND TO PROVOKE A RUPTURE WITH THE SOVIET REPUBLIC," SAID REGIME FASCISTA, "BECAUSE THEY HOPE ONE FINE DAY THAT IT (RUSSIA) MAY RETURN TO ITS OLD LOVE FOR DEMOCRATIC CHANCELLERIES AND PRESENT A GREAT DANGER TO GERMANY."

A REMINDER OF ITALY'S NON-BELLIGERENT STATUS WAS COUPLED IN AN EDITORIAL IN THE IMPORTANT ROME NEWSPAPER, LA TRIBUNA, WITH A WARNING TO ENGLAND THAT ITALY'S ARMED FORCES WERE PREPARED TO DEFEND THE MEDITERRANEAN AGAINST ANY "FRANK" ATTACK THERE AGAINST GERMANY.

OCT 14 1939

AM100PES

CB1

ROME, OCT 13-(AP)-AFTER CONFERENCES AT THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND FINANCE, GROVER WHALEN, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, SAID TODAY THAT "GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE FAVORABLY INCLINED" TOWARD ITALIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPOSITION NEXT YEAR.

WHALEN ADDED THEY HAD THUS FAR REACHED NO DEFINITE DECISION.

HE SAID HIS RECEPTION HAD BEEN "CORDIAL" IN OTHER COUNTRIES HE HAS VISITED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAIR'S CONTINUANCE. WHALEN PLANS TO LEAVE FOR GENEVA OCT. 16 AND WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THE END OF NOVEMBER.

OCT 14 1939

DB1207PES

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 13-(AP)-WITH [redacted] GATES CLOSED,

OCT 14 1939

[redacted]

RHINE RIVER FLOOD WATERS PUSHED HIGH OVER SINDALS OPPOSITE GERMANY'S [redacted]

[redacted] HALTING [redacted] "GIBRALTER" NEAR ISTEIN TODAY AS THE FRENCH REPORTED [redacted]

A NAZI ATTACK ON THE WALLED CITY OF LAUTERBOURG.

FRENCH TROOPS CLOSED THE [redacted] GATES AT KEHL, 10 MILES NORTH OF HERE, WHEN GERMANS WERE REPORTED WORKING IN THE SHOALS UNDER COVER OF BARRAGES. MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID THEY GERMANS MIGHT BE PREPARING TO CROSS THE RHINE.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE WAS DIRECTED AGAINST THE PALATINATE GATE OF LAUTERBOURG, A 100 MILES NORTH OF BASEL, THE FRENCH REPORTED. THE [redacted] ATTACKING TROOPS MADE LITTLE PROGRESS, THE FRENCH SAID, IN THE FACE OF [redacted] SMASHING FRENCH COUNTER ATTACKS.

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FURTHER GERMAN ATTACKS WERE REPORTED AGAINST WISSEMBOURG BUT

BUT THEY APPEARED TO BE MAINLY PATROL ACTIONS WHOSE OBJECT WAS TO TAKE PRISONERS.

OCT 14 1939

REW [redacted] WITE BASEL WB 1038A

C65

(AGENCIES OUT)

OCT 14 1939

RUDKOEBING, DENMARK, OCT. 13-(AP)-A DANISH STEAMER ARRIVING TODAY LANDED FOUR GERMAN FLYERS PICKED UP IN THE NORTH SEA SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

THEY SAID THEY MADE A FORCED LANDING AND THE PLANE WAS SINKING. THEY WILL BE RETURNED TO GERMANY. (GERMAN COMMAND REPORTED SOME GERMAN PLANES MADE FORCED LANDINGS AFTER A BRUSH LAST MONDAY WITH BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE NORTH SEA.)

JG1059AES OCT 14 1939

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AJd-Copenhagen-Oct 13

NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF OPINIONS IN MOSCOW POLITICAL CIRCLES AS TO THE PROPOSALS RUSSIA WAS LAYING BEFORE THE FINNISH DELEGATION OUTLINED THEM AS FOLLOWS:

1.--THAT FINLAND HAND OVER SMALL ISLANDS ON THE ROUTE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY THROUGH THE GULF OF FINLAND INTO THE BALTIC.

2.--THAT FINLAND ENTER A MILITARY ASSISTANCE PACT INVOLVING NO OTHER OCCUPATION OF FINNISH TERRITORY.

3.--THAT FINLAND AGREE TO TIGHTER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL BONDS WITH RUSSIA. OCT 14 1939

4.--THAT FINLAND EXPEL GERMANS.

SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK PRESENTED IDENTICAL NOTES TO THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY, EXPRESSING "EXPECTATION THAT NOTHING WILL OCCUR WHICH WOULD PREVENT FINLAND FROM CONTINUING INDEPENDENTLY TO MAINTAIN HER NEUTRAL POSITION, WHICH SHE MAINTAINS WITH OTHER NORTHERN COUNTRIES, AND WE WISH THE NEGOTIATIONS TO CEMENT FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN FINLAND AND SOVIET RUSSIA."

PREMIER PER ALBIN HANSSON OF SWEDEN DECLARED LAST NIGHT IN A RESTATEMENT OF HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION THAT HE WAS SURE SHE COULD KEEP OUT OF THE WAR. HE WARNED THAT EXPRESSIONS OF INDIVIDUALS CONSTRUED AS ENGANDERING SWEDISH NEUTRALITY WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED. HIS AUDIENCE WAS THE UNION OF SWEDISH WORKERS.

SWEDISH OFFICIAL CIRCLES GREETED WITH GRATITUDE THE INTEREST SHOWN BY THE UNITED STATES IN FINLAND'S POSITION. THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW YESTERDAY MADE REPRESENTATIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK. OCT 14 1939

THE SWEDES SAID WASHINGTON THUS HAD HELPED SECURE THE SAFETY OF NORTHERN STATES AND THIS, THEY SAID, THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER FORGET.

THE COPENHAGEN NEWSPAPER POLITIKEN SAID THIS WAS A "VERY SEVERE HOUR" FOR THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

A94

"IT IS NOT LESS SEVERE BY THE FACT THAT RUSSIA HAS MADE HER OWN REVISION IN THE BALTIC, "POLITIKEN SAID." THE BIG POWERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED. STILL MORE DANGEROUS FORCES ARE ABOUT TO BE RELEASED. AFTER CIVIL WAR IN EUROPE, HOW WILL IT LOOK THEN AND WHO WILL BE THE MASTER?

"THERE IS NO REASON TO ENTER THIS BLACK PERIOD OF HISTORY WITH ILLUSIONS. THE SMALL NEUTRAL STATES HAVE A WELL-FOUNDED HOPE OF KEEPING NEUTRALITY, BUT THEY HAVE NO HOPE OF BEING ABLE TO AVOID FEELING THE WAR VERY HEAVILY." OCT 14 1939

THE DANISH PRESS WIDELY PLAYED PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH OF YESTERDAY AND SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN, GOVERNMENT ORGAN, SPEAKING OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A PEACE GUARANTEED BY POWERS OTHER THAN GERMANY, RUSSIA AND ITALY SAID:

"THERE IS ONLY AMERICA LEFT. BUT UNTIL NOW ROOSEVELT HAS ONLY GIVEN EXPRESSION OF HIS UNWILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN PEACEMAKER--NOT TO SAY PEACE GUARANTOR."

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OCT 14 1939

BUCHAREST, OCT. 13--(AP)--AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER WAS REPORTED TODAY TO BE RAGING IN BESSARABIA NEAR THE RUSSIAN

FRONTIER WHERE MANY RUMANIAN TROOPS ARE STATIONED.

ALL PERSONS WERE PROHIBITED FROM BOARDING THIRD CLASS RAILWAY CARS UNLESS THEY COULD SHOW INNOCULATION CERTIFICATES. TRAINS COMING OUT OF THE REGION WERE BEING DISINFECTED.

OCT 14 1939

BUDAS 0030

C89 S67 (AGENCIES IN) 3024

OTTAWA, OCT 13-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE JOURNAL SAID TONIGHT CANADIAN EXPORTERS COULD OBTAIN BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR SHIPMENT OF CARGOES TO BRITAIN AT A RATE OF TWO OR TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, INCLUDING TRANSIT TO INLAND WAREHOUSES.

OCT 14 1939

THE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED BY THE TRADE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, SAID CANADIAN EXPORTERS COULD INSURE SHIPMENTS UNDER THE PLAN BY EMPLOYING UNITED KINGDOM INSURANCE BROKERS THROUGH LONDON BANKS.

THE MAGAZINE SAID ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE BEFORE SAILING THROUGH AGENTS OR CONSIGNEES IN BRITAIN OR THROUGH MARINE BROKERS IN CANADA.

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AGENCIES IN

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OCT 14 1939 3024

OTTAWA, OCT 13-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADA'S OVERFLOWING WHEAT GRANARY AND THE LACK OF BRITISH BUYING SINCE THE START OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, CAUSED INCREASING CONCERN TODAY AMONG GROWERS, DEALERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SLUMP OF BRITISH BUYING PRESENTED AN ACUTE PROBLEM SINCE CANADA HAD A BUMPER 1939 CROP AND IS HOLDING A LARGE CARRY-OVER FROM LAST YEAR.

PRESIDENTS OF THE THREE PRAIRIE WHEAT POOLS, THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, GRAIN DEALERS AND THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS ARE HERE TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH THE WHEAT COMMITTEE OF THE CABINET.

PROPOSALS GROWING OUT OF THE CONFERENCES WILL BE TURNED OVER TO RESOURCES MINISTER THOMAS A.CRERAR, WHO PLANS TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH CEREAL CONTROL AUTHORITY IN LONDON SOON.

LAST FRIDAY CANADA HAD 306,364,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN ITS ELEVATORS AND IT WAS PREDICTED THIS WOULD SOON RISE TO NEARLY 400,000,000 BUSHELS UNLESS THE GRAIN BEGINS TO MOVE. THE COUNTRY HAS STORAGE SPACE FOR 422,824,000 BUSHELS IN ITS ELEVATORS.

A19WX (NL FOREIGN) OCT 14 1939 RQ134AES

NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 13-(AP)-ANY POSSIBILITY OF THE UNITED STATES INTERVENING IN THE EUROPEAN WAR WITH A PEACE PLEA, ON ITS OWN INITIATIVE, APPEARED DEFINITELY RULED OUT TONIGHT, DESPITE THE RENEWED HINTS FROM BERLIN THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME SUCH ACTION.

WHEN REPORTERS BROUGHT UP THE SUBJECT AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OBSERVED THAT HE HAD NOT YET RECEIVED ANY WORD DIRECT FROM BERLIN AS TO THE PEACE MOVE SUGGESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE UNOFFICIALLY. FURTHER, HE SAID HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACE MOVES FROM HERE.

SECRETARY HULL SAID NO PHASE OF THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION HAD BEEN BROUGHT UP WITH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

OCT 14 1939

PRESS DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN QUOTED AUTHORIZED NAZIS AS SAYING

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ANY NEUTRAL ACTION MUST COME IN RESPONSE TO CHANCELLOR HITLER'S SPEECH LAST FRIDAY AND NOT AS A RESULT OF ANY DIPLOMATIC REQUEST BY GERMANY

OFFICIAL QUARTERS HERE, HOWEVER, SAID THIS WAS NOT ENOUGH. THIS GOVERNMENT, THEY PREDICTED, WOULD NOT ACT ON THE BASIS OF A SPEECH.

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THEY RECALLED THAT HITLER MADE A SPEECH IN REPLY TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL FOR PEACE TO HIM IN APRIL, AND THIS GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO CONSIDER THE SPEECH AS AN ANSWER.

IT IS REALIZED HERE THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT MAY BE RELUCTANT TO PUT IN OFFICIAL FORM THE SUGGESTIONS EMANATING FROM BERLIN THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR SOME OTHER NEUTRAL LEADER TAKE THE INITIATIVE TOWARD PEACE. SUCH A STEP THROUGH FORMAL, DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED AN ADMISSION OF WEAKNESS.

BUT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO ACT UNLESS A FORMAL REQUEST WERE RECEIVED. EVEN IN THIS CASE BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD BE SOUNDED OUT QUIETLY BEFORE MEDIATION WERE PROFFERED, INFORMED OBSERVERS PREDICTED.

IT IS STILL THOUGHT POSSIBLE GERMANY MAY MAKE SUCH A REQUEST, REGARDLESS OF THE IMPLICATIONS THAT MAY ATTACH TO IT. OBSERVERS POINT OUT A CERTAIN GRADATION IN THE TWO SUGGESTIONS HAVE COME FROM BERLIN IN LESS THAN A WEEK.

THE FIRST WAS AN INFORMAL HINT, WITHOUT ANY DEFINITE SOURCE ATTACHED TO IT. THE SECOND CAME FROM DR.OTTO DIETRICH, GERMAN PRESS CHIEF. IF THERE IS A THIRD, IT MAY COME FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ITSELF.

(MORE)

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30,24 4049

WASHN--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN (BUDGET)

XXX GOVERNMENT ITSELF.

MR.ROOSEVELT DISCLOSED AT HIS CONFERENCE THAT THE "SINCERE HOPE" FOR PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FINLAND WHICH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT PRESENTED YESTERDAY AT MOSCOW TOOK THE FORM OF A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM HIMSELF TO RUSSIAN PRESIDENT KALININ.

HE SAID THERE WAS AS YET NO REPLY. THE STATE DEPARTMENT LIKEWISE REFUSED TO GIVE OUT ANY REACTION THERE MAY HAVE BEEN FROM SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOFF.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT THERE HAD BEEN RUMORS THAT ITALIAN TANKERS HAD BEEN SEEN OFF THE FLORIDA COAST FUELLING BELLIGERENT SUBMARINES, BUT ADDED THAT THE RUMORS WERE UNVERIFIED.

OCT 14 1939

MD927PES

ATCHK

(TAFT ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER 12 NOON, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, OCT. 13-(AP)-SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) DENOUNCED TODAY AN ARMS EMBARGO POLICY AS FAVORING AGGRESSORS AGAINST PEACEFUL NATIONS AND URGED THE SENATE TO ADOPT THE ADMINISTRATION BILL REPEALING THE BAN ON MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS.

HE VOICED APPROVAL OF PROVISIONS WHICH WOULD PROHIBIT AMERICAN SHIPS FROM CARRYING GOODS TO WARRING COUNTRIES, BUT RECOMMENDED ELIMINATION OF A SECTION PERMITTING 90-DAY CREDITS ON ARMS SALES.

OCT 14 1939

"WE SHOULD PROHIBIT OUR SHIPS FROM GOING TO EUROPE," HE SAID. "THAT POLICY IS NO MORE COWARDLY THAN IT IS TO KEEP PEOPLE OUT OF A BURNING HOUSE. IT IS SIMPLY GOOD SENSE THAT WE PREVENT AMERICAN CITIZENS NOT ONLY FROM RISKING THEIR OWN LIVES, BUT FROM PLUNGING

US INTO A WAR WHICH MAY INVOLVE MILLIONS OF OTHER LIVES."

TAFT, WHOSE FRIENDS ARE BACKING HIM FOR THE 1940 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, IS ONE OF A HALF DOZEN REPUBLICAN SENATORS FAVORING REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO. HE TOLD THE SENATE REPEATEDLY THAT HE BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES COULD REMAIN OUT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

OCT 14 1939

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES," TAFT SAID, "WOULD MAKE A TREMENDOUS MISTAKE IF HE REGARDED THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL AS IN ANY WAY A SYMBOL OF POPULAR APPROVAL OF INTERFERENCE IN EUROPE.

"THE POPULAR OPPOSITION TO THIS BILL, AS FAR AS IT EXISTS, IS BASED ON SUSPICION OF THE PRESIDENT'S TENDENCY TO INTERFERE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. HE HAS PUBLICLY PLEDGED HIS DETERMINATION TO KEEP AMERICA AT PEACE, AND WE CAN SURELY ACCEPT THAT PLEDGE."

TAFT, SON OF THE PRE-WORLD WAR PRESIDENT, URGED THAT CONGRESS REMAIN IN SESSION TO ACT PROMPTLY "ON ANY EMERGENCY WHICH MAY ARISE."

HE DECLARED THAT NOTHING WOULD BE SO DESTRUCTIVE TO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AS WAR, AND ADDED:

"THOSE WHO CONTROL THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT BELIEVE IN A PLANNED ECONOMY UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL. A WAR POLICY OF CONFISCATION, DOMINATED BY THAT PHILOSOPHY, WOULD CREATE A COMPLETELY SOCIALIZED FORM OF LIFE, FROM WHICH WE MIGHT NEVER RETURN TO THE LIBERTY AND FREEDOM HERETOFORE REGARDED AS CHARACTERISTIC OF AMERICA."

A77WX

TAFT EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO WOULD NOT RESULT IN ANY GREAT DEMAND FOR AMERICAN MUNITIONS ON THE PART OF EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS. DURING THE TWO AND A HALF YEARS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WORLD WAR, HE SAID, SUCH GOODS CONSTITUTED ONLY 13 PERCENT OF TOTAL AMERICAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, ITALY, RUSSIA AND CANADA.

"MANY OF MY CORRESPONDENTS APPARENTLY THINK THAT TODAY WE ARE NOT SHIPPING ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE TO EUROPE," HE SAID, "BUT THAT WHEN THE EMBARGO IS REPEALED, THE FLOOD-GATES WILL BE OPENED. OF COURSE, THEY ARE GREATLY MISTAKEN.

"SHIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS ARE GOING TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE. NOT GUNS, IT IS TRUE, BUT THE STEEL AND MACHINE TOOLS WITH WHICH TO MAKE GUNS."

AN ARMS EMBARGO, TAFT SAID, MAKES WAR MORE LIKELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

OCT 14 1939

"IT FAVORS WARLIKE NATIONS WHICH BUILD UP THEIR ARMAMENTS IN TIME OF PEACE," HE DECLARED, "AND IT DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THOSE NATIONS WHICH, HOPING FOR PEACE AND RELYING ON TREATIES, FAIL TO POUR VAST SUMS INTO ARMAMENT. IN SHORT, IT FAVORS THE AGGRESSOR AGAINST THE PEACEFUL NATION."

HE TOOK ISSUE WITH THE OPPONENTS' CONTENTION THAT IT WOULD BE UNNEUTRAL TO REPEAL THE EMBARGO AFTER WAR HAS BEGUN.

"WE ARE SAID TO BE CHANGING THE RULES OF THE GAME AFTER THE GAME IS STARTED," HE ASSERTED. "IN THE FIRST PLACE, WAR IS NOT A GAME; IT IS A DEADLY SERIOUS MATTER.

"IN THE SECOND PLACE, THE IMPOSING OF AN EMBARGO ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS IS STRICTLY A DOMESTIC POLICY. WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO DO IT OR NOT DO IT, AS WE SEE FIT.

"IT CANNOT BE SAID THAT ANY NATION WENT TO WAR RELYING ON LAWS WHICH MIGHT BE CHANGED BY CONGRESS. CERTAINLY HITLER DID NOT DO SO. WE DID NOT MISLEAD HIM. WHEN HE WENT TO WAR, A BILL REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO WAS PENDING IN CONGRESS, RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER 12 NOON, EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 13)

SU743AES

OCT 14 1939

A15WX

(WX) INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

OCT 14 1939

GERMANY'S ELEVENTH-HOUR ATTEMPT TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO STEP IN AND END THE WAR SEEMS ALMOST TO SOUND A NOTE OF DESPERATION.

APPARENTLY FROM THE LIPS OF CHANCELLOR HITLER HIMSELF, HAS COME THE DICTUM THAT THE ALLIES' RESPONSE TO HIS PROPOSALS HAS SLAMMED THE DOOR TO PEACE, UNLESS THE FOOT OF A POWERFUL NEUTRAL IS THRUST FORWARD TO HOLD IT AJAR.

IT WAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH THE FUEHRER THAT DR. OTTO DIETRICH, NAZI PRESS CHIEF, VOICED HIS PLEA FOR AN AMERICAN ATTEMPT AT MEDIATION.

HIS SUGGESTION THAT, IN THE ABSENCE OF NEUTRAL INTERVENTION, THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT "WAR IN EARNEST" AND "THE MOST GRUESOME BLOODBATH IN HISTORY" RECALLED THE GLOOMY PICTURE THAT HITLER RECENTLY DREW OF WHAT MUST BE THE RESULT OF "COMPLETE WAR" FOR VICTOR AND VANQUISHED ALIKE.

ALTOGETHER, IT ADDED UP TO WHAT IS A NEW NOTE FOR THE GERMAN LEADER, AND IN SOME EARS, A NOTE OF DESPERATION.

BY IMPLICATION TOO, THE GERMANS SEEK TO PLACE UPON NEUTRAL SHOULDERS, AND PARTICULARLY UPON THOSE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, A HEAVY SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY IF THEY FAIL TO ACT AND THERE IS "WAR IN EARNEST."

JUST WHAT THAT PHRASE MAY MEAN AS TO IMMEDIATE GERMAN WAR PLANS IS STILL UNCLEAR. CERTAINLY, HOWEVER, IT IS A NEW THREAT TO

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RELEASE THE FULL FORCE OF GERMAN AIR POWER IN A RUTHLESS WAR UPON THE ALLIES.

YET THERE ARE MANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MIGHT TEND TO DEFER GERMAN ATTEMPTS AT WHOLESALE BOMBING OF FRENCH OR BRITISH CITIES, OR EVEN OF MORE STRICTLY MILITARY OBJECTIVES. THAT WOULD BE THE LAST, NOT THE FIRST RESORT IN A "COMPLETE WAR." ONCE LAUNCHED, RUTHLESS AIR WARFARE MUST BRING PROMPT REPRISALS BY THE ALLIES.

IN THE JUDGMENT OF MILITARY STRATEGISTS, THE INDICATED GERMAN PURPOSE OF INTENSIFYING AIR ATTACK UPON BRITISH NAVAL FORCES AND UPON BRITISH CARGO CRAFT FAR AT SEA IS A NECESSARY PRELUDE TO WHATEVER MAY COME LATER.

OCT 14 1939

A1GWX

FOR THAT REASON, AND FROM THE DEDUCTION THAT FRANCO-BRITISH RELIANCE FOR VICTORY IS ON SEA POWER AND THE SLOW ECONOMIC THROTTLING OF GERMANY, THE DAY OF THE "BLOODBATH" IS DEEMED STILL INDEFINITE.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC PLEAS TO RUSSIA TO AVOID ACTION THAT MIGHT THREATEN THE SOVEREIGNTY OR PEACE OF FINLAND MAY HAVE SPURRED GERMAN HOPES THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD, ON HIS OWN MOTION, AGAIN SEEK TO BRING THE BELLIGERENTS TO A CONFERENCE TABLE ADJUSTMENT.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, THIS SHARP DISTINCTION: IN THE CASE OF RUSSIA AND FINLAND WASHINGTON WAS DEALING WITH FRIENDLY POWERS, STILL AT PEACE WITH EACH OTHER, AND WAS ENDEAVORING TO AVERT WAR. IF A NEUTRAL INTERVENED IN THE GERMAN-ANGLO-FRENCH CONFLICT IT WOULD BE STEPPING IN BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY DISCLOSES NO PRECEDENTS FOR SUCH INTERVENTION UNLESS IT WAS FIRST BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT BOTH PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT DESIRE IT.

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GERMAN SPOKESMEN ARE AS WELL AWARE OF THAT AS ARE PRESIDENT ROOSE-

VELT AND HIS AIDES. THAT CREATES AN ASSUMPTION THAT THE MAJOR PURPOSE OF THE NAZIS WHO SUGGESTED INTERVENTION WAS TO REACH GERMAN PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND STIFFEN IT FOR THE CONTEST. THEY COULD HAVE HAD LITTLE REAL HOPE THAT WASHINGTON WOULD ATTEMPT A PEACE DEMARCHE, AS DIPLOMATS WOULD CALL IT.

THAT FRENCH TERM, DEMARCHE, MEANS A DIPLOMATIC FLANK ATTACK ON A DIFFICULT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. AMONG CONSIDERATIONS WHICH THE WASHINGTON OR ANY OTHER NEUTRAL GOVERNMENT MUST WEIGH BEFORE TAKING ACTION OF THAT SORT, IS THE FACT THAT THE PEACE TERMS STATED BY HITLER AND THE ALLIES ARE POLES APART. THEY ARE UTTERLY IRRECONCILABLE.

AN AMERICAN PLEA OF ANY SORT TO LONDON AND PARIS TO RECONSIDER THEIR REJECTION OF HITLER PROPOSALS MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS AMERICAN APPROVAL OF THE SORT OF PEACE HE OFFERED, BASED ON RUSSO-GERMAN PARTITION OF POLAND. AND WASHINGTON STILL TAKES THE POSITION THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT-WITHOUT-A-COUNTRY SET UP IN PARIS IS THE TRUE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND.

MD509PES OCT 14 1939

A134WX

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WASHINGTON,OCT 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY THAT PLANS TO USE PART OF THIS COUNTRY'S IDLE GOLD TO STABILIZE THE CREDIT FACILITIES OF LATIN AMERICAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS HAD BEEN UNDER STUDY FOR SOME TIME. OCT 14 1939

IN ONE OR TWO INSTANCES, HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, SUCH PLANS WERE ALMOST IN THE NEGOTIATION STAGE.

HE MADE THIS STATEMENT WHEN ASKED TO COMMENT ON A SUGGESTION BY SENATOR LAFOLLETTE (P-WIS) THAT SOME OF THIS NATION'S GOLD SHOULD BE USED NOT ONLY FOR DIRECT INVESTMENTS BUT FOR ASSISTING THE LOCAL CREDIT FACILITIES OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES THROUGH STABILIZATION OF THEIR BANKS.

THE QUESTION HAD BEEN UNDER STUDY FOR SEVERAL YEARS, MR. ROOSEVELT SAID, AND WAS UNDER CONTINUED STUDY WITH A VIEW TO TAKING SOME DEFINITE ACTION. HE DID NOT NAME THE ONE OR TWO COUNTRIES WITH WHICH NEGOTIATIONS WERE ABOUT TO BEGIN.

FISCAL OFFICIALS LATER SUGGESTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PRESIDENT PROBABLY WAS REFERRING TO BRAZIL AND PUERTO RICO. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FORMER REACHED A TENTATIVE PROMISE OF A $50,000,000 GOLD LOAN LAST SPRING, BUT BRAZIL HAS FAILED SINCE TO SET UP A PROPOSED CENTRAL BANK FOR WHICH THE GOLD WAS INTENDED, AND THE TREASURY, ACCORDINGLY, HAS DONE NOTHING FURTHER.

AT THE TIME OF THE TENTATIVE BRAZILIAN OFFER, SECRETARY MORGENTHAU ANNOUNCED THAT NO GOLD WOULD BE LOANED FROM THE TREASURY UNLESS CONGRESS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED IT. CONGRESS HAS NOT BEEN ASKED FOR SUCH LEGISLATION. OCT 14 1939

WH1129AEST

A172WX

WASHINGTON,OCT. 13-(AP)-REP.CELLER (D-NY) URGED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY TO CALL UPON GERMANY AND RUSSIA, "FOR THE SAKE OF THE RECORD," FOR PAYMENT OF POLAND'S DEBTS TO THIS COUNTRY. OCT 14 1939

HE SAID IN A STATEMENT THERE WERE OUTSTANDING $100,000,000 WORTH OF BONDS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, THE PROVINCE OF SILESIA AND THE CITY OF WARSAW AND THAT THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND OWED THIS GOVERNMENT

$150,000,000 AND INTEREST FOR POST-WORLD WAR PURCHASES.

SECRETARY HULL SAID AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE TREASURY WAS GIVING ITS ATTENTION TO QUESTIONS RELATING TO CUSTOMS DUTIES ON IMPORTS FROM POLAND AND POLAND'S WAR DEBT.

SULLSPES NM

OCT 14 1939

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AP KX (AUSTIN ASKEW)

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

NIGHT LEAD HOUSE

WASHINGTON, OCT.13-(AP)-THE AUTHENTICITY OF A LETTER INVOLVING AN ALLEGED PLAN TO RETURN THE UNITED STATES TO THE BRITISH CROWN WAS CHALLENGED TODAY ON THE HOUSE FLOOR BY REP.THOMASON OF TEXAS, THE ACTING DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

OCT 14 1939

THE LETTER, WHICH WAS PLACED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OVER THE NAME "COL.E.M.HOUSE," WAS ADDRESSED TO "THE RIGHT HONORABLE DAVID LLOYD GEORGE" AND WAS CAPTIONED "BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 10, 1919." (LLOYD GEORGE WAS PRIME MINISTER OF BRITAIN IN 1919.)

REP.THORKELSON (R-MONT) HAD IT PUOLISHED IN THE RECORD'S APPENDIX SO THAT IT MIGHT BE READ BY SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN AND OTHERS TO WHOM THE DAILY CHRONICLE OF CONGRESS IS VAILABLE.

THOMASON, ASSERTING THAT IT WAS UNUSUAL FOR A MAN TO COMBINE HIS SIGNATURE WITH A TITLE LIKE "COL.", INSISTED THAT HORKELSON SAY WHETHER HE HAD EVIDENCE THAT HOUSE, A CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER TO PRESIDENT WILSON, HAD SIGNED THE LETTER.

"I DON'T KNOW THAT POSITIVELY," REPLIED THORKELSON. "IT CAME INTO MY HANDS SIMPLY AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION."

HE DECLINED TO SAY WHO HAD SUPPLIED HIM WITH THE DOCUMENT BUT DECLARED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD IT WAS FROM "THE SECRET FILES OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE IN NEW YORK."

"IT IS THE RANKEST KIND OF INJUSTICE IF IT'S NOT A BONA FIDE LETTER AND OF THAT I HAVE SERIOUS DOUBTS," THOMASON ASSERTED.

HE DECLARED THAT HOUSE, NOW DEAD, WAS "A GREAT TEXAN" AND "A GREAT STATESMAN."

SOME EXCERPTS FROM THE LETTER:

"AS THE CAMPAIGN HAD BEEN UNDER WAY FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME BEFORE YOU WERE CALLED TO DIRECT THE DESTINIES OF ENGLAND, I SHALL REVIEW IT FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT, AND, EMBOLDENED BY YOUR SANCTION, I SHALL MAKE FREELY WHATEVER SUGGESTIONS SEEM TO ME GOOD.

"FROM THE MOMENT OF MY ARRIVAL HERE, IT WAS EVIDENT TO ME THAT SUCH AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AS WOULD ULTIMATELY RESULT IN THE PEACEFUL RETURN OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES TO THE DOMINION OF THE CROWN COULD BE BROUGHT ABOUT ONLY WITH THE CONSENT OF THE DOMINANT GROUP OF THE CONTROLLING CLANS. X X X

B47WX

OCT 14 1939

"I ANALYZED THE AMERICAN MENTALITY ON WHICH HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND DEPENDED, AND FOUND IT COMPARED (CORRECT) CHIEFLY OF COVETOUS PRIDE, FEAR AND TRADITIONAL IGNORANCE. I THEN SUGGESTED THE FORMATION THERE UNDER SIR GILBERT PARKER OF PROPAGANDA BUREAUS TO MODIFY THE PREVAILING IGNORANCE, AND REQUESTED POWER TO APPLY ADEQUATE SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL PRESSURE IN ORDER TO SATISFY AMERICAN AMBITION AND TO CATER TO THE WEAKNESSES WHICH CAN FEED IT."

THE LETTER WENT ON TO OUTLINE IN GREAT DETAIL--PRINTED IN FINE TYPE, IT FILLED NEARLY SIX PAGES OF THE BIG CONGRESSIONAL RECORD--A PROGRAM IN WHICH EDUCATORS, MINISTERS, LAWYERS, PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS, THE PRESS, INDUSTRY, LABOR AND GOVERNMENT WERE TO BE USED TO ACCOMPLISH THE END.

FOR EXAMPLE: "WE ARE AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN A CAMPAIGN TO 'AMERICANIZE' THE SCHOOLS TO MAKE OBEDIENT LOYAL LITTLE BRITONS OUT OF THE UNDISCIPLINED YOUNG."

ONE STEP TOWARD THE BRITISH UNION WAS FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL TO TAKE OVER "THE CARDINAL FUNCTIONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGISLUTURE."

PRESIDENT WILSON WAS PROPOSED AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE AND LEST HE PROVE UNRULY THE LETTER SUGGESTED THAT PROPER GIFTS BE SENT IM.

"THE ADULATORS, HOWEVER," SAID THE LETTER, "SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO CONSULT THE INVENTORIES I HAVE PREPARED (APPENDICES 45-83) WHICH SHOW THAT HE IS NOW SURFEITED WITH DIAMOND STOMACHERS, BROOCHES, AND BRACELETS, GOBELIN TAPESTRIES, MOSAICS, AND VASES, GOLD CASKETS, AND PLATES."

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OCT 14 1939

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, OCT. 13-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC TODAY THE REGISTRATIONS OF EIGHT NEW AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS, THREE OF WHOM, INCLUDING THE NOTED AUTHOR, GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK, LISTED GERMAN PRINCIPALS.

HEINZ BELLER, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, REGISTERED AS DIRECTOR OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION AND GAVE THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AS HIS FOREIGN PRINCIPAL.

OCT 14 1939

THE GERMAN LABOR DELEGATION, 815 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK CITY, REGISTERED AS A "FREE POLITICAL GROUP AIMING TO ASSIST ALL EFFORTS OF RECONSTRUCTING A DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPUBLIC."

ALBERT C.GRZESINSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE DELEGATION, SAID IT WAS A FREE ASSOCIATION OF EIGHT POLITICAL PERSONALITIES EXILED BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT, AND COLLABORATING WITH THE "EXECUTIVE OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GERMANY," WITH HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK, AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST, 305 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK CITY, REGISTERED AS CORRESPONDENT OF THE MUNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN, MUNICH, AT A SALARY OF $500 MONTHLY.

THE EXPERIA FILM DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, 1650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, REGISTERED AS AN AGENT OF TWO MOTION PICTURE COMPANIES SPONSORED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

RICHARD L.DINELEY, 703 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS GENERAL PUBLICITY AGENT FOR THE ANTI-COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF MEXICO.

ALARIC JACOB, 832 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON,D.C., REGISTERED AS CORRESPONDENT OF REUTERS NEWS AGENCY, LONDON.

ROBERTO HABERMAN, 70 PINE ST., NEW YORK CITY, REGISTERED AS ATTORNEY FOR THE REGIONAL CONFEDERATION OF MEXICAN LABOR.

SIR T.ASHLEY SPARKS, 25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, FILED HIS REGISTRATION AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS WHO HAVE REGISTERED UP TO NOW IS 371.

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OCT 14 1939

AD6

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.13, 1914--GERMANS ENTER LILLE.

BATTLE OF YPRES RAGING.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES FROM OSTEND TO LE HAVRE.

OCT 14 1939

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THIS IS INDEED FRIDAY THE 13TH FOR EUROPE, AS LATEST DEVELOPMENTS POINT TO THE PROSPECTS OF A WHOLLY NASTY WINTER FOR THE OLD WORLD.

BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN'S REJECTION OF HERR HITLER'S PEACE PROPOSALS, WHILE APPARENTLY LEAVING THE DOOR OPEN A WEE CRACK FOR FURTHER GERMAN OVERTURES, PUT THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN IN THE POSITION OF TAKING IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THESE HARD ALTERNATIVES:

TO GET AHEAD AT ONCE WITH THE WAR AND TRY TO FIGHT HIS WAY THROUGH THE BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE WHICH IS CALCULATED TO STRANGLE HIM AND IS HIS GREATEST DANGER AT THE MOMENT, OR

TO TRY TO DO THE HAT-TRICK AND PULL OUT ANOTHER PEACE SCHEME WHICH MIGHT INTEREST THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

OCT 14 1939

HERR HITLER CHOSE THE LATTER COURSE, AND ADOPTED THE EXTREME MEASURE OF APPEALING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO OFFER MEDIATION.

THIS APPEAL WAS INDIRECT, TO BE SURE, BUT IT NEVERTHELESS BORE THE OFFICIAL STAMP SINCE IT WAS GIVEN OUT TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS BY DR.OTTO DIETRICH, GERMAN PRESS CHIEF, WHO IS ONE OF THE FUEHRER'S CLOSEST ADVISERS AND HAD BEEN CLOSETED WITH THE NAZI LEADER FOR A LONG CONFERENCE.

DR.DIETRICH, WHOM I ALWAYS HAVE FOUND MILD-MANNERED AND SUAVE, APPARENTLY WAS ALMOST FIERCE IN INDICATING THAT GERMANY HELD THE POSSIBILITY OF UNITED STATES MEDIATION TO BE THE LAST CHANCE OF SAVING EUROPE FROM "THE MOST GRUESOME BLOODBATH IN HISTORY." ONE VENTURES TO SAY THAT SUCH LANGUAGE SOUNDS MORE LIKE HERR HITLER SPEAKING THAN DR.DIETRICH.

IN CONSIDERING THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS APPEAL, ONE GETS TWO DISTINCT IMPRESSIONS.

THE FIRST IS THAT HITLER REALLY IS EXCEEDINGLY ANXIOUS TO SECURE PEACE.

HE HAS INDICATED HIS REASONS ARE THAT HE WANTS TO PREVENT USELESS BLOODSHED AND DESTRUCTION. MANY OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, SAY THE THING CUTS DEEPER THAN THAT.

FOR ONE THING, THE BELIEF IS GROWING IN EUROPE THAT RUSSIA, WHILE COOPERATING NOW WITH GERMANY, REPRESENTS A VERY GRAVE DANGER TO THE REICH IN THE LONG RUN. HITLER HAS BOASTED THAT HE HAS TO CONTEND WITH WAR ON ONLY ONE FRONT--THE ANGLO-FRENCH. BUT SOME COMMENTATORS HAVE BEEN BOLD ENOUGH TO SUGGEST THAT ULTIMATELY GERMANY WOULD FIND THE SOVIET AS GREAT A PROBLEM AS THE ALLIES.

THE SECOND IMPRESSION IS THAT HITLER IS CONTINUING HIS EFFORT TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, AND THE "GRUESOME BLOODBATH" WHICH MUST FOLLOW, SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH--MAINLY THE BRITISH.

HITLER KNOWS FULL WELL THAT MR.ROOSEVELT, AS DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON ALREADY HAVE INDICATED, IS WHOLLY UNLIKELY TO ACT WITHOUT A FORMAL REQUEST FROM ABROAD. AND EVEN SHOULD GERMANY MAKE A FORMAL REQUEST, THE PRESIDENT PRESUMABLY WOULD WANT TO KNOW BRITISH AND FRENCH REACTION TOE IDEA BEFORE EMBARKING ON IT.

HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT THIS APPEAL HAS BEEN MADE IS CALCULATED BY THE NAZI LEADER TO FIX THE WAR-GUILT. EQUALLY TO THE POINT, IT COULD BE USED AS JUSTIFICATION FOR INAUGURATION OF THE WAR-TO-THE-LIMIT WHICH HAS BEEN THREATENED.

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COINCIDENT WITH DR.DRIETRICH'S ANNOUNCEMENT, OTHER NAZI SOURCES TOOK PAINS TO IMPLY THAT THE GERMAN AIRFORCE MIGHT BE TURNED AGAINST

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BRITISH SHIPS AND COASTAL POINTS. THIS WAS EXPRESSED BY THE SUGGESTION THAT THEY MIGHT OPERATE WITH AS MANY AS 800 BOMBERS FLYING IN WAVES.

THIS SCHEME OF INTENSE BOMBING BY HUGE NUMBERS OF PLANES IN RELAYS IS THE ONE WHICH SOME EXPERTS CLAIM COULD CRUSH AN ENEMY ALMOST OVERNIGHT, IF APPLIED IN FULL FORCE AGAINST WHOLESALE OBJECTIVES WITHIN THE ENEMY COUNTRY.

NF928AES OCT 14 1939

A11S

FIRST ADD MACKENZIE'S WAR TODAY

X X X ENEMY COUNTRY.

THE ACTION OF THE UNIYED STATES--FOLLOWED BY SWEDEN, DENMARK AND NORWAY--IN INTERVENING DIPLOMATICALLY WITH RUSSIA ON BEHALF OF FINLAND IS REPORTED FROM MOSCOW TO HAVE EASED THE POSITION OF THE LITTLE REPUBLIC WHICH HAS BEEN FEARING AN ATTEMPT TO BRING HER UNDER SOVIET DOMINATION.

THE FINNISH DELEGATION, WHICH HAS BEEN WAITING ON THE PLEASURE OF THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE TO ANNOUNCE ITS DESIRES, HAS BEEN AFRAID RUSSIA WOULD MAKE DEMANDS FOR MILITARY BASES THAT WOULD MAKE HER VIRTUALLY A PROTECTORATE OF MOSCOW, AS HAS JUST HAPPENED IN THE CASES OF ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA. THE POSITION HAS BEEN SO GRAVE THAT FINLAND HAS MOBILIZED HER ARMY AND IS STANDING AT ARMS TO DEFEND HER SOVEREIGNTY. OCT 14 1939

WITH THINGS LOOKING SO VERY DARK, THERE ARRIVED IN MOSCOW FROM WASHINGTON YESTERDAY A MESSAGE EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT RUSSIA WOULDN'T MAKE DEMANDS ON FINLAND WHICH MIGHT ENDANGER RUSSO-FINNISH RELATIONS. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR INDEPENDENT MESSAGES FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

THE RESULT WAS THAT THE CLOUDS LIFTED, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, AND THE FINNISH DELEGATION WENT THROUGH ITS FIRST CONFERENCE WITHOUT ANYTHING UNTOWARD HAPPENING.

CONTROL OF FINLAND WOULD GIVE RUSSIA VIRTUALLY COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE BALTIC AND A POWERFUL STRATEGIC POSITION IN RELATION TO WESTERN EUROPE. OCT 14 1939

NF1040AES

AMS WAR RAYS (BUDGET)

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR

OCT 14 1939

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 13 --(AP)---LONDON AND PARIS HAVE REPORTS THAT HITLER POSSESSES A RAY TO STOP AIRPLANE ENGINES, AND THE DEATH RAY IS REVIVED IN THE UNITED STATES. STORY

BUT NONE OF THESE REPORTS, NOW OR IN THE PAST, HAS MENTIONED THE ONE SIGNIFICANT FACT THAT WOULD MAKE THE CLAIMS PLAUSIBLE TO SCIENTISTS.

NONE TELL HOW THEY PLAN TO AVOID NATURE'S INVERSE SQUARE LAW OF DISSIPATION OF ENERGY, WHICH INCLUDES RAYS OF ALL KINDS WHATSOEVER, WHEN TRAVELLING IN SPACE.

THIS LAW WAS EXPLAINED TODAY BY DR. ALFRED N. GOLDSMITH OF NEW YORK, WIDELY KNOWN RADIO AUTHORITY AND ENGINEER. HE DESCRIBED EXACTLY THE RAY WHICH WOULD BRING DOWN WARPLANES AND THE PROBABLE HANDICAPS

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WHICH WOULD RENDER IT IMPRACTICABLE.

UNDER THE INVERSE SQUARE LAW ENERGY INCREASES IN INTENSITY IN INVERSE PROPORTION TO THE DISTANCE IT TRAVELS. IT IS LIKE GRAVITATION.

THE COMMONEST EXAMPLE IS THE SUN. ON THE PLANET MERCURY SUNRAYS WOULD MELT LEAD. ON EARTH, AT ABOUT THREE TIMES MERCURY'S DISTANCE FROM THE SUN, ONLY BUTTER. YET RAYS REACHING THE EARTH ARE INDIVIDUALLY EXACTLY AS STRONG AS ON MERCURY, OR AS AT THE INSTANT OF LEAVING THE SUN.

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THEY SPREAD AS THEY TRAVEL, AND THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THEIR EVER-GROWING WEAKNESS WITH DISTANCE. WHEN DISTANCE DOUBLES RAYS MUST SPREAD OVER FOUR TIMES MORE SPACE: WHEN IT TRIPLES, THROUGH NINE TIMES AS MUCH.

THIS IS TRUE ALSO WHEN LIGHT OR HEAT IS FOCUSSED IN A BEAM. BEAM RAYS ARE NEVER PARALLEL, NEVER THE ENDLESS PENCIL-BEAMS OF COMIC THRILLERS. THEY TRAVEL IN ALWAYS WIDENING CONES.

THIS CONE IS TRUE OF ALL OTHER KINDS OF RAYS, WHETHER X-RAYS, ULTRA-VIOLET, INFRA-RED, RADIO, ELECTRON OR LESS WELL KNOWN VARIETIES. THE PROBLEM, THEN, IS TO FIND WHAT RAYS CAN BE PROJECTED A MILITARY DISTANCE.

ELIMINATING ALL RAYS, EXCEPT A NARROW BAND OF RADIO, ARE RULED OUT BY TWO OTHER CONDITIONS. ONE IS THE ABSORPTION, OR BLANKETING EFFECT OF AIR ON ALL THE SHORT WAVE RAYS, WHICH MEANS ALL KINDS EXCEPT RADIO.

AIR DOES NOT STOP RADIO WAVES. BUT THE SHORT WAVE LENGTHS OF ALL BUT THE SHORTEST RADIO WAVES MAKE IT IMPRACTICABLE TO CONVERT THEM INTO BEAMS. A REFLECTOR WOULD HAVE TO BE MILES IN DIAMETER TO FOCUS EVEN OF THE COMMON RADIO WAVES.

OCT 14 1939

IN THE MICRO RADIO RANGE, WHICH IS ONE MILLIMETER TO ONE METER WAVE LENGTHS, REFLECTORS ARE POSSIBLE, WITH DIAMETERS OF TWO FEET TO TWO HUNDRED. A BEAM OF THESE COULD BE PROJECTED AGAINST A DISTANT PLANE.

THE BEAM WOULD HAVE TO BE STRONG ENOUGH TO CAUSE SPARKS OR TO MELT IGNITION WIRES. IT WOULD HAVE TO DO THIS AFTER PASSING THROUGH SHIELDING, ALREADY COMMON ON MOTORS.

ASSUME A REASONABLE THICKNESS OF SHIELDING, OF ONE-EIGHT OF AN INCH OF ALUMINUM. MAKE IT EFFECTIVE ON A PLANE DISTANT 21,000 FEET.

UNDER THE LOSSES OF THE INVERSE SQUARE LAW THIS RAY WOULD HAVE

TO START WITH ALMOST INCREDIBLE POWER. THE NECESSARY POWER WOULD BE ENOUGH TO PENETRATE 400 FEET OF ALUMINUM 100 FEET AWAY,

THIS APPARENTLY MEANS SEVERAL MEGAWAS OF POWER TO PROJECT A SINGLE EFFECTIVE RAY TO A GOOD MILITARY DISTANCE.

LEAVING OUT THE QUESTION OF WHERE TO OBTAIN SUCH POWER, THE RAY WOULD STILL BE IMPRACTICABLE. BECAUSE SOME OF THE POWER WOULD PENETRATE WHATEVER PROTECTIVE SHIELDING SURROUNDED THE GENERATOR AND MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR MEN TO BE ANYWHERE NEAR.

OCT 14 1939

ALL THE DEATH RAYS ARE UNDER A STILL WORSE HANDICAP. FOR THEY ARE ALL SHORT WAVE, AND SUBJECT NOT ONLY TO THE INVERSE SQUARE LAW, BUT TO THE BLANKETING EFFECT OF THE AIR.

REAL DEATH RAYS ARE COMMONPLACE. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO LEAVE NEW YORK CITY TO FIND THEM. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN ITS CYCLOTRON, HAS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL KNOWN DEATH RAYS. THE SUBURB, TUXEDO PARK, IN NEW YORK , HAS A DEATH RAY OF SOUND WAVES. BUT FOR BOTH IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE VICTIM TO REMAIN CLOSE TO THE GENERATORS, AND IN THE CASE OF SOUND RAYS, PREFERABLY TO BE IN SOME LIQUID.

THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY HAS PROJECTED REAL POWER THROUGH AIR, BUT ONLY THE DISTANCE ACROSS A SMALL ROOM.

EVEN A LEAD BULLET WOULD LOSE MOST OF ITS DEADLINESS IF IT HAD TO TRAVEL IN THE SPREADING CONE OF ALL RAYS. AT 1000 FEET FROM THE MUZZLE, THE BULLET'S DENSITY WOULD BE .00008. THE DENSITY OF AIR IS .0012, SO THE BULLET AT ABOUT 300 YARDS WOULD BE LESS DESTRUCTIVE THAN A SLIGHT PUFF OF AIR.

OCT 14 1939

A31

UNDATED SEA WARFARE (BUDGET) OCT 14 1939

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)....BRITAIN'S CLAIM OF SINKING THREE GERMAN U-BOATS, THE TORPEDOING OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HUGE FRENCH OIL TANKER EMILE MIGUET, THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSEL LOST THUS FAR IN THE WAR, INDICATED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) THAT SEA HOSTILITIES HAVE BEEN RENEWED IN EARNEST.

THE EMILE MIGUET, WHOSE 14,115 GROSS TONS MADE HER ONE OF THE LARGEST TANKERS IN THE WORLD, WAS DESTROYED OFF THE IRISH COAST, THE UNITED STATES LINES' PRESIDENT HARDING WIRELESSED TO NEW YORK.

THE FATE OF HER CREW OF 40 WAS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN BUT U.S. LINES OFFICIALS SAID THEY FEARED ALL HAD PERISHED.

THE HARDING'S CAPTAIN, JAMES E.ROBERTS, REPORTED THE TANKER SENT AN SOS THURSDAY AT 2:10 P.M. (EST). WHEN HE REACHED THE SCENE SOME 11 HOURS LATER, THE VESSEL WAS IN FLAMES. NO TRACE OF THE CREW COULD BE FOUND.

ITS MASTER, CAPTAIN ROBERT ANDARDE, HAD MADE HIS WILL AND SENT IT WITH OTHER VALUABLE PAPERS TO A SISTER IN NEW YORK BEFORE THE

30.24 - 4059

30.24 4059

SHIP LEFT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, SEPT.17 WITH 160,000 (CORRECT) BARRELS OF CASINGHEAD GASOLINE BLENDED WITH CRUDE OIL, A HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE LIQUID. AN OIL EXPERT SAID THE LIQUID USUALLY SOLD FOR $1.55 PER BARREL.

THE EMILE MIGUET WAS EQUIPPED TO CARRY FOUR 6-INCH GUNS IN TURRETS FORE AND AFT BUT HER TEXAS AGENTS SAID SHE CARRIED "ONLY A COUPLE OF MACHINE GUNS TO SATISFY THE CREW."

SHE WAS BUILT TWO YEARS AGO AT DUNKIRK AND WAS OWNED BY THE COMPAGNIE DES PETROLES OF HAVRE. SHE WAS 546 FEET LONG AND HER TONNAGE EXCEEDED BY 534 THAT OF THE ATHENIA, THE BRITISH LINER SUNK ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

ALTHOUGH IT MISSED THE CREW OF THE EMILE MIGUET, THE PRESIDENT HARDING, BY STRANGE COINCIDENCE, CAME UPON AND PICKED UP THE CREW OF 36 FROM THE HERONSPOOL--A CHANCE RESCUE AS THE HARDING HAD RECEIVED NO SOS FROM THE BRITISH SHIP. THE 5,202-TON HERONSPOOL, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID, WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THE SINKING OF THE THREE U-BOATS, REMARKING THAT FRIDAY THE 13TH HAD "PROVED UNLUCKY" FOR THE UNDERSEA RAIDERS. NAVAL PATROLS, IT ASSERTED, WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS AND "SOME SURVIVORS" OF THE SUBS WERE RESCUED.

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A32

THE TWO MERCHANT SINKINGS SENT THE KNOWN TOTAL OF SHIPS LOST TO 68 VESSELS HAVING A GROSS TONNAGE OF 286,406. THE HERONSPOOL WAS ENGLAND'S 34TH KNOWN LOSS AND THE EMILE MIGUET WAS THIRD FOR FRANCE. GERMANY, WITH MOST OF HER MERCHANT FLEET IDLE AT HOME OR IN NEUTRAL HARBORS, HAS SUFFERED ONLY 9 KNOWN LOSSES. AT LEAST 773 LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST AT SEA.

MEANWHILE THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY STATED THAT THE SPEEDY GERMAN LINER CAP NORTE, CAPTURED NEAR THE BAHAMAS, HAD 440 CASKS OF HORSEFLESH AND 3 BOXES OF CAVIAR IN HER CARGO.

COMMENTING ON THE PAN-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ZONE, THE ADMIRALTY ASSERTED THAT IT MUST BE FOR BELLIGERENTS "TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO ACCEPT RESTRICTIONS WHICH WOULD LIMIT THEIR ENJOYMENT OF CERTAIN WELL-ESTABLISHED RIGHTS."

IN WASHINGTON, REP.SNYDER (D-PENNA), CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, EXPRESSED BELIEF A FLOTILLA OF FOREIGN SUBMARINES HAD BEEN IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA SINCE EARLY AUGUST.

OCT 14 1939

IN ELABORATING ON ITS BELIEF THE EMILE MIGUET CREW WAS LOST, THE U.S. LINES SAID IT WAS CUSTOMARY FOR SHIPS MAKING A RESCUE TO INFORM OTHER VESSELS PROCEEDING TO THE SCENE.

OTHER MARINE SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THE CREW MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESCUED BY A BRITISH SHIP WHICH REMAINED SILENT FOR FEAR OF GIVING ITS POSITION TO ENEMY U-BOATS.

MARINE CIRCLES THEORIZED THE FRENCH BOAT WAS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING BECAUSE OF HER ARMS EQUIPMENT. THEY EXPRESSED BELIEF THE SAME SUB SANK BOTH VESSELS.

P719PES

NEWS C O R R E C T I O N

OCT 14 1939

(NY)..IN UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK MAKE IT READ OCT. 12--EMILE MIGUET (FR) TANKER, 14,115 GROSS TONS, BURNED ABOUT 300 MILES OFF IRISH COAST, IN PLACE OF TORPEDOED.

(THE A.P.)

WD202PES

A153

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 12--EMILE MIGUET (FR) TANKER, 14,115 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED ABOUT 300 MILES OFF IRISH COAST WHILE CARRYING 136,087 BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL; AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT HARDING REPORTED CREW APPARENTLY LOST.

OCT. 12--HERONSPOOL (BR) FREIGHTER, 5,202 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED ABOUT 300 MILES OFF IRISH COAST, CREW OF 36 RESCUED BY AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT HARDING.

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OCT 14 1939

C91

WASHINGTON, OCT. 13-(AP)-DR. LEOPOLDO MELO, WHO HEADED ARGENTINA'S DELEGATION TO THE RECENT INTER-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE AT PANAMA, ARRIVED TODAY TO VISIT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. HE CAME HERE FROM NEW YORK.

MELO TOLD REPORTERS ANY VIOLATION BY BELLIGERENT NATIONS OF THE DECLARATION OF PANAMA PROCLAIMING A ZONE OF NEUTRAL AMERICAN WATERS WOULD BRING A PROTEST FROM ALL THE AMERICAN NATIONS.

HE SAID MORE CONCRETE MEASURES TO ENFORCE THE SAFETY ZONE ACCORD WOULD BE DETERMINED BY CONSULTATION AMONG THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS, IN THE EVENT OF VIOLATIONS ENDANGERING INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE OR NEUTRALITY.

JG1252PES

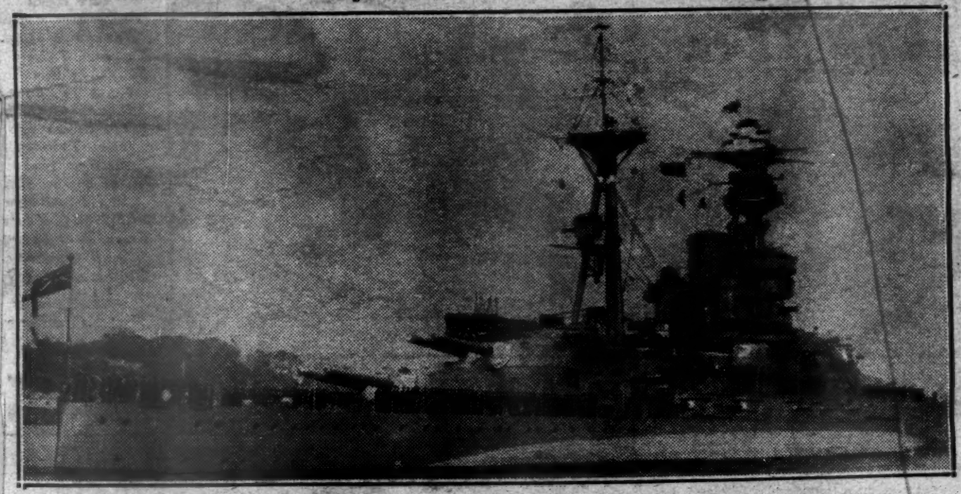
Set Royal Oak Deaths at 800; 396 Survivors

By J. C. STARK

OCT 15 1939

London, Oct. 14 (AP).—Sinking of the Royal Oak, one of Great Britain's twelve battleships, with perhaps 800 of her men, was announced today to a nation steeled for a German war in earnest.

It was the second major German stroke of the war against British sea power to be announced here and the indicated number of casualties far exceeded the 515 men lost when a German submarine sank the aircraft carrier Courageous on Sept. 17.



The British battleship Royal Oak was sunk by a German submarine with a heavy loss of life.

In disclosing the sinking of the $10,000,000 29,150-ton warship of Jutland fame, the Admiralty said only that "it was believed she was the victim of U-boat action."

Subsequently, in late afternoon, the Admiralty said the Royal Oak's complement approximated 1,200 officers and men and, as far as then was known, approximately 396 had been saved.

Lists of survivors were being given out from time to time. One of them contained the name of the Royal Oak's commander, Capt. W. G. Benn.

The first announcement said: "The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H.M.S. Royal Oak is sunk, it is believed by U-boat action."

The next communique said: "The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that, so far as is at present known, the number of survivors from H. M. S. Royal Oak is approximately 370. As already stated, lists of survivors will be published as soon as the names have been received. The complement of the ship was approximately 1,200. The above figures include both officers and men."

(The British have denied any naval losses besides the Courageous and the Royal Oak. Germany has claimed the sinking of the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, but the American naval attache in London reported last week he had visited the Ark Royal and found her unharmed.)

Damage to Hood Denied

In a statement tonight the Admiralty said German reports that 86,000 tons of British warships had been sunk were incorrect. It reiterated that there was "no truth" in Nazi assertions that the battle cruiser Hood had been put out of commission through German-inflicted damages.

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U-BOAT TORPEDOES BRITISH BATTLESHIP

29,150-ton Veteran of Jutland Destroyed—Carried a Crew of 1200 Men—Captain Among Survivors

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LONDON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today the sinking of the 29,150-ton battleship Royal Oak and placed at 370 the number of survivors known—so far—of the total crew of about 1,200.

The number missing—830—far exceeded the 515 who lost their lives in Germany's first major success in the sea warfare, the sinking on September 17 of the British aircraft carrier Courageous.

The Admiralty listed Capt. W. G. Benn, commander of the Royal Oak, as one of the survivors. The names were being given out a few at a time.

The first announcement of the disaster by the Admiralty concerning the $10,000,000 heavily armored warship read:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Royal Oak is sunk, it is believed by U-boat action."

Text of Second Communique.

A second Admiralty communique issued this afternoon said:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that so far as is at present known, the number of survivors from H. M. S. Royal Oak is approximately 370.

"As already stated, lists of survivors will be published as soon as the names have been received. The complement of the ship was approximately 1,200. The above figures include both officers and men."

The Royal Oak was a veteran of the battle of Jutland in the world war. Where the sinking occurred was not disclosed immediately.

U-boat Captain Reports Torpedoing.

Neither did an announcement by the German Supreme Command of the sinking of the Royal Oak disclose where the ship went down, but Berlin officials said they had received a report from a U-boat commander, who said he had torpedoed the vessel.

The Admiralty first issued a list of fifteen survivors, including a lieutenant and three petty officers. All already had been brought ashore. None were injured gravely.

The Royal Oak's defensive armament included deep bulges extending almost to the gun batteries. Bulges are armored air spaces designed to explode torpedoes without fatal damage.

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Vessels of this class were fitted with special internal protection and, with the protective bulges, their defense against under-water attack had been considered strong. With the acknowledgment of the loss, responsible British naval sources amplified the Government's "Friday the thirteenth" announcement that three German submarines had been sunk yesterday.

They described two of the three as of the enemy's largest ocean-going type.

Normal Crew 1046.

Before the Royal Oak was recommissioned during the summer at Portsmouth. She was with the second battle squadron of the British home fleet.

Her normal complement of men was from 1,009 to 1,046, but in times past the ship's company had approached 1,150.

According to Jane's "Fighting Ships," a compendium of the world's warcraft, the Royal Oak mounted eight fifteen-inch guns and twelve six-inch guns, with four submerged torpedo tubes. She carried one catapult for aircraft.

Jane's "Fighting Ships" described the battleship's armor and defense against underwater attack as very good. The lighter armament of the Royal Oak included eight four-inch anti-aircraft guns, four three-pounders and one twelve-pounder.

First at Jutland.

The Royal Oak was 620 feet long over all, was capable of a speed of about twenty-two knots and displaced 29,150 tons. Her keel was laid down in January, 1914, and she was completed in May, 1916, at a cost of £2,468,269 (currently about $10,800,000)—somewhat below the average for the four other battleships of her class, the Royal Sovereign, Resolution, Ramillies and Revenge. All had been flagships.

The Royal Oak was first in line in the British fleet at Jutland after the flagship, the Iron Duke. Jutland was the world war's greatest naval encounter. Both Germany and Britain claimed the victory, but the German fleet did not challenge the British thereafter.

Ready for Next Move.

Whether the new blow at the British Navy marked the start of the total war threatened by Adolf Hitler following Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's rejection of German terms for peace remained to be seen. The landing of 158,000 British soldiers in France and British successes against German submarines had led London observers to declare that Britain was ready for Hitler's next move—whether in warfare or diplomacy.

The press also generally agreed that Britain could play a waiting game and ultimately crush the Nazi military machine at the strategic moment. British observers declared that Britain and France had "Hitler on the run" in both the military and diplomatic phases of the war.

The Nazi leaders, they said, were faced with continuing the war against what were regarded here as insuperable odds or making another peace offer which might mean the overthrow of the Nazi regime. It was disclosed also that three Polish destroyers have been operating with the British fleet against the submarines of the Power which conquered Poland.

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Finland Factor.

It was understood that the destroyers—the Blyskawica (Lightning), the Grom (Thunderbolt) and the Burza (Storm)—were to be fitted for winter service in the English Channel and the North Sea. With the transportation of 158,000 men to France without the loss of a life—acclaimed as a first-round victory—the War Office declared that Britain's "ready for anything."

Newspapers, publishing the first accounts of their correspondents with the expeditionary force in France, speculated at length on Germany's next move. Some observers predicted a Nazi push soon on the western front.

A War Office spokesman said yesterday that the allies would sit tight and wait, but that it was very late for an attack by land because of the approach of winter. "Hitler rages" and "he hopes to wiggle out" were newspaper headlines over British descriptions of the Nazi reaction to Prime Minister Chamberlain's rejection on Thursday of German end-the-war proposals.

View of Times.

The well-informed Times declared editorially that the Germans were in retreat from the Baltic and called the ascendency of Russia there "the second main defeat of Nazi policy since the war began." The first, it declared, was when the plan which it said the Germans had for a protectorate of Poland extending over the Galician oil fields miscarried and "when the States of southeastern Europe began with one accord to look for guidance to Moscow, rather than to Berlin."

The Times said that the small Baltic States, striving to maintain their independence, have in the Western Powers and the United States "friends whose sympathy and help will, in the long run, not be without effect."

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Finland Factor.

"In the case of Finland, which is somewhat different from theirs," the Times added, "western diplomatic help, together with the resolute attitude of the Finns themselves, is apparently having a considerable influence already. . . .

"Finland feels herself attached to the Scandinavian, rather than the Baltic, group of countries and has stanch friends in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

"The representatives of these northern States have made joint representations at the Kremlin on Finland's behalf, their sovereigns and the President of Finland are to meet at Stockholm next week and the American Ambassador (to Moscow) was specially instructed by Washington to make a rare intervention in European affairs in the same cause.

"American civilization is partly Scandinavian in origin and Finland holds a special place in American hearts for having never failed to pay the debt incurred in the last war.

"It is the earnest hope of all the western democracies—and not the least of Great Britain—that nothing shall occur to disturb the good relations of Finland and the U. S. S. R."

The Admiralty did not disclose where or when the disaster came to the Royal Oak, which was completed in May, 1916, and was credited with sinking four German ships in the World War Battle of Jutland without damage to herself. However, she was attached at the outbreak of the war to the 2d Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet, and, thus, presumably was in the North Sea.

The Admiralty's announcement came only a few hours after it had asserted the British had destroyed three German submarines "on Friday the 13th." Of these, it was reported today that two were of the large, ocean-going type.

The naval correspondent of "The Evening News" called the loss of the Royal Oak "a bad blow for the navy," but "with the overwhelming supremacy in capital ships already in commission—nine new battleships are now building—not a crippling blow."

(With the Royal Oak gone, Britain has fourteen capital ships—eleven battleships and three battle cruisers—and France, seven. Germany has only five, including three "pocket battleships" of 10,000 tons each. The United States has fifteen capital ships.)

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The nation read the huge black headlines against the background of the week's diplomatic developments—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's rejection of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's peace proposals as a basis for a [illegible] and German [illegible]

cations that war would be launched in earnest against the west.

The Royal Oak was heavily armored with a thirteen-inch belt of steel to protect her vital parts, and deep bulges extending almost up to the gun matteries as a protection against submarine attack.

How a submarine was able to reach her if she was shielded, as usual, by accompanying destroyers puzzled neutral naval observers. London naval correspondents suggested a week ago that the urgency of providing British convoys for merchant ships bearing vital supplies for Britain might require the navy to take heavy risks.

Numerous Losses Envisioned.

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One of these wrote in "The Sunday Times" of last Sunday that "it must be realized by the public that maintenance of such convoys will involve us in the risk of naval losses," and that "those losses may be numerous."

The sinking of the Royal Oak followed a period of comparative inaction by German submarines and Admiralty assertions that the submarine menace was rapidly being overcome. Other sources attributed the period of calm to the refueling requirements of the submarines.

The British press displayed prominently reports today that Turkey and Soviet Russia had reached agreement on a pact in harmony with Turkey's undertakings to Britain and France in the mutual-assistance agreements among the latter three.

Giuseppe Bastianini, new Italian Ambassador at London, arrived in a special car sent to Folkestone by Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary. It was explained this act of diplomatic courtesy was to save the envoy "the delay which most cross-Channel passengers have to undergo in these times."

Commons Get Air Report.

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Chamberlain will make his next statement to Parliament on the progress of the war on Wednesday.

The Air Ministry issued a communique asserting that "all convoys arriving or leaving" Britain now "receive air protectino which may extend hundreds of miles out to sea."

The announcement said the Royal Air Force hunt for German submarines had continued during the last week, despite bad weather. It added: "Whenever a U-boat was sighted, the hunter became the quarry, being immediately bombed by the aircraft. Ships of the naval escort also dashed to the spot indicated by the pilot and dropped further depth charges."

The announcement said: "Under the protection of air anti-submarine patrols and naval escorts, thousands of tons of vital supplies were shipped safely ot these shores."

Besides the captain of the Royal Oak, the second in command, Commander R. F. Nicholls, and 36 other officers were among the survivors named in partial lists issued by the Admiralty.

A number of big merchant vessels are being fitted out as merchant cruisers to form a new defensive squadron for the Navy. One of the squadron is a 15,000-ton liner launched recently and now being transformed into an armed cruiser.

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From the [illegible] point [illegible] of powerful guns. Two cargo holds have been converted into ammunition magazines, and range finder and fire direction apparatus has been set up.

To lessen the danger of sinking, 19,000 airtight drums and 1,100 tons of wood have been placed on board.

German Nation Is Jubilant Over Sinking Of Royal Oak

"England, Bend Or Break!" Is Slogan—86,000 Tons Of British Warships Sunk, Berlin Says

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By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 14—Sinking of the British battleship Royal Oak brought official Nazi claims today that Germany had destroyed about 86,000 tons of British warships in the first six weeks of the war.

German officials asserted two airplane carriers (Courageous and Ark Royal), one battleship (Royal Oak), one unnamed heavy cruiser and one destroyer had been sunk and the battle cruiser Hood had been so seriously damaged it would be out of commission for several months.

Sinking of the Royal Oak brought smiles to the faces of Nazi officials and some adopted a slogan, "England, bend or break!"

Officials said the high command had received a brief message from a submarine commander stating that he had torpedoed the Royal Oak, but that a full report must await the submarine's return to its home base.

Submarine commanders normally avoid radioing details about successes lest the enemy hear and gain useful information. The German high command did not have a report from the submarine that sank the Courageous until two days after the loss was announced by the British.

News of the Royal Oak's destruction was first announced today by British Admiralty and soon thereafter confirmed by the German high command. So gleefully was the news received that the exhilaration almost took on the proportion of national rejoicing.

Everywhere Germans talked about it. It was the main theme among groups on the streets, where bands played and entertainment booths were erected to amuse people and get them to contribute to the war winter-relief drive.

Newspapers published extra editions giving full details of the Royal Oak's armament and history.

While official quarters did not say so, there was some indication Germans have developed a new torpedo that has little difficulty with the heavy steel plates on battleships.

Protection Failed

The Royal Oak, German quarters said, was equipped with special anti-torpedo protective devices which apparently failed.

The place where the Royal Oak was sunk was unknown in Berlin, officials said.

In comparing the success of German submarines during the World War and the present one, Nazi spokesmen said in 1914-1919 they succeeded in sinking a number of old British warships but failed to touch any modern or modernized ones such as the Royal Oak.

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Air Power Lauded

Semi-official circles lauded the role airplanes have given the German navy in locating British ships for submarine attack.

"This new big success," said the newspaper *Boersen Zeitung*, "is a further hard lesson to those English circles which thought they could wage a hunger war against the German people without great risk.

"Crews of German submarines already in the first weeks of the war have shown themselves equal to their World War forerunner. In their defense against a hunger war they not only have greatly damaged British imports but in conjunction with the German air force already have given the British war fleet something very serious to think about."

On land, the high command reported the war in the west was confined to "minor artillery activity" and occasional air battles.

Some sources indicated Germany's next important war move awaited the outcome of consultations with Russia and Italy.

Officials said negotiations with Italy and Russia were under way diplomatically and "in other ways."

Although they declined to elaborate, it was taken for granted this meant negotiations on military and economic questions.

Extras Issued in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The sinking of the Royal Oak was announced to the German people today by special editions of newspapers with big headlines reading, "Battleship Royal Oak Sunk by German U-boat."

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Officials said that the supreme command had received a brief message from the commander of a submarine, stating that he had torpedoed the Royal Oak, but giving no further details.

DNB, the official news agency, commenting on the British announcement that the Royal Oak was the second heavy loss, asked Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, whether he had forgotten the sinking of "a second British airplane carrier."

The Germans asserted that, besides the Courageous and the Royal Oak, the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier Ark Royal had been "destroyed" and one unnamed heavy cruiser and one destroyer sunk since the war began. They added that the battle cruiser Hood had been damaged so seriously as to be out of commission for several months.

[Britain has categorically denied all these claims, except the loss of the Courageous and the Royal Oak.]

DNB asked whether Mr. Churchill was "ready now to say where the Ark Royal is."

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Ark Royal Reported Safe.

(The American naval attache in London reported last week—after the German claim was made—that he had been aboard the Ark Royal and that she was unharmed.)

NAME ROYAL OAK CARRIES HOODOO

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British Sailors Attach Ill Omens to Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—British sailors have attached an ill omen to the name Royal Oak since the Dutch sailed up the Medway in 1667 and burned the first ship of her line. The battleship sunk today was the eleventh Royal Oak in the British Navy—a commemoration of the oak at Boscobel, Shropshire, in which the fugitive King Charles II hid himself after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

Within a month of being commissioned in 1916, the dreadnought was in action at Jutland, next in line after the Iron Duke, flagship of the British fleet in the great world war battle. Other Royal Oaks have fared badly in war.

In 1778, a Royal Oak was one of the heaviest sufferers in a battle with Americans and the French. Three years later, British Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, flying his flag in the Royal Oak, was censured for failing to give the signal for close action in a battle in American waters.

The recent Spanish war brought misfortune to the battleship just sunk. Five of her crew were injured when an anti-aircraft shell fell on her deck during a Spanish nationalist bombardment of Valencia on February 24, 1937.

In 1928, Rear Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, Capt. Kenneth G. B. Dewar, then commander of the Royal Oak, and Commander H. M. Daniel of the same ship were suspended because of a jazz band episode which hinted at mutiny. Daniel and Dewar were found guilty of actions prejudicial to discipline after court-martials which echoed through England, and were dismissed from the ship.

Admiral Collard, censured for dealing with trivial causes in a manner unbecoming his position, was ordered to strike his flag and soon thereafter was retired.

The affair had its inception at a dance aboard the battleship at Malta, during which the admiral berated the bandmaster because of the playing of the ship's band. Testimony disclosed that Daniel had written a letter complaining against the actions of the admiral and that Dewar had accepted it and forwarded it to a superior.

A little more than a year later Dewar was raised to rear admiral and soon thereafter was retired. Daniel, believing that he never could advance in the navy, retired and joined the editorial staff of the London Daily Mail.

In December, 1935, a sabotage attempt was discovered during the refitting of the Royal Oak. Failure of her electric system caused a short circuit. A sailpin one eighth of an inch in diameter had pierced a two-inch cable connecting the control tower of the battleship and the dockyard station.

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Royal Oak Loss Held Threat to Allied Blockade

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Washington Naval Experts See Battleship Sinking as Severe Blow to British

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Naval experts here viewed the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak as a severe blow to British sea power, but with more serious implications for the future than for the present.

If German submarines should be able thus to trim further the Anglo-French six-to-one naval margin over the Nazi fleet, the sea blockade of Germany might be threatened with collapse, experts said.

They were as much interested in the manner in which the 29,150-ton battleship was sunk as in the loss itself. A battleship at sea normally is safeguarded by a protective screen of light cruisers and destroyers, as well as by her own armor and anti-torpedo "blisters" along the hull. Additional protection is provided by alert scouting planes.

Whether a U-boat actually sank the $10,000,000 battleship as indicated by the British Admiralty, and whether torpedoes were fired when the ship was at sea or at anchor, were questions of importance to the United States, along with all navies which consider the battleship the backbone of a fleet.

The twelve battleships with the American fleet in the Pacific are little more modern in design than the Royal Oak, though probably better protected.

The sinking underscored official testimony given to Congress last year that a battleship is not invulnerable. Admiral William D. Leahy, then Chief of Naval Operations, noted that a battleship could be sunk by torpedoes, armor-piercing shells or aerial bombs—"under conditions favorable to the attack, and provided it is hit often enough and in the right place."

Aside from its protective screen of other ships, it depends for safety on armor, water-tight subdivisions and well organized "fire control parties" trained to cope with damage quickly.

In the World War, Britain lost two dreadnoughts of the same general type as those now in service and eleven battleships of a pre-dreadnought type, aside from three battle cruisers and scores of lighter cruisers and destroyers. Torpedoes accounted for many, and mines and explosions caused other losses.

The British fleet has eleven battleships and three big battle cruisers, classed as capital ships, remaining. Four or five newer and faster battleships of the King George V class are expected to join the fleet possibly next year.

While Germany has only two new battleships and three 10,000-ton heavily armed and armored "pocket battleships," experts consider this force a definite threat to the British blockade in connection with submarine and aerial attacks. At sea they could play havoc with allied commerce and outspeed and outgun any but five fast new British and French vessels. Already the "pocket battleship" Admiral Scheer is believed to be operating in South American waters.

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U. S. NOW IN LEAD IN CAPITAL SHIPS

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Sinking Of Royal Oak Also Gives America Edge in Total Tonnage

By the Associated Press

Sinking of the British battleship Royal Oak today gave the United States the lead over the world in the number and tonnage of capital ships (battleships, heavy cruisers and pocket battleships).

Britain, however, still retains a five-fold superiority over Germany in this category and also leads the United States in total naval strength including all types of craft.

Jane's Fighting Ships registry lists Britain's strength in capital ships at fifteen, totaling 473,700 tons—counting the Royal Oak, whose tonnage is listed at 29,150.

United States strength is reported at fifteen capital ships totaling 466,890 tons. Loss of the Royal Oak brings British strength down to fourteen ships and 444,550 tons.

However, most of the British battleships and heavy cruisers are of recent construction compared to many of the American ships.

Germany trails far behind the Allies in naval strength, with only five capital ships, totaling 82,000 tons, including three pocket-battleships of 10,000 tons each.

France also leads Germany with seven battleships, totaling 164,945 tons. Altogether, the Allies can muster twenty-one capital ships or 606,495 tons.

Britain has seven capital ships under construction, including two of 40,000 tons each and five of 35,000 tons, Jane's reports. The first of these will be completed near the end of this year.

The United States is building six 35,000-ton battleships, the first of which is expected to be completed in 1941.

Germany is known to be working on at least three 35,000-ton craft and possibly more. No launching date has been announced, but work on the first started in 1937.

France has four 35,000-ton battleships on the ways and expects to finish at least one this year, one next and two in 1941.

FRENCH FEEL NAZIS ARE PREPARING BIG WESTERN ASSAULT

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2,000,000 German Troops Mass in Region of Rhine-Moselle

PARIS, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—French military advices said today that the destruction by the French of three railway bridges over the Rhine River was to forestall any attempted German surprise offensive into French Alsace.

This action, which was announced by the Berlin High Command yesterday, was taken after heavy German troop concentrations were reported along the frontier from Lauterbourg to Switzerland, in an area heretofore relatively quiet.

The bridges destroyed were those connecting Haguenau and Rastadt, Colmar and Fribourg-en-Brisgau and Mulhouse and Mulheim. Only two bridges remain across this portion of the river, both at Strasbourg, where they are incorporated in the Maginot and Siegfried lines. It was indicated at least one of these would be spared for the time being.

North of the upper Rhine sector, the Germans were reported in French advices to have massed enough tanks and heavy artillery between the Rhine and the Moselle to launch a large-scale offensive at any moment. On this sector no natural barrier such as the Rhine separates the two armies.

The French said that the Nazi troops manning the 100-mile Rhine-Moselle front were veterans of the Polish campaign.

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2,000,000 Germans.

French officials estimated the total German strength on the two main fronts, upper Rhine and Rhine-Moselle, and in close reserve at 2,000,000 men.

The Rhine-Moselle concentrations, coupled with a sudden lull in persistent activity of German patrols, kept French outposts on the alert as rain and fog settled over the lines after a day of clear, crisp weather.

A brief period of inactivity after several days of intense skirmishing was said by military experts frequently to presage a heavy assault.

The region in which the bridges were destroyed is that which extends from the Swiss border to the apex jutting into Germany near Lauterbourg.

At both the German and French extremities of the bridges still standing, concrete barriers have been built with open rings through which the bridges can be swept from either side by machine guns.

To either side of the bridgeheads trenches have been dug, wire entanglements erected and the areas fully manned. Along the German side are three series of blockhouses, many equipped with anti-tank guns and artillery.

Calm at Present.

The morning communique of the general staff said that the night was "calm," but mentioned artillery activity on both sides in the region east of the Moselle. The unfavorable weather, it was indicated, sharply curtailed aerial ac-

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tivity.

The French High Command issued the following communique tonight:

"Enemy patrols have shown themselves active to the west of the Saar as well as to the south of Zweibruecken. They were repelled.

"Fairly active artillery fire to the southwest of Saarbruecken."

The French reported that their observation planes had taken advantage of the brief period of clear weather yesterday to take photographs of the German lines at several points.

Both the pilot and observer of one plane were found dead in their seats after the craft, riddled with bullets, had landed safely behind the French lines, it was said. A camera in the plane was undamaged and contained valuable photographs of German positions, the French declared.

The ship apparently had been engaged in a dog fight with a German plane, but the pilot, though fatally wounded, lived long enough to make a landing. With military action virtually at a standstill, the French watched the diplomatic situation closely.

Some quarters expressed the belief that Germany would continue the peace offensive through pressure on neutral States following the refusal of France and Britain to talk peace on Hitler's terms.

brueeken, where the Saar River cuts into France, had been pulsed, as well as those extending [illegible] of the

river. The heaviest artillery fire was reported southwest of Saarbruecken in the Warndt Forest area.

The evening communique, No. 82, said: "Enemy patrols have shown themselves active to the west of the Saar as well as to the south of Zweibruecken. They were repelled. Fairly active artillery fire to the southwest of Saarbruecken."

The morning communique, No. 81, had said: "A calm night. Artillery fire from both sides in the region east of the Mos[illegible]

During the afternoon, Premier Edouard Daladier conferred with Gen. Maurice Gamelin, Allied commander in chief at the War Ministry. The Foreign Ministry was watching developments in neutral countries carefully, particularly the negotiations between Russia and Finland. The Finnish Minister to France, Dr. Harri Holma, conferred late today at the Foreign Ministry with the French Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Auguste Champetier de Ribes.

Meanwhile British troops moved steadily toward the front and regi-

flank.

The northern flank of the front between the Moselle and the Rhine has been suspiciously quiet since Thursday. It was along this sector that German patrols made sharp thrusts during the first part of the week—assaults which the French said were repulsed. The French, however, apparently decided to take no chances that German activity on the northern flank might be a feint to distract their attention from an attack in the south.

Military dispatches said French engineers dynamited three bridges on Wednesay after heavy concentrations of German troops were seen behind the Limes Line fortifications in the Black Forest and near Karlsruhe, farther north.

The only two railway bridges across this part of the Rhine now left are those between Strasbourg and Kehl, which is considered an outstanding architectural and engineering feat, and one at Huningue, where the French an German frontier meets at Switzerland. These bridges cover the two main lines of penetration for either a German or a French offensive, should either decide to try and force a Rhine crossing.

Military men said the French apparently decided to destroy the secondary bridges in order to concentrate on protection of the other two and at the same time preserve them for a possible oensive of their own. These two bridges have been closed by great fortifications of reinforced concrete, showing only narrow slits through which machine-guns are able to sweep the bridges with a deadly fire.

Two of the bridges blown up, those at Brisach and Npenburg, led directly to the Black Forest region where the heaviest German concentration of troops was reported. The other was at Wintersdorf, which Nazi

troops assembled at Karlsruhe might be expected to use.

Hitler West Front Headquarters Reported Established at Aachen

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Sudden and unexplained inactivity on the German side of the front lines was followed today by reports from neutral countries that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command of the German armed forces, were establishing headquarters on the western front.

The reports did not say the German Fuehrer and Gen. Keitel were at the front, but that Hitler's headquarters was being set up at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), on the Belgian frontier, and that Gen. Keitel had taken personal command on the western front. Some military experts took these reports as an indication the long-expected German offensive might be in preparation.

The French high command communique tonight reported the only German patrols active were in two sectors on each side of the heavily fortified German industrial city of Saarbruecken. The communique said these patrols south of Zweibruecken, in the sector east of Saar-

ments after regiment of French artillery took up positions against the

possibility that Germany might try an offensive before winter sets in. The French said the advance of their troops early in the war gave commanders enough elbow room for the engineers to dig in and bring up heavy batteries without fear of German reprisals. The thoroughness of French preparations for an intended long winter vigil was indicated in all reports from the front.

These said that not only have the Allies taken air photographs of German emplacements and troop movements, but also of their own positions to determine the efficiency of their camouflage. The French assessed the value of their gains thus far as crippling the Saarland mineral deposits and industries, gaining maneuvering ground and favorable defensive positions and putting the next military move up to Germany.

As a precautionary move the French have destroyed three of the five railroad bridges over that section of the Rhine which forms the French-German boundary, particularly to guard against a surprise German attack on the southern

French Plane Lands With Pilots Dead

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP).—Military authorities announced today that soldiers inspecting a French observation airplane which landed safely behind the lines found both the pilot and the observer dead. Both were riddled with bullets. Apparently, authorities asserted, the ship had been in a "dog fight," but the pilot lived long enough to make a landing.

A camera in the plane was undamaged. The French said it contained "valuable" photographs of German positions.

NAZIS STILL PIN HIGHEST HOPES ON DIPLOMACY

Action of Italy and Soviet Is Awaited Before an Offensive Starts.

NEUTRAL MEDIATOR WANTED

Berlin Announces Occupation of Its Portion of Poland Is Complete.

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The lull in military activity on the western front is expected here to continue a little while longer—at least until Italy and Russia have spoken. German conversations with these countries were said already to be under way.

Only a few high-ranking Nazis can predict Adolf Hitler's next step now that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has rejected his terms for ending the war. Informed German quarters said that nothing more may be expected from France or Britain, but they expressed the belief that the door is open for a neutral nation to step in as an intermediary.

The only official comment on the progress of hostilities in the west was a communique reporting that three enemy planes had been shot down near Coblenz The Supreme Army Command also noted "minor artillery activity."

Poland All Occupied.

In the east, the communique said, German occupation of the Nazi sphere of influence in Poland was completed as troops took over "the last sectors at the Bug River."

Meanwhile, the impression prevailed that Germany would launch vigorous attacks from the sea and from the air on the British Navy and coastal points—which some Nazi strategists apparently believe are vulnerable. As in world war days, Britain generally is regarded here as Germany's chief enemy and alone is responsible for continuation of hostilities.

Quarters close to the Government declared that it is "completely clear now that England wants war under any and all circumstances." Official comment, equally bitter, accused Britain of the determination to "annihilate the German people."

Newspapers unanimously placed the war guilt on Britain's shoulders.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* said editorially that "Chamberlain declined to accept the big chance which the Führer offered in his Reichstag speech; he decided in favor of continuation of the war."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, speaking of neutral nations, said: "They realize today that the desire for peace is on the German side and that the war guilt of England has been established beyond doubt."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* called upon the American press to witness British "war guilt." The paper said the American press had reduced Chamberlain's speech to the formula "The war begins," and added that if words have any meaning the American press is right.

As to the positions taken by Russia and Italy in respect to the present conflict, nothing was known officially as yet. Informed quarters pointed out that discussions between the Italian and German general staffs would determine the course of Italy's future action.

As far as Russia was concerned, these quarters expressed the belief that the Russo-German agreement of September 28 took care of all eventualities, including even rejection by France and Britain of German peace offers.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

Berlin, Oct. 14 (AP).—The supreme army command issued the following communication today:

"With occupation in the East of the last sectors at the Bug river, movements toward the German-Russian border separating the spheres of influence have been completed.

"In the West there was minor artillery activity. In air fights, without any losses of our own, three enemy planes were shot down by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft fire at Schleiden, Idar-ober-Stein and Mayen.

ENEMY PLANE OVER BERLIN IS FIRED UPON

Whether High Flyer Was Hit Or Dropped Bombs Not Disclosed

Radio Station Goes Dead At Same Time Shooting Startles City

[By The Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 14—An official announcement said an unknown airplane was fired on over Berlin tonight.

The plane was flying so high its presence was detected only by the sound of the motors.

The statement failed to say whether the machine was struck by anti-aircraft fire or whether any bombs were dropped.

City Startled By Gunfire

Before the announcement was made Berliners were startled by the sound of gunfire.

Beams of searchlights could be seen criss-crossing the sky.

Newspaper offices were flooded with telephone calls from residents who pointed out that the Berlin radio station temporarily went dead at the same time the shooting started.

At that time a police headquarters spokesman said troops at Doeberitz garrison, just west of Berlin, were engaged in anti-aircraft shooting practice.

The Berlin broadcasting station said its program had been interrupted by a technical disturbance.

Under Fire At Various Places

The official announcement said:

"An unidentified airplane, which because of its great flying height could only be detected through the sound of its motors, was put under fire Saturday night at various places in its flight."

Some sources expressed the belief the radio was shut down to eliminate it as a possible direction finder for the plane.

This was the first sign of enemy air activity here since early in the war. An air raid alarm was not sounded.

Allies' Pursuit Planes Held Superior To Nazis'

Paris, Oct. 14 (AP)—A semi-official French statement said today that Allied pursuit planes "clearly dominate" German pursuit aviation.

The statement said French-British production of warplanes was "largely counterbalancing" that of Germany, and that soon they will be producing three times as many.

In France alone, the statement said, there will be 300,000 aviation workers within a few months.

Germany's Expansion Limited

The statement added that Germany had only a limited margin to expand production as her "industrial mobilization has been completed several years and the blockade of the Allied fleet will hamper considerably any new extension."

The French asserted France and Britain will be able to build "five times as many planes as in peacetime production."

A supplementary statement published by the semi-official Havas News Agency said that the first six weeks of the war showed a "very distinct superiority of our pursuit ships."

Allied Maneuverability

German pursuit planes, Havas added, are "clearly less maneuverable, and since in battle it is maneuverability that counts, our chasers have clearly dominated the Germans."

Havas said French reconnaissance had been superior to the Germans, and that German scouting planes, "properly speaking," could not be said to have left their bases.

The relative merits of bombing planes, which thus far have not been used on the Western front, were not mentioned.

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The statement said French-British production of war planes was "largely counterbalancing" that of Germany, and that soon they would be producing three times as many.

The statement added that Germany had only a limited margin to expand production.

London to Swap German For British Officials

LONDON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office announced today that arrangements had been made for the three British consular officers detained in Germany to be exchanged for three German officials in England.

The announcement added that a "complete exchange of the remaining British and German officials would take place as soon as possible."

Allies Waiting for Nazi Attack

British and French Armies Drill to Be Ready to Halt Drive on West Front

OCT 15 1939

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 12 (Delayed—Passed by field censor) (A. P.).—Britain's highly mechanized army in France is waiting and drilling—waiting on a possible German attack and drilling to be ready with its French allies to turn it back.

The Tommies continue to come across the channel and move up with munitions and supplies toward the front. But as announced in London the main British expeditionary force, comprising 158,000 men, is already in France.

Like their French allies, the British troopers are eager and confident as they await large-scale operations.

Horse Is Little Used.

It is hard to believe that within a short distance of these quiet, poppy strewn fields men are being killed and wounded. But the evidences of war are near—long lines of trucks with munitions and supplies crowd the roads. In the fields women, old men and boys are harvesting the crops.

British truck drivers eat their lunches like picnic parties on the side of the road.

Unlike the world war, the horse is not much in evidence. So mechanized is the British Army that in two days' riding I have not seen a horse being used for military purposes.

The clatter of French Algerian cavalrymen in one small town appeared as dated as a bow and arrow.

Both sides in this war seem to be sparring—like boxers in a fight. Neither is prepared to let his Sunday punch go until he has felt out the strength of his opponent.

There is little of the professionalism between the officers and their men which existed during the world war.

One officer explained:

"The old feeling of caste, which was deep in 1914, is gone. Men and officers seem to feel that we're all in it together."

A trip to France on a troopship is like a journey on the River Styx.

The moment the anchor goes up—the lights go out. The journey is made in a murky darkness.

Passageways are thick with smoke and the stale air breathed by thousands of men. Troops sleep huddled together in crowded cabins or talk of things far from the war. Finally at dawn cloud banks fall away and the coasts of France appear.

From the top of the blockhouse I could see the front line for perhaps a quarter of a mile on either side.

Deep ditches built to catch and hold a tank run along it. Before the tank-traps and in back was more wire. It had a fresh-from-the-factory appearance. It had a solid look.

Guns There, But Hard To See

Twenty years from now many farms will be fenced with this wire. The wire French farmers hereabouts use today was picked up from old battlefields of another war.

Here and there men were digging trenches.

There are guns along the line, but you don't see them unless you look hard. On another part of the front were anti-tank guns, dangerous-looking weapons. Their gunners were immensely proud of them.

The whole front is camouflaged. Were it not for the men digging and the occasional sentry, it would look like any country landscape marred here and there by small, irregular hills. These are the blockhouses. Even at 300 yards the wire blends into the picture.

Farther back along the roads are the heavier guns. I saw one battery in position on a French farm. The guns were six-inch Howitzers, ugly short-barreled things, squatting in the mud.

The men were drilling swiftly and silently despite the clinging mud when I was there.

A captain said: "They're good. They're itching to have something to fire at. Maybe they will before long. It's too quiet to suit me."

All Signs Point To Front

All things point toward the front. The long lines of trucks hauling food, ammunition and men. The clattering caterpillar carriers which bring guns to the front. The squad learning the intricacies of the guns by the side of a canal, while an old Frenchman fished placidly a few feet away.

Everything there is wet, clinging mud. Everywhere the troops are young, but hardlooking. Everywhere there is the same feeling:

"If Fritz comes through here we'll give him hell."

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Quiet Envelops Western Front As Tommy Waits For Fritz

British Troops Amid Deceitfully Pastoral Scenes Ready For Their Baptism of Fire

OCT 15 1939

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

On the Front Line With the British Army in France, Oct. 14 (Passed by Field Censor)—Inside the blockhouse, it was very quiet. The wind rustled the poplars just ahead and flapped a ragged towel hanging on the barbed wire.

You could hear the clump of soldier's feet in the rear and the soft chuck-chuck of a shovel biting moist earth. The Irish sergeant said:

"This is it, sir. This is where we stand."

The front line is not an exciting or inspiring place. No shells whine. No machine-guns chatter. For a month now men have been working on this line built by the French and now reinforced by the British.

Waiting For "Old Fritz"

They will not say that all things are ready, but they will say: "Here's where we stand and old Fritz will have to be damned good to push us back."

I peered out through a periscope in the blockhouse. Ahead, past the barred wire which caught the feeble glint of the sun there was nothing but grass and trees. Off to the left a cow munched solemnly. Overhead larks flew by singing bravely. Inside the reinforced concrete which can stand a heavy shell, the place smelled cleanly of oil and grease on the guns.

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FINNS BREAK OFF PARLEY AT MOSCOW; ERKKO HINTS SOVIET ASKED TOO MUCH

Foreign Minister, In Broadcast To U. S., Says Finland Will Spurn Any Proposal To Help One Side At Expense Of Other

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By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Helsinki, *Sunday*, Oct. 15—Eljas J. Erkko, Foreign Minister, said in a radio broadcast to the United States early today that Finland could not accept a proposal "which would strengthen the security of one side at the expense of the other" in the present negotiations with Soviet Russia.

As he spoke, Finland's delegation to a conference with Russia was hurrying home after an unexpected decision to interrupt the Moscow conferences for a report to the Helsinki Government.

A Government spokesman earlier said the move did not mean negotiations had been broken off for good.

Solution Being Sought

Erkko said Finland was seeking a solution which would "contribute to the feeling of safety in this part of Europe where we live."

"But a solution which would strengthen security on one side at the expense of the other and which would weaken the possibilities of either to assure its vital interests and to protect its free national life or threaten the integrity of nations or its declared neutrality cannot be approved by anyone," he declared.

"This is the question that is at the present moment occupying the minds of the people in this corner of Europe."

Mutual Aid Pact Hinted

Observers interpreted his statements as intimating the Soviet Government had asked not only for territorial concessions to establish naval bases but also a mutual-assistance pact similar to those with Estonia and Latvia.

In a formal statement following Erkko's broadcast, President Kyoesti Kalio recalled the Finnish-Russian treaty and non-aggression pact of 1932 and an agreement concerning the definition of an aggressor in 1933 and asserted:

"We hope that even in the future Russia will honor these agreements, the principles of which she has referred to emphatically at several international conferences.

Relations Normal

"Russia has invited us to a conference in Moscow," Kallio continued, "this gives me a reason to note that our relations with that country have been normal on the basis of the peace we made at Dorpat in 1920. That treaty we always have honored.

[Editor's Note—In 1920, the year following the establishment of a republic by the Finnist Diet, Russia and Finland signed the Treaty of Dorpat, which established peace between them and gave Finland Pechenga, providing an outlet to the [illegible]tic Ocean.]

Mr. Kallio asserted that the Finnish people were "extremely grateful" for the invitation of the Swedish King to meet in Stockholm on Wednesday, "at a time when the great European powers are at war against each other and when the economic development and the relations of neutral countries are endangered."

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Backs Will To Defend

Foreign Minister Erkko said:

"A nation's future and fate depend in the end on its own will to defend its elementary rights and freedom against aggression.

"I cannot refrain from availing myself of this opportunity to give an expression of the sincere gratitude felt by the people of Finland to the people of the United States as a whole and to President Roosevelt, head of your state and your government, for the friendship and moral support you have shown us which we understand were intended to create circumstances on the basis of which in the present situation could be found a peaceful, moderate solution."

Erkko said the Finnish people had "taken a calm attitude toward world events, trying to concentrate our efforts toward keeping our economic rights in normal action during the present crisis."

He said Finland had taken precautionary measures "only because we wish to feel we have at least that security which we ourselves can provide under the present difficult conditions."

Referring to the Soviet discussions, the Foreign Minister asserted the Soviet had suggested the conference on questions of a "political nature."

"No ultimatum in this respect has been presented to us nor should we have given way to such a one," he added.

Cites Irony Of Fate

"It is an irony of fate that a country which . . politically not militaristic . . . has become the object of attention of the whole world without our own fault, as is unfortunately the case at the present moment.

"In these perturbing times we realize with joy we have many friends all over the world who . . . have given us support and shown their understanding for a peaceful policy and attitude toward Finland. This moral support we never shall forget."

Government spokesmen said Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of the Finnish delegation, would give a report of the Moscow conferences on his return here.

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Reports circulating in the Finnish capital said Russia was demanding the right to establish naval bases on Finnish islands in the Gulf of Finland, concessions similar to those obtained from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The government source left little doubt that the Soviet proposals made in the first Moscow sessions were more sweeping in their present form than the Finns were prepared to accept.

Demands Held Sweeping

A Government source meanwhile left little doubt that the Soviet proposals made in the first Moscow sessions were more sweeping in their present form than the Finns were prepared to accept.

The temporary termination of the talks coincided with increased activity among Finland's reservists, strengthening of the Government by Cabinet changes and a stiffened front among the northern European nations.

"Not A Surprise"

A Foreign Office spokesman said Dr. Paasikivi's return was "not a surprise." He said the move should not be interpreted as meaning the negotiations had failed "altogether," and indicated they might be resumed next week.

"When one negotiates, it takes time. When one dictates, it goes quickly," the spokesman observed.

The Government, he said, wanted to

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go over the subject of the talks thoroughly.

It was unlikely, the source said, that discussions would be resumed before the completion of a conference of northern nations starting in Stockholm Wednesday.

Conference Hailed

Helsingin Sanomat, Foreign Minister Errko's newspaper, said in an editorial "that Sweden should have taken the initiative in calling together such a conference proves the interest which all the rest of the northern nations have in preventing endangering Finland's membership in the northern bloc."

At least 100,000 persons, one-third of Helsinki's population, had fled from the city tonight as ferverish activities went forward in preparation for any possible national emergency. A decree ordered civilians in readiness to work directly or indirectly for the national defense. Regulations drawn up for a wartime status were put into effect.

Russo-Turk Accord Reported Concluded

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 14—Soviet Russia and Turkey were reliably reported tonight to have signed a pact expected to prove another link in the chain of diplomatic bargains by which Russia is extending her power from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Unofficial but usually informed sources said that, while the pact would guarantee certain Russian rights in the Black Sea and its outlet, the Dardanelles, its terms were less sweeping than some Russians sought to obtain.

Announcement Expected

Official announcement of the accord was expected almost hourly. It was believed to clarify the relations of Turkey and Russia in the light of their ties to participants in the European war.

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, has been in Moscow nearly three weeks negotiating the accord with the Kremlin.

Final stages of the negotiations interrupted the talks between Russian leaders and the Finnish delegation, which held its second conference at the Kremlin tonight. The Finns, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, remained there for more than two hours.

Second Parley Held

Later the Finns held another brief conference with Soviet officials, and it was announced that Dr. Paasikivi was leaving tonight for Helsinki to report on Soviet Russian proposals. Their nature was not disclosed.

Diplomatic quarters said he was expected to return to Moscow after consultations at home.

The Soviet proposals to Finland have not been disclosed, but it was believed the question of concessions on the strategic Aland Islands in the middle of the Baltic was one of the most vital under consideration.

Neutral diplomatic circles described the Finnish attitude as "firm but reasonable." The fact that Finland has the sympathy and backing of the Scandinavian states, as well as the moral lieved by observers here as undoubtedly strengthening her hand in Kremlin negotiations.

Hungarian Arrives

Hungary, meanwhile, joined the growing list of nations sending envoys to Moscow when it was announced that a Hungarian diplomatic mission had arrived for talks with Russian leaders. The purpose of the conversations was not announced.

Besides the Turkish and Finnish missions now in Moscow the Foreign Ministers or special envoys of Germany, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been here in recent weeks to arrange their countries' relations with the expanding Soviet power.

Tass, Soviet official news agency, which announced the arrival of the Hungarians, said the delegation was headed by M. Dekristoffi, holding ministerial rank. The news agency said the mission arrived yesterday.

Nazis Seek Trade Help

As for Germany, well-informed Nazi circles continued to insist that it was unlikely Germany was seeking military aid from the Soviets. These quarters emphasized it was economic help that the Germans, who have a trade delegation here, want to get.

Foreign circles, however, were doubtful that Russia was in a position to supply Germany any large or varied quantities of raw materials since she is unable to fill her own needs in many commodities which Germany wants.

Russian-Lithuanian Pact Ratified At Kaunas

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 14 (AP)—Parliament ratified the newly concluded Russian-Lithuanian pact today after a speech by Juozas Urbsys, Foreign Minister, in which he asserted that Russia gave assurances she would not interfere in Lithuania's internal affairs.

The Foreign Minister declared that Stalin had shown great sympathy for his neighbor nation during the negotiations in Moscow.

Under the agreement, Russia is permitted to establish military bases in Lithuanian territory, and Lithuania received her historic capital of Wilno (Vilna) in northeast Poland, now occupied by Soviet troops.

Two Russo-Finnish Talks Held

Helsinki Group Leaves Moscow Tonight—Parley Called Not Entire Failure.

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The Finnish delegation made a second visit to the Kremlin late tonight after an earlier conference with Russian officials which lasted two hours.

The delegation headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi arrived at the Kremlin at 10 P. M. The first conference of the day ended at 7 P. M.

Today's conferences were the first since last Wednesday night when the Finnish-Russian negotiations were opened at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Finns Are Going Home.

HELSINKI, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—A Government spokesman announced that the Finnish delegation would leave Moscow tonight, but that interruption of the talks could not mean that the discussions had failed "altogether."

The spokesman said, however, that he could not say when the delegation would return to the Russian capital to resume discussions.

"When one negotiates it takes time," he observed. "When one dictates it goes quickly."

Earlier reports that further Finnish-Russian talks had been postponed indefinitely led diplomatists to believe that Finland had been confronted with demands which she found it difficult to accept.

Suggested Terms.

While the Foreign Office maintained silence regarding the progress of the conversations, reports circulated in the capital that Russia had asked the right to establish naval bases on certain islands in the Gulf of Finland.

Foreign Minister Elias Erkko, whose radio speech to the United States early Friday morning was canceled because the German Government-controlled radio declined to relay a political program, will address the United States Sunday at 3 A. M. Helsinki time (8 P. M. Saturday Eastern standard time). Finnish spokesmen said Erkko's second speech would be relayed through Germany by telephone to Basle, Switzerland, where it will be transmitted to the United States.

There was a general belief that a week or more might elapse before the outcome of the negotiations would become known.

Signs of intense activity in the Foreign Office apparently indicated close study of reports which Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of the Finnish delegation, was believed to have relayed from Moscow. Lights burned far into the night in the ministry.

Preparations to meet any contingency went forward meanwhile at an accelerated pace. A Government decree, ordering Finnish civilians to hold themselves ready to work directly or indirectly for the national defense, put into effect regulations previously drawn up for wartime emergencies.

Provincial elections scheduled for December 4-5 will be postponed indefinitely, usually reliable sources said. Retail liquor stores, controlled by the Finnish Government liquor monopoly, were closed yesterday for an indefinite period.

Bombproof shelters were being constructed in many vacant lots in Helsinki.

Cabinet Is Strengthened.

Every apartment house was advised to provide itself with first aid equipment, and a leader was named in each to take charge of removing the occupants to a place of safety in event of air raids.

President Kyoesti Kallio broadened the make-up of the Government by naming two members of the Swedish party to the Cabinet. Dr. J. O. Soederhjlm, Helsinki attorney, was named Minister of Justice succeeding E. E. Rautavaara, and Ernest von Born, second vice-chairman of the Diet, was named minister without portfolio.

These appointments assured the administration of the support of the Swedish party's eighteen representatives in Parliament, increasing the Government's parliamentary majority to 165 of the 196 seats.

TURK-SOVIET PACT REPORTED SIGNED

Said to Protect Russian Rights in Black Sea and Dardanelles

By WITT HANCOCK

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP).—Turkey was reliably but unofficially reported today to have signed an agreement with Soviet Russia protecting Russian rights in the Black Sea and its outlet, the Dardanelles.

Announcement of the agreement, described as not as sweeping as the Moscow Government had sought to make, was expected soon, perhaps tonight.

Observers believed the accord also would define Russian-Turkish relations with respect to their roles in the European war.

While the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was putting the finishing touches on the pact in talks with Russian leaders, the Russian-Finnish talks which opened here on Thursday were suspended.

Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of the Finnish delegation, was believed to be awaiting further instructions from his Government.

Tass, official news agency, published an exchange of greetings between Russia and Lithuania as a sequel to the signing last Tuesday of a mutual assistance pact. An dispatch from Kaunas said that the pact was scheduled for ratification this afternoon with the exchange of ratifications to follow tomorrow.

Premier Molotov telegraphed to Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys his conviction that the pact "will serve to strengthen the peace of eastern Europe." The Lithuanian diplomat's message conveyed "gratitude of the Lithuanian delegation for the warm hospitality," and added:

"I would ask you particularly to convey to Stalin our gratitude for the broad understanding of the aspirations of the Lithuanian people and for having by active participation in the negotiations enhanced the mutual confidence and traditional friendship that have invariably existed between our States."

Obligations Recognized

ISTANBUL, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Turkish newspaper Yenisabah reported today it had reliable information that Turkey and Russia already had concluded a pact in their negotiations in Moscow and that it would be signed tomorrow.

Its informant asserted that the agreement had been reached without jeopardizing the mutual assistance obligations existing among Turkey, Britain and France.

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and his mission will start homeward tomorrow, it was said after three weeks of negotiations.

Meanwhile a large Turkish delegation departed for Moscow to attend the Soviet agricultural exposition, which was interpreted as a further manifestation of excellent Turkish-Soviet relations.

HUNGARIANS ADDED TO SOVIET VISITORS

Arrival of Delegation at Moscow Announced.

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The arrival of a Hungarian diplomatic mission in Moscow for talks with Russian leaders was announced today.

Tass, the official news agency, said that the Hungarian party, headed by M. Dekristoffi, holding ministerial rank, reached the Soviet capital yesterday.

The purpose of the visit was not announced.

(Hungary thus joins the growing list of nations sending missions to Moscow. The Foreign Ministers or special envoys of Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Turkey have visited the Russian capital in recent weeks to arrange their countries' relations with the expanding Soviet power.)

RUSSIA COVETS AALAND ISLES

They're Potential Gibraltar of the Baltic, FORTIFICATIONS ARE ISSUE

No Big Guns There Now, Though They Could Be Put In

Berne, Oct. 14—Diplomatic sources expressed doubt today that Russia could make herself impregnable in the Batlic without control of the Aaland Islands.

This belief was shared both by foreign legations in Berne and delegates to the League of Nations which, theoretically, still has the job of seeing that the Finnish-owned islands, the potential "Gibraltar of the Baltic," remain unfortified.

Junction Of Sea Lanes

The Aalands, which flank the Gulf of Finland and the route to and from Leningrad, are believed in league circles to be the main bone of contention between Russia and Finland. Some unofficial sources have expressed belief that Russia's proposals to Finland, although not officially disclosed, included surrender of small islands on the route of the Russian navy through the Gulf of Finland into the Baltic.

Voted To Join Sweden

The Aalands were united with Finland under Czarist Russia but when the Finns declareid their independence in 1917 the islanders declared their right of self-determination and in unofficial plebiscites favored reunion with Sweden. Finland would agree only to autonomy.

(With Finnish and Swedish consent, the council of the League of Nations suggested maintenance of Finnish sovereignty and took over supervision of five guarantees which were written into Finnish law.

(A convention, signed by all the Baltic powers, agreed to neutralization and demilitarization of the islands.

Last May a Finnish-Swedish plan to fortify the islands was obstructed by Russia at a council of the League. Great Britain and France, then negotiating a mutual assistance pact with Russia, backed the Soviet Union.

Essentially, Russia's argument was that the islands, if fortified, might fall into the hands of Germany through alleged German influence in the Finnish Army. (This preceded the signing of German-Russian treaties of amity and non-aggression.)

Stand Sounded Logical

Russia's stand sounded logical to Britain, France, Poland, Latvia and Estonia, all of whom feared the growth of Nazi power in the Baltic. Poland and Latvia kept out of the discussion at the League. Estonia did not even

send a delegate.

The islands now are virtually defenseless as far as big guns and permanent forts are concerned, and it is generally believed here that they would be an easy prey for Russian warships.

Russia's "Natural Anxiety"

A Russian source here said that the Soviet "for the present" was interested only that the Aalands not be used as a base for operations against her.

Russia, this source said, would be vulnerable only if islands and ports of Latvia and Estonia or the Aalands were available to an enemy.

With Latvia and Estonia now tied to Russia in mutual assistance treaties, this source added, the Soviet feels a "natural anxiety" concerning the Aalands.

SCANDINAVIANS HAIL MEETING

Declare Swedish Sessions Will Show Solidarity.

FINLAND SITUATION AN ISSUE

Mutual Assistance Is Expected to Be Conference Theme.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Norway, Finland and Denmark today welcomed Sweden's invitation to a conference here next Wednesday as an opportunity for a new declaration of Scandinavian solidarity.

From statesmen of all three countries came words of praise for King Gustaf's suggestion that they meet to discuss mutual problems created by the European conflict.

The Scandinavian press joined official spokesmen in acclaiming the call. The Copenhagen National Tidende declared editorially:

"A meeting of the chiefs of the northern States will show the world that four Nordic countries acknowledge their unity, and that an attack against one of them will be an attack against all."

While the specific questions to be discussed were not disclosed, informed observers were convinced that the apparent crisis which Finland faces in her relations with Soviet Russia would play an important part in the conversations.

Mutual Assistance Topic.

Dr. Halvdan Koht, Norway's Foreign Minister, said in a statement at Oslo that the meeting was called "both because of the general European situation and the special situation in connection with Finland."

In general, it was expected that the conference would deal with a program for mutual assistance in maintaining neutrality and in lessening the economic hardships created by the war.

Some diplomatic circles expressed a belief that Sweden, with her gold reserves, might grant loans to her neighbors to help defray expenses of the crisis.

These sources discounted the possibility that the four nations might join in urging a peace conference of the warring Powers, although one Swedish newspaper suggested that King Gustaf could qualify as a disinterested intermediary.

The call for the conference was issued amid growing tension and fresh military preparations to meet any eventuality arising from the Finnish-Russian conversations now under way in Moscow.

Sweden Strengthens Defenses.

Sweden was reported to have strengthened her defenses along the Finnish border, usually nomia because of the friendly relations between the two nations, by ordering about 10,000 additional troops to the upper Norland sector.

In commenting upon the forthcoming meeting, the Swedish Foreign Minister, Richard J. Sandler, recalled that the monarchs of Sweden, Norway and Denmark had met in 1914 at the call of King Gustaf to "express their states' unbroken unity under the lodestar of neutrality."

"Now the states are four," he said, "but the same intention allies them."

At the time of the 1914 conference, Finland belonged to the Russian empire, with the status of an autonomous Grand Duchy.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Peter Munch, made a similar reference to the 1914 meeting.

The Finnish Foreign Minister, Eljas Erkko, said "we are glad that the northern states keep contact in these times which are so important for us."

King Gustaf's invitation was issued directly to the Kings of Denmark and Norway, and the Pres. of Finland, all of whom accepted at once. The foreign Minister of the four countries also will participate.

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Neighbors Pray for Finland

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP).—Archbishops of state churches in Norway and Sweden announced today a prayer for Finland would be read in the churches of the two nations tomorrow.

German-Bulgarian Trade Pacts Signed

Negotiations At Sofia Reported Brought To Successful Conclusion

Berlin, Oct. 14 (AP)—Successful conclusion in Sofia of trade negotiations between a German delegation and the Bulgarian Government was officially announced tonight.

Purpose of the talks was to complement the existing economic treaty between the two nations.

Although no details were disclosed, the announcement said several agreements were signed guaranteeing a systematic development of barter trade under war conditions.

Belgrade Fair Opens; Regarded Peace Sign

All Balkan Countries Are Taking Part In Exposition, Which Had Been Postponed

Belgrade, Oct. 14 (AP)—An indication of increased confidence that peace will be preserved in the Balkans was seen today in the opening of the Belgrade fair with all southeastern European countries participating.

The opening, originally set for September 7, was postponed because of war conditions.

Another indication of Balkan trends was a report that Yugoslavia, with Italian backing, was endeavoring to aid in bringing about a new Bulgarian-Rumanian understanding which would be an important step toward solidifying a neutral block in southeastern Europe under Italian leadership.

NEW SWEDISH LIQUOR TAX

Increase of 40 to 80% in Retail Price Is Expected

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 14 (AP)—The government announced today a bill to increase liquor taxes to help pay Sweden's mounting budget deficit, estimated to reach 500,000,000 crowns [the crown was quoted yesterday at 23.82 cents] up to next July 1 because of the European crisis.

The increase would be two crowns on the first liter and four crowns on the subsequent three of the maximum of four liters a Swede may buy monthly.

The wine tax would be increased to three crowns. This would mean an increase of 40 to 80 per cent in the retail price of the most popular brands of wine andliquor.

Nazi Subs Stop 3 Finnish Boats

Copenhagen, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau in a report from Helsinki tonight said three Finnish boats—the Margaretha, Greta and Pesamo—all loaded with woodpulp, had been stopped by a German submarine west of England. The tonnage of the ships was not given.

Germany lists woodpulp as contraband.

Funk, Jeering Blockade, Says Nazis Look to East

Aid to German Economy Seen 'Especially in Southeast'

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP).—Economics Minister Walther Funk tonight ridiculed the British blockade and declared the German national economy "now is turning its face to the east, especially the southeast."

In an address opening the Vienna East Fair, he said Great Britain "has suffered failure after failure and out of the enemies which were intended to be set up against Germany, friends have arisen which insure German space of living and strengthen German war potential."

Blockaded raw materials eventually can be brought to Germany by a roundabout route, he said, adding that it would not be long before German inventive genius found a way to manufacture substitutes.

Funk announced establishment of a special economic office to adjust and direct all questions of southeastern economy, especially of import and export in accordance with a uniform viewpoint—namely, war economy.

WOULD DRIVE OUT POLES AND JEWS

Forster Wants Conquered Region Cleared of Germans

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Albert Forster, Nazi district leader for Danzig, in a speech at Bromberg demanded ruthless removal of all Poles and Jews from Germany's conquered provinces in Poland.

The speech was delivered on Thursday, but its text reached Berlin only today.

Herr Forster now is Adolf Hitler's deputy for the provinces of Pomorze, the former Polish corridor, and Pommerellen, German territory before the world war settlement made them Polish.

"It is our obligation ruthlessly to cleanse this land of all scoundrels, robbers, Poles and Jews," Herr Forster said. "We don't want history to charge us with having missed this historic hour. We want to profit from it in the consciousness that the Poles, if they stood in our place today, would have dealt with us even worse. . . .

"Fellow citizens, we cannot be severe enough. Let us not be soft—that would be a mistake."

He further demanded that every German in the provinces go to work with unparalleled industry.

"Every one of you must lend a hand and by your work render thanks to the Fuehrer who freed you," he said. "The Fuehrer cannot give you everything, but he gave you liberty, which is the most important."

Duels of Honor Banned 'In Adolf Hitler's Reich'

Nazis and Officers to Settle Disputes Before Committees

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP).—The traditional German duels to settle affairs of honor in the Nazi party and army are forbidden under an "agreement concerning honor" made public today. In future, committees will settle disputes involving army officers or members of the Nazi party or its branches.

Supreme Party Judge Walter Buch, in putting the agreement into effect, observed that comradeship formed during the World War did not permit various codes of honor among German men. Negotiations between the army and the party, Buch said, resulted in decisions that "both would settle affairs of honor jointly or in the same manner, with the exclusion of duels, which heretofore were customary, but no longer are suitable in Adolf Hitler's Reich."

Hungary Lifts Duty On Motor Trucks

BUDAPEST, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Hungary, in an effort to motorize the nation, will permit motor trucks to be imported duty free. The recent cut in the duty on passenger cars had a tremendous influence in motorizing the country, the Ministry of Commerce asserts.

The Ministry expects $4,000,000 worth of trucks to be imported by spring.

Hungary Fears Russian Push

Red Army's Mongol Troops Already Along Frontier Not Far From Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The belief apparently is increasing among Hungarians that events may cause Hungary to stand against a Soviet push into eastern Europe as she stood against the Turkish advance on the Occident in the sixteenth century. While Russia's attention is directed for the moment on the Baltic Sea and the Dardanelles, Hungarians are fearful that her expansionist momentum soon may be diverted in their direction.

Soviet troops, including Mongols from Siberia, already stand on the Hungarian frontier only a few hours from Budapest—a result of the Russian march into Poland last month. Between the Russian forces in Poland and the Danube region stand the Carpathian Mountains, a great natural wall which the Russians vainly tried to cross in the world war, losing hundreds of thousands of men in the attempt.

Should Russia lay claim to Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine) on the basis of its Ukrainian population—as she did with regard to the Polish Ukraine—the question would be posed for Hungary: Whether to yield and permit the Russians to cross the Carpathians or to fight.

Fight For Ruthenia.

Many Hungarians say that Hungary would fight to keep Ruthenia, which was gained in the partition of Czecho-Slovakia. Ruthenia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire before the constitution of Czecho-Slovakia.

To make further use of the Carpathians as a defense, many responsible Hungarians say, Hungary would march into Rumania's Transylvania in the event that Russia entered Rumanian Bessarabia. The main Carpathian range and the southern Carpathians form a V-shaped barricade half enclosing Transylvania, which Hungary lost to Rumania in the world war.

In no European country is there more apparent hatred of Sovietism than in Hungary and in no country has the aristocracy more to fear in a communist invasion—considering the probability of a settling of old scores, chiefly the suppression of the Bela Kun communist regime in Hungary.

Reign in Any Case.

Kun, captured by Russians early in the world war, was in Russia at the time of the Red revolution and, in the role of communist advance agent in Central Europe, returned to his native Hungary, where he set up a Communist Government. Hungary also is regarded as the last stronghold of feudalism in Europe.

The proximity of the Russians appears to have expedited land reform and other social measures to combat boring from within. While Hungary's actions in the face of any Russian threat would be affected by the German attitude, many Hungarians say that in any event she would resist, possibly hoping for Italian and Yugoslav aid.

The prospect is not a happy one for Hungarians, especially when they compare it with the Turkish wars. From the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries the Hungarians battled the Turks and finally drove them back. The Hungarian view is that in holding back the Turks, Hungary saved western civilization, but exhausted her strength and so was prevented from becoming one of Europe's largest and most dominant peoples.

GAYDA COMMENTS ON BRITISH REPLY

Italian Authority Calls It a 'Dangerous No.'

30.24-4067

30.24 4067

ROME, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, who often speaks Premier Mussolini's mind, today described Prime Minister Chamberlain's reply to Hitler's peace proposals and "a dangerous no."

The authoritative editor, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, said that nevertheless "the irreparable" has not yet occurred.

"In the same speech of the British Prime Minister," he wrote, "horizons of a new and more just Europe appear faintly. War, with its devastation of human life, property and souls' could only postpone rather than hasten that which peoples anxiously await."

Signor Gayda contended that Hitler accepted Mussolini's proposal to negotiate the Polish problem and therefore "Hitler and Germany cannot be blamed for the irreparable." He said he found in Mr. Chamberlain's speech of last Thursday evidence of "determination for deliberate intransigeance." He also said that insistence on the reconstitution of Poland should be addressed to Germany, Russia and Lithuania instead of to Hitler alone.

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King Leopold to Talk On Radio October 26

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Leopold, King of the Belgians, agreed today to address the United States by radio on October 26.

The King's secretary said that the broadcast would not be connected with the frequently discussed possibility of his mediating in the European war. It was described as one of a series of lectures on the international situation in which high ranking persons of various countries will take part.

Floating Mines Menace Coast of Danish Island

KOEGE, Norway, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Coastal engineers announced today that floating mines are becoming an increasingly serious menace along the coast of Denmark's Zealand Island.

Mines are being caught in fish nets and driven towards bays and shore pilings. Mine sweeping activity has increased and the thunder of exploding mines can be heard on shore.

Trade Union Federation Supports Democracies

International Delegates Assail Hitler's Proposals

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP).—The International Federation of Trade Unions issued a proclamation today declaring itself "entirely on the side of the democratic nations" in the European war.

The announcement, made after a special session of delegates from Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands, denounced "Hitler's cynical proposals" for peace, "because they were based only on recognition of conquests achieved through successive aggressions against the independence of the Austrian, Czecho-Slovak and Polish peoples."

The Federation also announced "its unity of view with French and English workers who are now defending human liberties, democracy and civilization against the aggressions of totalitarian states."

Meetings were presided over by Sir Walter Citrine, the Federation's president, who is British. Swiss and Danish delegates did not attend. The Federation decided to call a special session of international union secretaries within a few weeks to deal with problems arising from the war.

BLACKOUT CRASH

4 Are Killed and 24 Injured in British Train Wreck.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The first serious train wreck during Britain's wartime blackout had air raid precaution forces in action today.

At least four persons were killed and twenty-four others injured in the accident last night when the second section of the Scottish Express from London ran into the first at Bletchley station, forty-five miles north of here, in blackout darkness deepened by a heavy rain.

Rescuers worked in the rain, smoke and steam, aided only by dim blue lights, until authorities lifted the blackout restrictions in the vicinity of the wreck.

LABORITE RE-ELECTED

Woodburn Gains Commons Over Stop-war Candidate.

GLASGOW, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Arthur Woodburn, Scottish secretary of the Labor Party, was returned to the House of Commons today in a by-election, decisively defeating a Stop the War candidate.

Returns from the Clackmannan and East Stirling constituency gave Woodburn 15,645 votes to 1,060 for Pacifist Andrew Stewart. Stewart said the people were "quite mad."

Says Britain Needs Orator To Match Hitler And Stalin

Shaw Suggests Council "To Censor And Explain To Mr. Chamberlain" Latter's Speeches

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 14—George Bernard Shaw today criticized the addresses of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and declared wartime Britain should have a national orator to match the "very able speeches" of Hitler and Stalin.

Shaw also recommended establishment of a council of British policy whose duties would be "to censor and explain to Mr. Chamberlain any speech he might deliver in Parliament."

The 83-year-old playwright's criticism was contained in a letter read at the opening of a conference on war aims by the Fabian Society, a Socialist group.

The conference, Shaw said, should rule out of order "all meaningless words like Hitlerism, totalitarianism, aggression, security, liberty, democracy and, in general, all parliamentary language."

Shaw said Chamberlain's conclusion in speeches was that it was for Germany to make her choice and added: "We have had enough of leaving the initiative to Herr Hitler. He invariably takes it."

BOYCE SCHULZE WEDS

She Is 19-year-old Bride of Prince Hohenlohe.

PARIS, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Miss Boyce Thompson Schulze, daughter of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., wife of the United States Ambassador to Poland, was married today to Prince Alexander Hohenlohe of Poland.

William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, and Jules Lukasiewicz, the Polish Ambassador, were witnesses. The wedding party later was entertained at a luncheon in the United States embassy residence.

After a brief honeymoon the couple plan to go to the United States, where Prince Hohenlohe has been appointed adjutant to the military attache of the Polish embassy.

The eighteen-year-old bride, granddaughter of William Boyce Thompson, escaped from Warsaw with the Biddles during the Polish-German war, in which her husband served as a subaltern in the Fourteenth Polish Uhlans.

The son of Prince Alfred Hohenlohe and the late Princess Catherine Britton Hohenlohe of Washington, he was born in Switzerland and was an Austrian subject until he was neutralized as a Pole.

Coffee Price Hits 30-Cents-a-Cup in Budapest's Cafes

BUDAPEST, Oct. 14 (AP).—A cup of coffee now costs from 20 to 30 cents in Budapest cafes.

The price was increased following a government order which raised the price of coffee to about $3 a pound to conserve the existing supply.

Some cafes serve a cheaper coffee mixed with chicory and malt for those unable to afford the new price.

1,100 Prepare to Sail From Rotterdam to U. S.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—About 1,100 persons stranded here, some since the outbreak of the war, prepared to sail for New York tonight aboard the Holland-America liner Rotterdam.

Women and children were given priority in allocation of crowded accommodations.

More than 2,000 Americans have been impatiently waiting here for passage home. The liner Statendam was scheduled to sail on October 22 with 900 passengers.

Canal Warships to Bar Sightseers on Navy Day

U. S. to Break Panama Custom to Guard Against Sabotage

BALBOA, C. Z., Oct. 14 (AP).—In order to prevent possible sabotage by persons or organizations having anti-American feelings, United States naval vessels stationed in the Canal Zone will not be open to the public on Navy Day, Oct. 27.

The announcement was made today by Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler, commandant of the 15th Naval District.

Ships of the Special Service Squadron stationed at the fleet air base and submarine base here, in former years have been open to the public on Navy Day.

'Seize Britain's Isles' Stirs Senate Storm

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—Senator Lundeen (F. L., Minn.) suggested during Senate neutrality debate today that the United States seize British possessions in the Caribbean in payment for the World War debt—and let himself in for a denunciatory barrage from Administration supporters.

In the course of a speech opposing repeal of the arms embargo, Lundeen said that if United States armed forces took over the British West Indies "there wouldn't be a shot fired" because of the European conflict.



Senator Lundeen

Suggests unique debt collection.

"They (England and France) are pretty busy on the Western Front," he observed.

The Minnesota Senator made no direct reference to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's statement in a radio address last night that the United States, sooner or later, must "demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European powers," but Lindbergh's speech brought varied and emphatic comment from others.

Connally Answers Lundeen.

When Lundeen concluded, white-haired Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.) arose to speak on behalf of embargo repeal and promptly lashed out at Lundeen's proposition.

"He's opposed to war," Connally observed acidly, "but he wants us to send our Navy down to take the Bahamas by armed force—this man of peace! If we wanted these islands, the way to get them would be to negotiate for them at the conference table by peaceful means."

"It seems to me we've been sitting around the conference table for 20 years," Lundeen interjected.

Connally asked Lundeen to confirm that he had advocated taking the islands by force while England was fighting Germany.

"I'm thinking about the United States, not the position of England," the Minnesotan declared. "These are American islands, we need them for naval bases and air bases, we don't want Germany to get them, and now's the time for us to get them."

"Now that England has a knife at her throat," Connally supplemented. "Now's a lofty time for a great nation like ours to take them."

Pittman Hits Lindy Plea.

"It reminds me," put in Senator Schwellenbach (Dem., Wash.), "of what Molotoff of Russia told Latvia and Finland and the other Baltic nations—we need them, therefore, no matter what happens, we're justified in taking them."

Lindbergh's implied demand for England to get out of this hemisphere and his proposal for an embargo on sales of "offensive" weapons to warring nations brought a prompt reply from Chairman Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Pittman said that Lindbergh's suggestion was "most unfortunate" because "it encourages the ideology of the totalitarian governments and is subject to the construction that he approves of their brutal conquest of Democratic countries through war or threat of destruction through war."

Pittman added that the flier "sees that the present law injured Great Britain and France and that its repeal will remove such injury." He went on:

"Apparently, he can not see that the present law not only injures Great Britain and France, but gives great aid to Germany, Italy and Russia.

"He can't see that one of our domestic laws, which aids one of the belligerents, is unneutral, but he thinks that if we had no law at all then that would be unneutral."

Administration supporters generally criticized Lindbergh's suggestion that a distinction be made between offensive and defensive weapons. Majority Leader Barkley (Dem., Ky.) raised the question as to what was the difference between an offensive and defensive weapon and asserted he could not see, "to save my soul," how anyone could draw the line of demarcation.

Meanwhile, the Senate worked through its usual Saturday recess today under a leadership drive to hasten a vote. In addition to Lun-

deen's, there were formal speeches from Senators Frazier (Rep., N. D.), oposing repeal of the arms embargo, and from Connally, favoring repeal.

Frazier told the chamber that Great Britain and France would regard repeal of the arms embargo as a sign that the United States was on their side.

Connally told the Senate that instead of being a step toward war, repeal of the arms embargo would be "the first step toward peace."

Senator Byrnes (Dem.-S. C.) said that the chamber might be called into session at 11 A. M. next week—an hour earlier than the usual noon meeting—and might debate the bill until 6 or 7 P. M. each day. The regular quitting time is 5 P. M.

FRAZIER SAYS ALLIES AWAIT CONGRESS VOTE

Asserts They Are Stalling War Until Decision on Embargo.

SEES REPEAL AIDING THEM

Feels Nation Will Go Whole Way Into the Conflict if It Starts Selling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Great Britain and France were said today by Senator Frazier, Democrat, of North Dakota, to be stalling in their war with Germany until they can find out what kind of neutrality legislation this country will adopt.

Mr. Frazier asserted in a speech in the Senate that the administration neutrality bill, providing for repeal of the arms embargo, was a step toward American involvement "in this European mixup," and that the allied prosecution of the war would be influenced directly by the decision on the law.

"Hitler has not smashed the allies," he said, "and if he is strong enough to do so there will be no war—unless the United States gives evidence of its willingness to back the allies."

Repeal of the arms embargo would furnish such evidence, he said.

"Perhaps we could take sides in this European mixup without actually sending troops across the Atlantic," he continued, "but once we yield to pro-British and pro-French pressure are we going to have any moral reason for stopping short of war?

Credits and Loans.

"If we let up on our neutrality and sell arms to the allies do we refuse to make also on our credit laws when they run short of money? Can we refuse private loans, then public loans and then the army to protect the loans?"

Mr. Frazier spoke at the opening of an unusual Saturday session held in order to hasten action. The galleries were well filled.

"If we lift the embargo," the Senator said, "it will be considered by France and Britain that we are on their side. Why change our neutrality course if we do not intend to go all the way?"

He also contended that repeal of the embargo would result in war profits harmful to the national economy, and added:

"Are we so hardened, as a nation, that we are willing to fill our banks with gold coined from the blood of human beings, like ourselves, who have been forced into war by jealous rulers crazy for power?"

Mr. Frazier suggested enactment of an embargo preventing the shipment of any supplies, including food, to belligerents. He said also that exports of materials to neutrals should be limited to normal amounts.

"Why not do this?" he demanded. "If war is wrong, why not discourage it?"

Quotes Washington.

Senator Lundeen, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, quoting George Washington's farewell address as a model for this country's foreign policy, told the Senate: "Washington had more sense than all the small potatoes, nubbins and two-by-fours that have been running the State Department for the last few years."

After referring to the utterances of Thomas Jefferson, Jackson and Clay, Mr. Lundeen said: "It might do the administration a little good to read Jackson more instead of banqueting him."

Turning to the question of war debts, he said that although many people refused to believe the word of Adolf Hitler, he intended to discuss the word of Britain and France.

"Perhaps they're in the same basket," he shouted.

Asserting that he didn't believe any of these foreign diplomats, the Minnesotan told the Senate that the British and French empires were the greatest on earth, yet both contended that they were unable to pay their war debts to the United States.

"They're for peace as long as they can get the pieces," he went on, "and then they're for war to get the rest."

Why, he asked, should the United States aid the European democracies or finance their wars merely because they want to hold what they've got.

Connally Closes Session.

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, brought the second week of debate on neutrality to a close, saying that repeal of the embargo would be the first step toward peace.

Mr. Connally described the opposition statement that repeal would be a move toward war as an attempt to delude the country.

"Opponents of repeal constantly and sedulously have claimed that the embargo means peace," he said. "Some have accepted their claim without analysis or examination. That false assumption has been hammered into the public mind when the claim is wholly baseless and unsupported. The retention of the embargo does not mean peace. It probably means war."

Pittman Assails Plan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, asserted in a formal statement today that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's suggestion for the United States to sell only defensive weapons to belligerents "encourages the ideology of the totalitarian governments."

The statement charged further that Col. Lindbergh's remarks were "subject to the construction that he approves their [the totalitarian governments'] brutal conquest of democratic countries through war or threat of destruction through war."

In the course of a radio address last night Col. Lindbergh proposed, as former President Hoover had done several days before, that the present arms embargo be split to permit export of defensive weapons to belligerents, but to continue preventing export of offensive weapons.

Patriotic Beyond Doubt.

Many of the Senators involved in the current debate over the administration's proposal to repeal the embargo outright questioned the practicability of the aviator's idea because, they said, of the difficulty of defining "defensive" and "offensive."

"Col. Lindbergh is patriotic beyond a doubt," declared Mr. Pittman, "and yet Col. Lindbergh sees that the present law injures Great Britain and France, and that its repeal will remove such injury. Apparently he cannot see that the present law not only injures Great Britain and France but gives great aid to Germany, Italy and Russia.

"He can't see that one of our domestic laws, which aids one of the belligerents, is unneutral, but he thinks if we had no law at all then that would be unneutral."

Mr. Pittman said he thought it was impractical to attempt to distinguish between offensive weapons, which Col. Lindbergh urged should be embargoed, and defensive weapons which the flyer said this country should sell to other nations.

No Experience as Statesman.

"Col. Lindbergh brought glory to the United States through his courage and skill in pioneering a successful solo flight across the Atlantic," said Mr. Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. "We respect and admire Col. Lindbergh for his accomplishments and his high character. History does not disclose that Col. Lindbergh has had the same experience in statesmanship and military affairs as he has had in flying, although his address in its learned expressions indicates a remarkable intuition."

In addition to the embargo idea, Col. Lindbergh also urged that American shipping be kept out of belligerent waters and that credits be refused to warring countries and their agents.

Offers Long Range Policy.

At the same time he presented as a matter of long range policy the idea that the United States ultimately must demand withdrawal of Great Britain and other European Powers from the Western Hemisphere.

Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas, said he thought Col. Lindbergh's speech was a very good one.

"I particularly approve his stand on repeal of the embargo," he said.

Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, an opponent of repeal of the arms embargo, said he thought Col. Lindbergh had rendered a great patriotic service in his able, courageous and frank speech to the nation on the issues involved in the momentous decision now presented to Congress and the people."

"While he made a distinction between offensive and defensive weapons which he admitted is difficult to work out and with which I cannot agree," Mr. LaFollette continued, "the whole weight of his argument supports the basic position of those who are opposed to the repeal of the arms embargo and who are determined that America shall not intervene in the European war."

Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, noted that Col. Lindbergh appeared to be in "substantial agreement" with Mr. Hoover, who suggested this week that Congress ban the sale of offensive weapons to belligerents.

Would Forgo Bargain Counter.

"If the present embargo is to be struck down and if war munitions are to be sold on a cash basis," Mr. Vandenberg said, "it will be well to explore the humane question whether we do not wish at least to forgo an American bargain counter which sells implements of mass death for the women and children of the earth."

When Senator Clark, Democrat of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to put Col. Lindbergh's speech in the Senate record, Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, asked Mr. Clark whether he knew whether Lindbergh's "advisers and collaborators" in preparing it.

Senator Clark replied that he did not know whether Col. Lindbergh had any. It was his belief, he said, that Col. Lindbergh had made his own decision and was expressing his own opinion.

There was no objection to recording the speech.

Senator Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a leader of administration forces in the current controversy, commented at that time that "that's piddling around with immaterialities."

Four-point Program.

Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, a leader of the foes of embargo repeal, said that the first thing which occurred to him was how the plan could be made feasible. Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, another opponent of repeal, said that he agreed with Mr. Hoover's suggestion in principle, but that it might be difficult to draw the line between aggressive and defensive weapons.

Col. Lindbergh, in an address last night over a national radio network, recommended a four-point program:

1. An embargo on offensive weapons and munitions.
2. The unrestricted sale of purely defensive armaments.
3. The prohibition of American shipping from the belligerent countries of Europe and their danger zones.
4. The refusal of credit to belligerent nations or their agents.

Hemisphere Defense.

Turning to the question of hemisphere defense, the famous flyer said:

"This Western Hemisphere is our domain. Let there be no compromise about our right to defend or trade within this area. If it is challenged by any nation, the answer must be war. Our policy of neutrality should have this as its foundation.

"We desire the utmost friendship with the people of Canada. If their country is ever attacked, our navy will be defending their seas, our soldiers will fight on their battlefields, our flyers will die in their skies, but have they the right to draw this hemisphere into a European war simply because they prefer the Crown of England to American independence?

"Sooner or later we must demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power. American history clearly indicates this need. As long as European Powers maintain their influence in our hemisphere we are likely to find ourselves in their troubles and they will lose no opportunity to involve us."

No War for Democracy.

Repeal of the arms embargo, Col. Lindbergh said, would not assist democracy in Europe "because I do not believe this is a war for democracy."

"This is a war over the balance of power in Europe—a war brought about by the desire for strength on the part of Germany and the fear of strength on the part of England and France. The more munitions the armies obtain the longer the war goes on and the more devastated Europe becomes, the less hope there is for democracy."

In advocating the sale of defensive weapons, Col. Lindbergh said that technicians would argue that they could not be separated completely from offensive arms.

Borderline Cases.

"There are certain borderline cases," he said, "but there are plenty of clear-cut examples: for instance, the bombing plane and the anti-aircraft cannon. I do not want to see American bombers dropping bombs which will kill and mutilate European children, even if they are not flown by American pilots, but I am perfectly willing to see American anti-aircraft guns shooting American shells at invading bombers over any European country."

Col. Lindbergh said that if loans were made to a belligerent "many interests will feel that it is more important for that country to win than for our own to avoid the war.

"It is unfortunate, but true, that there are interests in America who would rather lose American lives than their own dollars. We should give them no opportunity."

Lindbergh Program

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—Here is a comparison of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's four-point neutrality revision program with the Administration's bill on the same subject:

1. An embargo on offensive weapons and munitions. (The bill would remove the existing embargo on all types of arms.)

2. The unrestricted sale of purely defensive armaments. (The bill would permit the sale of such weapons and also of those which Lindbergh called offensive.)

3. The prohibition of American shipping from the belligerent countries of Europe and their danger zones. (The bill includes provision for such prohibition.)

4. The refusal of credit to belligerent nations or their agents. (The bill limits credit to belligerent governments or their agents to 90 days.)

CANADIANS ANGRY AT RADIO ADDRESS OF COL. LINDBERGH

Charge Him With Hitlerism —Senators Are Wary of His Arms Plan.

TORONTO, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's radio speech on the position of the United States in reference to the war in Europe was criticized today by the Toronto Daily Star in an editorial headed, "An Offensive Lindbergh Address."

The Star said "Col. Lindbergh made a speech over the radio which was presumptuous and offensive in some of its references to Canada and fortunately does not represent the attitude of the vast majority of Canada's good neighbors to the South."

"Col. Lindbergh said that sooner or later the United States would have to demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European Powers," the paper continued.

"In other words, Col. Lindbergh would detach Canada from its British connection and refuse it the right to determine its own position, its right to 'prefer the crown of England to American independence.'

"This is pure Hitlerian doctrine—that a stronger country should be at liberty to override the wishes of a weaker one. It is not representative of United States opinion.

"The United States has no more right to say whether Canada should go to war with Germany than Canada had to say whether the United States should go to war, long years ago, with Spain."

Canadian Officials Silent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4 (Canadian Press).—Canadian officials, replying to inquiries, took the stand to-

30.24-4069

30.24

4069

WHILE NO PROGRAM FOR FINANCING THE PROPOSED GAMES HAS BEEN EVOLVED, THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES AT SAN ISIDRO, ABOUT 15 MILES NORTH OF BUENOS AIRES.

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...a broadcast ...t suggested that Canada ... "the right to draw this ... into European war ... because they prefer the crown of England to American independence."

It is an established policy of Canadian Ministers not to reply to statements made by private citizens of foreign countries dealing with controversial subjects, officials said.

OCT 15 1939

CANADIANS TO SAIL BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Troops to Finish Training in Mild English Climate.

OCT 15 1939

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (Canadian Press).—Informed persons reported today that Canada's first overseas division would probably proceed to England within two months to complete training and receive service equipment.

It was said that, like the first contingent in the world war, it was probable the division of about 16,000 men would spend the winter—or a large part of it—in England.

Lack of facilities for concentrating a large body of troops in Canada under winter conditions, it was explained, makes the final training of the division impracticable in Canada.

By the time the division sails the troops will be completely equipped with the new battle dress uniform of blouse, loose fitting trousers and gaiters.

Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton will command the First Overseas Division and probably the entire Canadian Overseas Force if and when other units are sent. The appointment of brigade commanders and headquarters staff will be announced later.

Air Mission Arrives in Canada

OCT 15 1939

QUEBEC, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The eight-man British mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Canada today to discuss plans for making the Dominion the air training center of the British Empire.

A recent announcement said a training program designed to turn out from 6,000 to 20,000 military pilots yearly would be set up in Canada. Australian and New Zealand missions are expected in Ottawa soon to participate in the discussions.

Before leaving for Ottawa, the commission issued a statement which said in part:

"One of the primary objects ... will be ... to concert measures for enabling each member of the Commonwealth to take over that party of the common task which by reason of its industrial capacity, its manpower and its geographical position, it is best suited to undertake."

Included in Lord Riverdale's group were Air Marshal Sir C. L. Courtney; J. B. Abraham Permanent Assistant Secretary of the British Air Ministry; Group Capt. A. Gray, Group Capt. L. N. Hollingmurst, Group Capt. J. M. Robb, F. R. Howard, mission secretary, and J. R. Smyth, of the Air Ministry's financial division.

OCT 15 1939

Four German Vessels Viewed As U-Boat Aides

San Diego Paper Calls Attention To Nazi Ships At Costa Rican Port

OCT 15 1939

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 14 (AP).—The San Diego *Tribune* said today that four German ships, all reported to be in the "refuge port" of Puntarenas, Costa Rica, "are objects of interest to Pacific Coast mariners, particularly in view of reports that mysterious submarines have been sighted in Central-American waters."

"A theory is advanced," the paper said, "that if the submarines are 'unwelcome strangers,' they may have been serviced by one or more of the four Nazi vessels, said to be officered largely by naval reservists."

The four vessels mentioned were the North German Lloyd motorship Weser, the Hamburg-American motorship Havelland, the steamer Eisenach and the seventy-eight-ton shark-fishing schooner Stella.

U. S. SHIP SAVES 39 SURVIVORS OF TANKER FIRE

Freighter Picks Up Emile Miguet Crew Off Ireland—One Dead

OCT 15 1939

All At First Feared Lost

When Vessel Was Found In Flames

OCT 15 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 14—The American freighter Black Hawk reported today it had rescued thirty-nine survivors of the French tanker Emile Miguet, destroyed by fire off the Irish Coast Thursday. One was reported dead.

Captain Raymond Hodge wirelessed the Black Diamond Line, owners of the ship, that he would take the survivors to Boston. He gave his position as 298 miles west of Bishop Rock, England.

The President Harding of the United States Lines reported yesterday she had reached the 14,155-ton Emile Miguet to find the vessel in flames and no sign of the crew.

The line assumed then that the crew was lost, explaining it was customary for ships to notify other vessels proceeding to the scene of a catastrophe when a rescue had been made.

Captain Hodge did not explain his delay in reporting the rescue.

Loaded With Oil

The Emile Miguet, largest merchant vessel loss in the current war, left Corpus Christi, Texas, September 17 with 160,000 barrels of casinghead gasoline blended with crude oil. She presumably was bound for Havre, France.

The President Harding rescued the crew of thirty-six of the British freighter Heronspool while responding to an SOS sent out by the Emile Miguet.

The Black Hawk, a 4,988-ton vessel, left Rotterdam October 11 with eleven passengers. She plies regularly between Eastern United States ports and Rotterdam and Antwerp.

SEEKS OLYMPICS FOR 2 AMERICAS

Argentine Committee Sends Bids to Game to Twenty Nations

OCT 15 1939

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Argentine Olympic Committee is considering organization of a Pan-American athletic meet at Buenos Aires in 1940 in the event the European war makes it necessary to call off the Olympic games in Helsinki.

Invitations already have been sent to twenty American countries, it was disclosed today.

U.S. Deficit Cut Seen in War and Trade Upswing

Roosevelt Said to Expect a Little Gain This Year, Perhaps a Lot Next Year

OCT 15 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Long official consideration of Uncle Sam's budget has producew the opinion that the war and the business upswing are going to cut the deficit a little this year, maybe a lot next fiscal year.

President Roosevelt's annual fall "budget summation," to be issued in a few weeks, is authoritatively expected to estimate that the deficit for the fiscal year ending next June 30 will be a little less than the $3,426,343,200 he predicted last January. He won't guess on the outlook for the following fiscal year until his regular budget message to Congress in January.

The sharp business improvement of the late summer arrived too late to change this year's figures much. On the spending side, only relief could change very radically, and Cal. F. Charrington, the Work Projects Administration chief, has warned that the potential war boom is not likely to affect relief costs much for the present.

If farm prices resume the spurt they had at the outbreak of the war, they could, in time, materially reduce agricultural benefits paid out of the treasury, but benefit commitments for this year are already out.

Furthermore, there are offsets for whatever little savings may be made on the anticipated $9,095,663,200 of spending this fiscal year. The first of these is the estimated $140,000,000 extra cost involved in enlarging Army, Navy and Coast Guard personnel under the President's emergency proclamation.

However, the revenue picture is a little brighter than it was last January when this fiscal year's income was estimated at $5,669,320,000. It is known that the Treasury figured that revenue on a conservative basis, and business indices show trade has improved materially in the last few months.

Higher trade immediately improves revenues from the various manufacturing excises—gasoline, automobiles, radios, refrigerators, oil, liquor and tobacco.

Income tax revenues, however, are slow to reflect changed business conditions. Until next March, the Treasury still will be collecting income taxes based on what people earned in the calendar year 1938, a relatively poor business year. In March and June, before the current fiscal year ends, the first two installments will be collected based on 1939 income and revenue from this source may be large than was expected.

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The budget improvements potential in a war boom—if it actually develops—might, however, miss together in the next fiscal year to erase or at least radically reduce the annual deficit.

Revenues during a boom would necessarily rise. Relief costs and agricultural benefits would drop—as much as $2,000,000,000 if the boom was big enough. Some costs would continue to rise, particularly those for national defense and for purchasing supplies whose prices probably would rise.

EXPORTS TAKE JUMP

OCT 15 1939

War's First Month Biggest Since January, 1938.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—United States exports during the first month of the European war were the highest for any month since January, 1938.

Secretary of Commerce Hopkins said last night that $283,000,000 worth of American goods were shipped abroad during September. Cotton, airplanes, petroleum, chemicals, steel and tobacco were among the principal items.

The total compared with $248,148,000 in August and $243,595,000 in September, 1938.

Mr. Hopkins cautioned, however, that the September figures might not be representative of American trade during the war and said that it might be several months before the long-range effect could be determined.

U. S. Estimates Reich Imports Are Cut in Half

Department of Commerce Survey Cites Export Loss Due to War and Blockade

OCT 15 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Germany's normal inflow of supplies from foreign sources has been cut in half by the war, the Department of Commerce estimated today.

An analysis it prepared in response to general speculation upon the effects of the Anglo-French blockade said that the Reich has been all but isolated from countries which supplied 50.1 per cent of her import needs in the first six months of this year.

"German assertions that, unlike 1914-'18, the Reich is now 'blockade-proof,'" said a statement by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "are largely based on the presumption that it will be in position to keep up normal communications with these (contiguous and neutral European) countries for the duration of the war, and that they will be able to supply Germany at least with the same quantity of foodstuffs and raw materials as in the time of peace."

German imports from those countries during the first half of 1939, however, represented only 43 per cent of total imports, the department said, while trade with other countries has been made difficult or impossible because of the war and the consequent docking of nearly the whole German merchant fleet.

Imports from countries with which Germany is now at war—that is, Great Britain, France, their dominions, colonies and territories—amounted to 19.8 per cent of the total. Included in that percentage were such essential raw materials as rubber, tin and wool, the department said. Imports from neutral oversea countries, including the United States, Spain and Portugal—from all of which Germany virtually is cut off—aggregated 30.3 per cent.

Trade with Spain and Portugal, however, may be carried on to some extent through Italy, as long as that nation remains neutral, the report said.

With the loss of imports, the department said, Germany also lost valuable markets. Her exports to the three groups of countries from January through June were divided as follows: Belligerents, 22.9 per cent; oversea neutrals, 22.9 per cent, and European neutrals, 53.5 per cent.

The department did not explain the source of minor percentages of imports and exports not included in the total figures.

No Word to Washington.

OCT 15 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (A. P.).—The White House reiterated today that this Government has not received any official request from Germany for mediation in the European war.

"No Nazi plea is before this Government and none has been received," said Stephen Early, a presidential secretary, when the subject was brought up. President Roosevelt had said the same at his press conference yesterday.

Mr. Early also said no reply had yet been received from President Kalinin of Soviet Russia to Mr. Roosevelt's personal message expressing the hope that nothing would occur to disturb Finland's independence and upset peace in the Baltic. The text of the message to the U. S. S. R. will not be released until after Russia has acknowledged it, he said.

Refugee Parley Opens Tuesday In White House

Inter-Governmental Committee to Plan Extension of Work Became of War

OCT 15 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The war will bring before President Roosevelt's international conference on refugees, opening next Tuesday, the uestion of expanding the work of assisting German political exiles so as to include other peoples scattered by the conflict.

This will be discussed at the meet-

ing to be attended here by Lord Edward Winterton, chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Political Refugees; Herbert Emerson, director of the committee, and Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium.

President Roosevelt, who convoked the gathering, will preside over the first session and read an address. Subsequent meetings will be held at the State Department.

The White House meeting will consider the changed conditions in the refugee work created by the war. The refugee movement from Germany already has stopped. Germany is willing to permit old women and children to leave Germany, but no young women or men, who are needed for war work. Other countries are unwilling to receive old people and children.

Seeks Homes for Jews

Consequently, the intergovernmental [illegible] took which was started by Mr. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, last year, will content itself with finding permanent settlement for the thousands of German Jews who are located temporarily in European countries.

It is estimated there are 40,000 such refugees in Great Britain, 50,000 in France and 50,000 distributed among Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. The first effort will be to remove those from the three neutral countries.

Those in Great Britain and France are in concentration camps, but the war already has alleviated their condition in some measure because many have received employment in war industries.

In addition, there are 15,000 at Shanghai. It is hoped to settle them in the Philippine Islands. The report of a special committee, which investigated the possibilities of the Philippine Island of Mindanao, will be discussed at Mr. oosevelt's meeting. It is thought the Jews may be able to counterbalance the influence of the Japanese at Davao, who form a compact group of many thousands.

Non-Jews Need Aid

The original mandate under which the inter-governmental committee was set up in London called for assistance to erman political refugees. It was not specified thta they were to be Jewish, but at least they were to be erman, and on this understanding thirty nations agreed to concert their efforts.

Now it is thought the war will require assistance to other peoples as well. There still are 100,000 Spanish Loyalist refugees in France unable to return to the Spain of General Francisco Franco. Large groups of Poles fled into Rumania and the Baltic countries. Theer also is the case of the Polish Jews now under German rule.

With Britain and France, which had been among the most stalwart aids in refugee assistance, concentrating all their efforts on war, it is believed the burden of the refugee work from now on must be carried by neutral nations, the principal one of which is the United States. The United States quota for German immigrants, however, is exhausted for some years to come.

The men meeting in the White House constitute the executive committee of the inter-governmental work. Their conclusions cannot commit the other governments making up the inter-governmental committee; they must limit themselves to recommendations.

OCT 15 1939

BRITAIN PLANS $3,000,000,000 BASE IN CANADA

To Create War Supplies Reservoir Over Here, Wall Street Hears

Negotiating With American Industrialists About Factories

OCT 15 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 14—Leading Wall Street financial sources said today the British Government is planning to spend up to $3,000,000,000 to create in Canada a great industrial empire capable of supplying much of Britain's needs for a long war.

Such a plant program could make Canada a key military sphere during the war, these Wall Streeters said, and with proper financing could be converted after the war into an important part of the Western Hemisphere trade economy.

Not less than $500,000,000 is available for early use in the plan, it was said.

Negotiations Under Way

The size of the program would be determined by two factors—the effectiveness of German aircraft against Great Britain's factories, and the amount of necessary material which can be imported from the United States.

Negotiations have already been begun, they said, by representatives of the British War Supplies Commission and United States industrial concerns, including General Motors and Consolidated Aircraft.

Concurrent discussions, they said, have taken place in Washington diplomatic circles and in the financial sector here, where England and France are reported to have not less than $6,000,000,000 and possibly as much as $15,000,000,000 available resources (including commercial credits which might be limited by Congressional action).

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Factories For War Materials

The conversations with industrialists, it was said, look to the establishment in Canada of new factories, owned by Canadian-chartered subsidiaries of the United States companies to produce in order of priority what Britain's war machine needs most.

Construction of the plants, according to tentative plans, would be financed, they said, by one of the methods used by Britain here during the World War, most probably by loans from the British Government, payable out of profits over a period of years, unpaid balances cancellable upon conclusion of an earlier peace.

England was represented as being fairly well stocked with supplies and war material for a period of months but as laying plans to cover needs for a period of years, in event the war should be a long one.

Decentralization Plan

In addition to large stored stocks of needed articles, England was said to have nearly completed in Great Britain a factory decentralization plan, under which all key items are manufactured in not less than three plants, geographically separated, so that destruction of one, or even two, would not interfere vitally with the flow of production.

In addition, England was said to feel satisfied with the growing efficiency of its cargo convoy system and its completed program of decentralizing and camouflaging airports. Vulnerability to air attack of docks, Larbor equipment and ships at anchor or wharved was said to be the one immediately pressing problem.

Airplanes Her Prime Need

However, there are some things England reputedly feels unable to delay longer in procuring for the future, and leading this list is airplanes.

Establishment of British controlled but to some extent United States owned aircraft factories on Canadian soil was said to be the first goal of the British War Supplies Commission.

Members of the commission now established at Ottawa are Admiral Sir Percy Addison, Maj. Gen. R. F. Locke, J. Crone, J. B. Gordon, and A. C. Boddis. Several other members will arrive shortly from London, it was said.

The commission's representatives were reported as now urging General Motors to set up on Canadian soil across the river from Detroit large new aircraft and aircraft engine factories.

Metallurgy Second On List

Second on the urgent list was said to be metallurgy, in practically all branches, especially for treatment of semi-processed iron, steel and copper.

Next in order of priority, these Wall Street sources said, would come establishment of shell casing factories, and assembly plants for putting in the charge and propellant.

Factories for manufacturing parts of, and for assembling machine guns and rifles, and for manufacturing precision instruments for artillery and aircraft, also were said to be on the urgent list.

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Expects To Buy From U. S.

From the United States, it was said, England expects to buy through its commission at Ottawa large amounts of food, cotton, tobacco, metals and fuels.

However, the Wall Street men believed open-market purchasing in volume might not be expected until January.

Canadian manufactured munitions, it was pointed out, could be shipped entirely on Canadian soil, if necessary, over the Canadian National or Canadian Pacific lines, to St. John, New Brunswick, or Halifax, Nova Scotia, only first-class all-year ports in Canada's east (Montreal and Quebec are closed usually from the end of November to the end of April). Halifax is said to have ample volume facilities for moving all freight which could be handled by British ships in convoys.

Might Use U. S. Railroads

However, in case of accident or crowding on one or both of the single-track circuitous lines from the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence industrial districts to Halifax, Canada might be able to ship as much as she liked, under bond, over United States railways. Throughout prohibition, for example, much British liquor was shipped to western Canada in sealed Canadian freight cars from Halifax across New England and New York.

It was pointed out that while Canada hasn't great fuel-supply sources, there is ample present and potential electric power in the St. Lawrence region. Utility sources here said that existing or readily completed hydro-electric plants in eastern Canada could supply up to an additional 1,000,000 kilowatt production capacity within a fairly short time. However, it was said that six or seven years might be required to create great new production plants utilizing the St. Lawrence itself, and that Niagara Falls capacity had almost reached its practical peak without producing further disastrous ice jams.

There is no technical barrier, these sources said, to almost unlimited supply of United States generated power to regions across the border from Detroit and from Niagara Falls.

U-Boat Threat Off Maine

England, it was said, thus has the funds, the fuel (in the form of electric power) and the transportation to change fundamentally Canada's economic structure as a war measure.

Some financial sources here pointed out that such a supply plan would almost certainly tempt Germany, if able, to try submarine attacks on the British convoy system only a short distance off the Maine coast, greatly increasing the neutrality problems of the country.

Post-war considerations, however, were described as even more interesting. The course on such a post-war economy, they said, would depend largely on whether the British Empire had enough capital left at the end of the war to finance the transition.

Trade Center Of Empire

Should a great wartime industrial plant in Canada be transformed by British funds into a sound peacetime plant, they said, Canada could become a mighty industrial, financial and trade center of the British Empire, a role for which it is geographically well located, both for trade and military strategy.

One conjecture was that war's effects might even lead the British Empire to bring its Government, its King and its Parliament to Canada.

On the other hand, prevailing belief in financial circles here was that such a great development would only come in Canada in event of a long, hard war; that at the end of such a war the British Empire would not have the capital with which to finance the change to efficient peacetime economy; that in consequence, it could only be financed with United States money.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT 14—(AP)—THE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ORDERED THE NAVY TO INVESTIGATE A CHARGE BY THE BRITISH EMBASSY THAT THE CHILEAN SHIP AUSTRAL HAD VIOLATED CHILE'S NEUTRALITY BY SUPPLYING OIL TO A BELLIGERENT CRAFT.

OCT 15 1939

MINISTER OF DEFENSE GUILLERMO LA BARCA DIRECTED THE NAVAL BASE AT PUNTA ARENAS TO DISPATCH A WARSHIP TO THE WATERS NEAR THE DESOLACION ISLANDS WHERE THE AUSTRAL WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE PROVISIONED THE UNNAMED BELLIGERENT VESSEL.

LA BARCA SAID THE CHARGE BY THE BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE HERE IN A VIGOROUS PROTEST, AND THAT HIS INFORMATION FOLLOWED VARIOUS OTHER "DENOUNCEMENTS" OF THE VESSEL WHICH

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HE SAID HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES WHICH HE DID NOT DISCLOSE.

THE DEFENSE MINISTER SAID, HOWEVER, INVESTIGATION OF THESE PREVIOUS "DENOUNCEMENTS" HAD INDICATED THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO VIOLATION OF CHILEAN NEUTRALITY.

IT WAS SAID IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THAT AS A RESULT OF THE OUTCOME OF THIS INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES WERE LED TO BELIEVE THAT THE BRITISH PROTEST MIGHT BE BASED ON INACCURATE INFORMATION.

CHILEAN OFFICIALS WERE AROUSED, HOWEVER, AT THE POSSIBILITY OF A VIOLATION OF THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY, WHICH HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED FREQUENTLY AS "ABSOLUTE."

DESOLACION ISLANDS ARE NEAR THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

(LLOYDS REGISTER LISTS THE AUSTRAL AS A 528-TON CRAFT WHOSE HOME PORT IS PUNTA ARENAS.)

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OCT 15 1939

MONTEVIDEO, OCT. 14--(AP)--RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY WERE REPORTED TONIGHT AS PROCEEDING ACTIVELY, WITH A SOLUTION PREDICTED BY THE END OF THE MONTH IF THE UNITED STATES AGREES TO EASE IMPORT REGULATIONS ON CANNED MEAT.

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OBSERVERS SAID IT WAS EXPECTED URUGUAY WOULD BUY OIL, SUGAR, COAL, AUTOMOBILES, TEXTILE, AND STEEL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. THEY CANNOT BUY SUCH ITEMS FROM GERMANY AND GREAT

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BRITAIN NOW BECAUSE OF THE WAR.

#

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK OCT 15

OCT.14--ROYAL OAK (BR) BATTLESHIPS, 29,150 TONS; ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED SINKING BLAMING GERMAN SUBMARINE; NO DATE OR PLACE GIVEN; CARRIED APPROXIMATELY 1,200 MEN; 370 REPORTED SAVED IN FIRST CHECKUP.

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OCT. 14-

IN THE SAME EDITION, THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A NOTE TO THE URGING NEUTRAL COUNTRIES "NOT TO POUR OIL ON FIRE."

THE ADMONITION SAID NEUTRALITY WAS NOT CONFORMABLE WITH [illegible] AGITATION BY FACTIONS AND PRESS SOME TIMES EXCESSIVELY FREE AND PROVOCATIVE."

OCT 15 1939

IL GIORNALE SAID ITS "INVITATION TO CLOSER AND MORE RESPONSIBLE RESPECT FOR NEUTRALITY CAN BE USEFULLY DIRECTED TO SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BUT ESPECIALLY TO THE UNITED STATES."

RDNE 2144S WD 1155A

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.8--FRENCH REPORT THEIR TROOPS REPULSE SERIES OF "SURPRISE ATTACKS" BY HEAVY GERMAN FORCES; HOLLAND-AMERIKA FREIGHTER BINNENDIJK SINKS IN FLAMES IN ENGLISH CHANNEL, 64TH MARINE CASUALTY OF WAR; SOVIET RUSSIA CONTINUES DRIVE TO DOMINATE THE BALTIC AS FINLAND ACCEPTS INVITATION TO IMPORTANT TALKS AT MOSCOW.

OCT.9--GENERAL OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT LAUNCHED FOR FIRST TIME SINCE WAR'S START; FRENCH REPORT "VERY GREAT ACTIVITY OF ENEMY PATROLS"; BRITISH WARSHIPS AND GERMAN BOMBING PLANES CLASH IN THE NORTH SEA; BRITISH SCOUTING PLANES ACTIVE OVER ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH PATROL BOAT "ATTACKED ENEMY SUBMARINE WITH SUCCESS."

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OCT.10--PREMIER DALADIER REJECTS HITLER'S PEACE OVERTURES; HITLER DECLARES IF GERMAN PEACE EFFORTS ARE REBUFFED, GERMANY WILL "TAKE UP BATTLE AND FIGHT IT THROUGH"; GERMANS SEND "SUICIDE SQUADS" OF HAND GRENADE THROWERS IN SPREADING ACTION AGAINST FRENCH ADVANCE LINES; RUSSIA MASSES TROOPS ALONG FRONTIERS FACING BALTIC STATES, CONCENTRATES NAVAL STRENGTH AT KRONSTADT, NAVAL BASE ON GULF OF FINLAND; FINNISH AUTHORITIES ASK WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO LEAVE HELSINKI, FALSE RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE SWEEP BERLIN; BRITISH DISCLOSE EMPIRE-WIDE AIR FORCE BUILDING PROGRAM CENTERING IN CANADA.

OCT.11--GERMAN NAVAL OBSERVERS PROCLAIM GERMANY'S MASTERY OF THE NORTH SEA BOTH ON THE WATER AND ABOVE IT AS RESULT OF OCT.9 CLASHES BETWEEN BRITISH WARSHIPS AND GERMAN PLANES; BRITISH ADMIRALTY DENIES GERMAN CLAIMS OF DIRECT HITS; GERMAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE INCREASE PRESSURE ALONG ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT; BRITAIN ANNOUNCES BARTER AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA; BRITISH WAR MINISTER ANNOUNCES 158,000 SOLDIERS AND 25,000 WAR MACHINES TRANSPORTED SAFELY TO FRANCE.

OCT.12--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TELLS PARLIAMENT BRITAIN CANNOT MAKE PEACE WITH HITLER BASED ON "RECOGNITION OF HIS CONQUESTS AND HIS RIGHT TO DO WHAT HE PLEASES WITH THE CONQUERED"; HITLER READY TO UNLEASH "WAR IN EARNEST" AFTER STUDYING BRITON'S ADDRESS; UNITED STATES NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK URGE RUSSIA NOT TO IMPAIR RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND FINLAND; COOK OF GREAT GERMAN LINER BREMEN, TELLS OF DOCKING OF VESSEL IN MURMANSK, RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT, SEPT.6; BRITISH REPORTS CAPTURE OF 13,615-TON GERMAN LINER CAP NORTE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC; FRENCH FORCES ACTIVE ALONG WESTERN FRONT AFTER FIVE DAYS' DEFENSE AGAINST GERMAN THRUSTS.

OCT.13--BRITISH ANNOUNCE THREE GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK; DECLARE BRITAIN AND FRANCE "READY FOR ANYTHING"; CLAIMED FIRST ROUND OF WAR WITH TRANSPORTATION OF 158,000 MEN TO FRANCE; GERMANY REPORTED CONSULTING SOVIET RUSSIA AND ITALY ON HER NEXT MOVE; GERMAN PRESS CHIEF IN INFORMAL CHAT EXPRESSES AS HIS OPINION THE BELIEF THAT THE UNITED STATES ALONE HAD THE POSSIBILITY EVEN NOW OF PREVENTING THE MOST GRUESOME BLOOD BATH IN HISTORY; PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY ON THE INFORMAL PEACE TALK FROM BERLIN; BRITISH FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL AND FRENCH TANKER EMILE MIGUET, ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST OIL TANKERS, SUNK OFF IRISH COAST; WESTERN FRONT CALM; SWEDEN INVITES SCANDANAVIAN KINGS AND FINNISH PRESIDENT TO CONFERENCE ON WAR PROBLEMS.

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OCT. 14--GERMANY SCORES SECOND MAJOR SEA TRIUMPH BY SINKING ROYAL OAK, HUGE BRITISH BATTLESHIP, WITH POSSIBLE LOSS 830 LIVES; ADMIRALTY SAYS SUBMARINE PROBABLY SANK ROYAL OAK; GERMANS CELEBRATE; REPORTS REACHING PARIS SAY HEADQUARTERS BEING SET UP ON WESTERN FRONT FOR ADOLF HITLER AND COL.GEN.WILHELM KEITEL, NAZI CHIEF OF HIGH COMMAND OF ARMED FORCES; OBSERVERS EXPRESS BELIEF MAY BE PRELUDE TO BIG OFFENSIVE; FRENCH HIGH COMMAND REPORTS GERMAN PATROLS REPELLED ON WESTERN FRONT; GERMANS SAY ACTION CONFINED TO ARTILLERY ACTIVITY; FINNISH DELEGATES CONFER TWICE WITH RUSSIANS, CHIEF RETURNING TO FINLAND TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS; HUNGARIAN DELEGATION REACHES MOSCOW ON UNDISCLOSED MISSION; RUSSIA AND TURKEY REPORTED AGREEING ON PACT FOR BLACK SEA AND DARDANELLES.

DB709PES

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)...VITALLY AFFECTED BY DESTRUCTION OF HER BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK, THE LARGEST SINGLE LOSS THUS FAR IN THE WAR, GREAT BRITAIN NEVERTHELESS CONTINUED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) TO ASSERT HER DOMINATION OF THE SEVEN SEAS AS THE SIXTH AND IN SOME WAYS THE MOST DISASTROUS WEEK OF HOSTILITIES CAME TO AN EVENTFUL CLOSE.

SINKING OF THE ROYAL OAK, A 29,150-TON BATTLEWAGON, ELEVATED THE UNITED STATES INTO FIRST PLACE IN THE WORLD IN THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF CAPITAL SHIPS, WHICH CLASS INCLUDES BATTLESHIPS, HEAVY CRUISERS AND POCKET BATTLESHIPS.

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THE LOSS OF LIFE ON THE ROYAL OAK WAS EXPECTED TO BE HEAVY. FIRST REPORTS LISTED 370 SURVIVORS OF HER CREW OF ABOUT 1,200. BRITAIN'S FIRST NAVAL LOSS, THE COURAGEOUS, TOOK 515 LIVES.

THE BRITISH BLAMED A U-BOAT FOR THE SINKING OF THE ROYAL OAK BUT NO DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE. NORMALLY SHE WOULD HAVE BEEN PROTECTED BY A SCREEN OF LIGHT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS AS WELL AS BY HER ARMOR AND HEAVY GUNS.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF WAR ALSO BROUGHT THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST OIL TANKERS, THE FRENCH EMILE MIGUET, AND THE TORPEDOING OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL.

THE CREW OF 36 ON THE HERONSPOOL WAS RESCUED FRIDAY BY THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT HARDING. YESTERDAY, THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER BLACK HAWK REPORTED SHE HAD SAVED 39 FROM THE EMILE MIGUET AND SAID ONE MAN PERISHED.

GERMAN SUCCESSES WERE OFFSET BY A BRITISH CLAIM THAT THREE U-BOATS HAD BEEN DESTROYED AND SOME OF THEIR CREWS TAKEN PRISONER.

ENGLAND CONTINUED TO TELL THE WORLD OF HER STRENGTH AT SEA. ITS AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT "UNDER THE PROTECTION OF AIR ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROLS AND NAVAL ESCORTS, THOUSANDS OF TONS OF VITAL SUPPLIES WERE SHIPPED SAFELY TO THESE SHORES."

THREE NEUTRAL VESSELS WERE DESTROYED DURING THE WEEK, BRINGING THEIR TOTAL TO 22 AND THE TOTAL OF ALL NATIONS TO 69.

WITH THE ROYAL OAK, GROSS TONNAGE LOSS OF ALL NATIONS ROSE TO 315,556. TOTAL LIVES LOST WAS 774, EXCLUDING THE AS YET UNDETERMINED CASUALTIES ABOARD THE ROYAL OAK.

THE KNOWN SHIP LOSSES AMONG THE BELLIGERENTS WERE: BRITAIN--35; GERMANY--9 AND FRANCE--3.

WM628PES

White House Plans Reception For Diplomats Despite War

All Five Traditional State Dinners, However, Omitted From Winter Social Program

[By the Associated Press]

OCT 15 1939

Washington, Oct. 14—President and Mrs. Roosevelt intend to hold their usual December reception for the diplomatic corps, despite the war abroad, but have omitted all five traditional state dinners from their winter social program.

Announcement of the schedule by the White House tonight was preceded by an explanation from Mrs. Roosevelt that the President's work just now was too heavy to permit all the usual entertainments. Washington hostesses await the White House dates before making any other plans.

Those Dinners Dropped

The dinners dropped from the program include one for the diplomats and those honoring the Cabinet, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, and the Speaker of the House. There usually are about ninety guests at each.

Sure to be pleased by the program is Vice-President Garner, whose dislike for formal attire—he calls it a "monkey suit"—is well known. He's been trying to get the dinners that he and the President give each other called off for years. One year he succeeded, but only once.

The sharp curtailment of White House functions is a different approach from that of World War times to the delicate problems involved in social entertaining during a European war.

In the Wilson Administration the diplomatic reception was canceled and two separate diplomatic dinners were given. Other White House dinners and receptions were scheduled as usual until the spring of 1917 when the army and navy reception was canceled. All White House entertaining was suspended when the United States entered the war.

This winter marks the first sharp curtailment of entertainment at the Executive Mansion since that time.

There had been speculation for some weeks that the diplomatic dinner and reception might be canceled because of the problems involved in entertaining envoys from warring countries at the same time.

Need Not Meet Face To Face

Decision to give the reception makes it possible to entertain the diplomats at a party so large that they need not meet face to face. The entire staffs of embassies and legations are invited with their wives.

Dates announced for the five White House receptions are as follows: December 14, diplomatic; January 4, judicial; January 11, congressional; January 18, officials of the Treasury, Postoffice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor departments and Federal agencies, and February 1, army and navy.

PRESIDENT FORMS POWER COMMITTEE

OCT 15 1939

New Merged Group To Study Needs Of Nation In Peace And War

Ickes Named Chairman Of Policy-Forming And Advisory Body

[By the Associated Press]

OCT 15 1939

Washington, Oct. 14—Consolidation of two Government power committees for the purpose of developing a national power policy based on national defense and peacetime needs was announced today by President Roosevelt.

The merger involved transferring of the work of the National Defense Power Committee, of which Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, has been chairman, to the National Power Policy Committee, headed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Members Listed

The newly constituted committee will be made up as follows:

Secretary Ickes, chairman; Louis Johnson, Leland Olds, Federal Power Commission; Jerome N. Frank, Securities Commission; John Carmody, Federal Works Administrator; Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator; David E. Lilienthal, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Project Administrator, as members.

Outlining his policy in letters to Ickes and Johnson, the President said in part:

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"The National Power Policy Committee shall devote itself to the development of a national power policy in the interest of national defense as well as peace-time needs. It shall consider power problems common to the several departments and agencies represented on the committee, with a view to the coordinated development of a consistent Federal power policy.

Advisory Body

"It shall deal with matters of cooperation between the public and private agencies supplying electric power. It shall advise me in matters of national power policy.

"The National Defense Power Committee has completed the major part of its work of estimating the probable power needs of the nation in peace and in war. The National Power Policy Committee should be in a position, therefore, to give its first attention to the immediate concrete steps necessary to assure the meeting of these needs."

Cattle Import Quota Allows 40,346 Head

OCT 15 1939

Commissioner Of Customs Estimates Number Permitted Under Canadian Agreement

Washington, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Commissioner of Customs announced today that an estimated 40,346 head of cattle might be brought into the United States at the reduced rate under the quota limitations of the trade agreement with Canada for the final three months of the year.

The agreement limits imports of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more, not including dairy cows, to 225,000 a year at the reduced rate and not more than 60,000 in any quarter.

A Presidential proclamation in February fixed the quota for the last eight months of the year at 142,230.

During the past two quarters, imports have totaled 101,884, leaving 40,346 for the last quarter, subject to revision.

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SAN DIEGO, CALIF., OCT. 14-(AP)-THE SAN DIEGO TRIBUNE SAID TODAY THAT FOUR GERMAN SHIPS, ALL REPORTED TO BE IN THE "REFUGE PORT" OF PUNTARENAS, COSTA RICA, /"ARE OBJECTS OF INTEREST TO PACIFIC COAST MARINERS PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF REPORTS THAT MYSTERIOUS SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN SIGHTED IN CENTRAL AMERICAN WATERS."

"A XTHEORY IS ADVANCED," THE PAPER SAID, "THAT IF THE SUBMARINES ARE 'UNWELCOME STRANGES', THEY MAY HAVE BEEN SERVICED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOUR NAZI VESSELS, SAID TO BE OFFICERED LARGELY BY NAVAL RESERVISTS."

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THE FOUR VESSELS MENTIONED WERE THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD MOTORSHIP WESER, THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN MOTORSHIP HAVELLAND, THE STEAMER EISENACH, AND THE 78-TON SHARK-FISHING SCHOONER STELLA.

THE STELLA WAS DESCRIBED AS THE "FLAGSHIP", ITS MASTER HAVING AUTHORITY OVER THE OTHERS.

THE STELLA WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LOADED DIESEL FUEL IN DRUMS AT LIMON, COSTA RICA, A FEW MONTHS AGO. THE WESER CROSSED THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL AUG. 11, AND THEN TOOK 27 DAYS TO PROCEED THE 480 MILES TO PUNTARENAS, ACCORDING TO SHIPPING INFORMATION HERE.

SINCE ARRIVAL AT PUNTARENAS, THE WESER IS REPORTED TO HAVE LOADED MORE THAN 100,000 GALLONS OF DIESEL OIL.

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15)

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HOLLAND KEEPS RIGID WATCH ON NEUTRALITY

--

SEES MOST DANGER IN HEAVY
FIGHTING AROUND MAGINOT
AND SIEGFRIED LINES (560)

OCT 16 1939

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BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

(ADVANCE)...AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-A SLIGHT AND BENT WOMAN OF 43, THE HOTEL MAID PATTED A PERIOD TO HER CLEANING UPON THE PILLOW, WATCHED FOR A SECOND THE CLICKING TYPEWRITER AND BROKE IN HESITANTLY TO ASK:

"WILL GORLOG (WAR) COME HOLLAND?"

THE QUESTION IN BROKEN ENGLISH MIXED WITH DUTCH IS ONE IN THE MINDS OF MANY WHO LIVE IN HOLLAND.

THE ANSWER WHICH THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IS EMPHASIZING WITH REPEATED DECLARATIONS OF NEUTRALITY, AND WITH 450,000 MEN IN ARMS TO ENFORCE THAT NEUTRALITY, IS "NO."

THE DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES WHICH DUTCHMEN ACKNOWLEDGE ARE FLOATING MINES IN THE TREACHEROUS NORTH SEA HAMPERING COMMERCE, OPEN BORDERS IN CONTRAST TO THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT FORTIFICATIONS OF GERMANY, BELGIUM AND FRANCE, AND TRESPASSING IN THE AIR BY FOREIGN WARPLANES.

THE WAITER, POURING COFFEE AT ONE OF AMSTERDAM'S POPULAR SIDEWALK CAFES, PUT IT THIS WAY:

"WE DON'T WANT TO FIGHT ANYBODY. WE WON'T FIGHT ANYBODY UNLESS WE ARE ATTACKED. BUT WE DON'T WANT FOREIGN PLANES OR SOLDIERS CROSSING OUR TERRITORY. WE WANT TO GO RIGHT ON WITH OUR TRADE AND COMMERCE AS WE DID IN THE LAST WAR--BUT IT IS DIFFICULT."

FURTHER THAN THAT NO DUTCHMAN WILL GO.

TO THE QUESTION WITH WHOM MIGHT HOLLAND FIGHT, IF WAR DOES COME, THE ANSWER IS A SHRUG OF THE SHOULDERS AND THE TERSE SENTENCE:

"WE ARE NEUTRAL."

THE NEUTRALITY IS, PERHAPS, THE STRICTEST OF ANY EUROPEAN NATION.

HOLLAND HAS NO ALLIANCE OF MILITARY CHARACTER, NOT EVEN WITH NEIGHBORING BELGIUM ALTHOUGH THE TWO GOVERNMENTS ARE IN FREQUENT CONSULTATION ON MUTUAL PROBLEMS THRUST UPON THEM BY EUROPE'S WAR.

HER NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE ARE GUARANTEED BY NO OTHER NATION.

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HOLLAND, EVEN IF INVADED, RETAINS INDEPENDENTLY THE RIGHT TO JUDGE THE CIRCUMSTANCES, TO ACCEPT OR TO REJECT ANY PROFFERED HELP FROM ANY NATION. SHE HAS REFUSED IN THE PAST A GERMAN OFFER TO GUARANTEE DUTCH TERRITORIALITY, HOLDING THAT THIS COULD NOT BE THE SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATION OR OF TREATIES WHICH, IF DENOUNCED, COULD CREATE A CRITICAL SITUATION.

WITH THE START OF THE WAR SEPT. 1, THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT SIMPLY NOTIFIED ALL NATIONS OF DUTCH NEUTRALITY, ACCEPTED THEIR FAVORABLE RESPONSES, ESTABLISHED A SHARP WATCH FOR VIOLATIONS AND KEPT ON, AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE, WITH A NORMAL NATIONAL LIFE.

THE FIRST VIOLATION OF THE FRONTIER, HOWEVER, CAME QUICKLY--THE NIGHT OF SEPT. 3, THE DAY ON WHICH BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY. A FOREIGN PLANE CROSSED WESTERN HOLLAND. THE GOVERNMENT

SENT REMINDERS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY. IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS, AMSTERDAM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED ON ANOTHER PLANE, A GERMAN PLANE SHOT DOWN A DUTCH PLANE, AND THE DUTCH CAPTURED A GERMAN PLANE. A NAVAL MINESWEEPER EXPLODED ON A MINE, IDENTIFIED, HOWEVER, AS DUTCH LAID, WITH THE LOSS OF 30 LIVES.

THE GOVERNMENT MADE BUT BRIEF STATEMENTS ON EACH INCIDENT AND NONE WAS PERMITTED TO BECOME THE CAUSE OF A BREACH WITH NATIONS CONCERNED. QUEEN WILHELMINA, OPENING PARLIAMENT SEPT. 19, SPOKE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL POWERS AND RESTATED THE POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

SHE DID REFER, HOWEVER, TO THE DIFFICULTIES THRUST UPON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY BY THE WAR.

THE COST OF MOBILIZING FROM A NORMAL ARMY OF 30,000 TO ABOUT 450,000 WILL REQUIRE NEW TAXES ON INCOMES STARTING NEXT YEAR. THEY ALREADY RANGE FROM TWO TO SEVENTY PER CENT.

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FISHERMEN--AND HOLLAND HAS MANY AMONG HER 8,000,000 POPULATION--NO LONGER MAY GO BEYOND THE THREE-MILE LIMIT FOR THEIR CATCH BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF MINES.

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRANSPORT HAS BECOME SLOW, UNCERTAIN, EXPENSIVE--AND THE DUTCH ARE A TRADING, SEA-FARING NATION.

KLM AIRLINE DISCONTINUED REGULAR SERVICE TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND BECAUSE PERMISSION CANNOT BE OBTAINED TO LAND THERE. TO KEEP OPEN A ROUTE TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, AN ARRANGEMENT WAS MADE WITH ITALY FOR TRAIN SERVICE TO NAPLES WHENCE THE KLM LINERS START. SERVICE CONTINUES TO THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, AT 40 TO 60 PER CENT HIGHER RATES.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA AND THE NEDERLANDS LINES PROVIDE SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES IRREGULARLY, ALSO AT 40 TO 60 PER CENT INCREASES IN RATES. ONE REASON HAS BEEN DEMANDS OF THE CREW FOR MORE WAR-RISK PAY. BOTH THE VOLLANDAN AND NIEUW AMSTERDAM WERE HELD UP BY SUCH A DISPUTE IN SEPTEMBER, ALTHOUGH EACH LINER HAD A CAPACITY BOOKING--MOSTLY OF AMERICANS WHOSE VACATIONS WERE DISRUPTED BY THE WAR.

DESPITE THIS, THE AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE HAS DONE A THRIVING BUSINESS IN SHIPPING SHARES. DUTCH BUSINESS MEN FIGURE ON BIG PROFITS FROM SHIPPING FOR A NEUTRAL, EVEN IF THE RISK BE GREAT.

THE WAR NEXT DOOR, ASIDE FROM ITS ECONOMIC EFFECT, HAS TOUCHED THE LIVES OF DUTCH CITIZENS IN MANY WAYS.

BICYCLES ARE HARD TO RENT IN SMALL TOWNS AND EXPENSIVE TO BUY--THE ARMY TOOK OVER MANY OF THEM PAYING "GOOD PRICES." MOST DUTCHMEN OWN THEIR OWN, ANYWAY--WITH SEATS BUILT ON FOR THE KIDDIES, FREQUENTLY IN TANDEM STYLE FOR MOTHERS AND FATHERS. HOLLAND COLLECTS A TAX OF AROUND $2,000,000 ANNUALLY ON THE "WHEELS."

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ONE FAMILY OF TWO MAY BUY A POUND OF SUGAR A WEEK. ONE MUST SIGN AT THE STORE FOR SOAP. FOOD CARDS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT THERE IS NO RATIONING--ONLY AN ANTI-HOARDING REGULATION, THAT ONE MAY BUY ONLY A WEEK'S SUPPLY AT A TIME OF FOOD. THERE HAS BEEN SOME SAND-BAGGING OF BUILDINGS AND AN AIR RAIDS PRECAUTION CORPS HAS BEEN ORGANIZED. THE SIDEWALK CAFES ARE FILLED WITH SOLDIERS, WHO SEEM TO BE HAVING A JOLLY TIME AND NOT MINDING THE MOBILIZATION A BIT. STUDENT AND COMMUNITY GROUPS IN MANY CASES ARE DOING REGULAR JOBS OF THE SOLDIERS, WHO COLLECT THEIR PAY AS IN NORMAL TIMES.

HOTELS ARE HARD HIT--ONE WITH 250 ROOMS, NORMALLY FILLED BY TOURISTS IN SUMMER AND FALL, HAD 14 GUESTS DURING ONE WEEK IN SEPTEMBER. THE CANAL, BUS AND TAXI TOUR CONDUCTORS FEEL THE PINCH AS WELL.

30.24-4077

A MAJOR CONCERN IS EXPRESSED IN THE DAILY QUESTION: "WHAT NEWS OF THE WESTERN FRONT?" A GREAT OFFENSIVE THERE MAY BRING THE WAR WITHIN EAR SHOT OF HOLLAND. THE DANGER OF FRONTIER INCIDENTS WOULD INCREASE, ONE DUTCHMAN EXPLAINED, ESPECIALLY IF FIGHTING LEFT THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES AND AN EFFORT WERE MADE TO GET AROUND THEM. (END SUND[illegible] DVANCE SENT OCT. 13.)

JHB 23AES

OCT 16 1939

SOVIET-BULGARIAN SPLIT OF RUMANIA IS REPORTED REJECTED BY SARACOGLU

Two Other Demands Declared Turned Down. Moscow Told Turkey Would Help Allies If Italy Joins Germany—Tension Mounts

OCT 16 1939

(By the Associated Press)

Istanbul, Oct. 15—Turkey has taken precautionary measures, it became known tonight, following receipt of reports of the massing of Soviet Russian troops in the Caucasus on the Turkish and Iranian (Persian) frontier.

The Turkish action was taken as the Russian-Turkish talks in Moscow, under way for several weeks, apparently reached a deadlock.

The Turkish fleet was at anchor tonight at Chanak, in the Dardanelles Straits between the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Mobilization Directors Meet

The newspaper *Journal d'Orient* said that a meeting of Turkish mobilization directors had been held late this week.

The newspaper *Republique* stated that "feverish preparations" were taking place at Izmir, in the Dardanelles, for anti-aircraft exercises. The Dardanelles, controlling the Black Sea's outlet to the Ægean and Mediterranean seas, are fortified by Turkey.

Four spies were sentenced to five years in prison near Izmir, presumably for seeking details of the powerful Dardanelles defenses.

Meanwhile, Turkish military leaders watched Bulgaria, where an estimated 450,000 men have been called up for October 20.

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Three Russ Demands Rejected

Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, it was learned on good authority, flatly refused three Russian demands on his nation. He is head of the Turkish delegation in Moscow.

The Soviets were said to have asked Turkish recognition for the partition of Poland, formation of a neutral Balkan bloc under Russian-German sponsorship, and virtual partition of Rumania for the benefit of Russia and Bulgaria.

Saracoglu was said to have agreed only to the maintenance of Turkish neutrality in the case France and Britain should fight Russia.

Would Fight With Allies, If—

Saracoglu was reported to have made it plain Turkey would fight with the Allies if Italy joined Germany.

He flatly refused to be an accomplice to the proposed splitting up of Rumania and reminded the Kremlin chiefs that Turkey could mobilize nearly 2,000,000 men, it was said.

Russian troop concentrations which were reported in the Caucasus not only would threaten Turkey but also the rich Iraq oil fields, now one of Great Britain's main sources of supply.

Under a treaty among Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan, a threat of aggression against one of these powers would oblige the others to consider aid.

Bessarabia Believed Next

Some political circles here said they believed the Soviets would turn their attention to recovering Bessarabia from Rumania as soon as their demands on Finland were settled. Before the World War Bessarabia, rich in oil, was a part of Russia.

Russia recently assured Rumania that she would make no demands on Rumania.

A coincidence between the calling up of the Bulgarian reservists and the return from Moscow of Colonel Boideff, chief of the Bulgarian Air Force, was noted here.

Turks On Bulgarian Frontier

It was pointed out also that Turkey, an ally of Rumania as well as of Greece and Yugoslavia in the Balkan entente, still has many troops on the Bulgarian frontier.

It was reliably reported here that Rumanian troops withdrawn from the Hungarian frontier following a recent agreement with the Budapest Government are being moved hastily to Rumania's borders with Russia.

OCT 16 1939

Soldiery Throng Streets

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 15 (AP).—Finland prepared for any eventuality tonight as its bargaining delegation to a "political-economic" conference to the Kremlin traveled homeward. Many here believed the delegation would not return to Soviet Russia.

A foreign office spokesman said the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs had explained satisfactorily why no Russian diplomat was at the Moscow station early today to say farewell to the delegation headed by Dr. Paasikivi. The spokesman said the incident "had no importance."

The government still held details of the negotiations in deepest secrecy.

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Meanwhile, many army officers took quarters in hotels, and soldiers bearing rifles appeared in streets in increasing numbers. All strategic bridges and buildings were guarded. Reserves in Helsingfors and this district were being mustered and many restaurants were devoting half their space to giving them provisions. The sale of liquor in any form was banned indefinitely.

Signs are to go up in every Helsingfors apartment tomorrow telling what should be done in case flight from the city is necessary. Almost 100,000 persons already have left the city voluntarily.

"We are preparing for everything," a spokesman said, maintaining, nevertheless, there still was hope of settling Finland's differences with Russia.

Women and children left a strip of Finnish soil north of Leningrad between Lake Lagoda and the Gulf of Finland, fleeing into the interior.

It was announced that an unnamed Argentine importer had sent a contribution of 120,000 Finnish marks (about $2,400) for the benefit of the Finnish Civic Guard, an organization of 100,000 youths who are to be called for military duty in a time of emergency.

Despite these military preparations, Sulo Kolkka, chief of the press bureau of the Olympic games, said preparations were going ahead for the classic in 1940. He said forty-seven nations had accepted invitations for the games and not one had canceled its plans. "Just as we intend to hold onto our independence so we intend so long as we have got them to keep the Olympics," Kolkka declared.

Foreign Circles Expect Russ-Finn Compromise

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 15—Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Finnish emissary, rushed homeward by special train tonight with Soviet Russia's demands upon his Government and Moscow expected he would be back within five days with his instructions.

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Three smaller Baltic nations had preceded Finland in negotiations in the Kremlin and given up concessions extending Soviet power to the west.

But most foreign circles here expected a compromise would result from the Finnish-Russian conference by which Finland would make some concessions but refuse to go the whole way with the Soviet program.

Obdurate On Aalands

There were unofficial reports the Finns were prepared to grant certain islands in the Gulf of Finland to Soviet Russia for naval bases, but were obdurate on the question of a military alliance and the Aaland Islands, in which Sweden is interested deeply.

It was considered possible Dr. Paasikivi might not return until after the conference of the Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark and the President of Finland, to open Wednesday in Stockholm.

The heads of the four states were expected to give an expression of their nation's solidarity and desire for neutrality.

Spotlight Switches To Turks

Dr. Paasikivi's departure left the diplomatic spotlight concentrated upon he Turkish delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, which was reported to have reached—or virtually reached—an agreement on questions concerning the Black Sea and the Dardanelles as well as Turkish-Russian relations in regard to the European war.

The delegation said, however, it had no appointment at the Kremlin tonight.

Joseph Stalin was understood to have taken part in conferences yesterday with Dr. Paasikivi and Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

No Soviet Official At Station

The Finn, accompanied by the Finnish Minister to Moscow, left Moscow at 12.30 A. M. today. The envoys of all the Scandinavian states went to the train to say farewell, but there were no Soviet officials at the station except police.

A special train was used from Leningrad, since the regular Helsinki trains were not leaving until tonight.

Meanwhile, in addition to the Turkish delegation, there is a German trade delegation here still negotiating for raw materials.

Overtures To Hungary

At the same time, since Russian and Hungary have a common frontier because of the partition of Poland, the Russian press has been emphasizing the desire for friendly relations with the Hungarians.

Tass, official news agency, yesterday announced the arrival of a Hungarian mission headed by Dr. Charles Kristoffy but failed to disclose its purpose.

Foreign circles speculated upon Russian aims in the Balkans when she had consolidated her new position in the north.

Unofficial German quarters acknowledged that Germany had given up any economic or military rivalry with Soviet Russia in the Baltic, but there was a widespread belief no such free hand would be given in the Balkans.

One of the great questions for the future, observers contended, would revolve around Rumania, which has oil Germany values and land—Bessarabia—which belonged to Russia before the World War.

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NAZI GUNS FELL GERMAN PLANE OVER BERLIN

Lost Airman Flying High Over City Mistaken For Enemy Raider

Pilot Bails Out To Safety As Anti-Aircraft Batteries Open Fire

OCT 16 1939

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 15—An official statement today reported Berlin's anti-aircraft

batteries had brought down a lost German plane which was mistaken last night for a "foreign" raider.

The aviator, who lost his way in heavy clouds over the capital, parachuted to safety when anti-aircraft guns opened fire that roused Berliners and led to belief that the first air raid of the war was in progress.

The announcement explained it was impossible to establish the plane's exact identity because of poor visibility.

Fire Kept Up Nearly Hour

A communique of the army high command had been vague about the incident earlier. An official statement last night said that the "unidentified plane" was flying so high it could be detected only through the sound of its motors.

High-powered searchlights swept the sky and batteries girdling the capital fired for almost an hour after the alarm was given.

The German high command communique mentioned the incident, but gave no details. It did, however, leave the impression there might have been more than one plane.

"In the night of October 14-15 sounds of motors over North German territory caused our anti-aircraft to go into action in some places," said the communique. The reference to "sounds of motors" may have meant one or more planes.

No Air-Raid Alarm Sounded

There was no air-raid alarm, so Berlin's inhabitants rushed to the streets to find out what was happening when the sounds of firing and explosions became clearly audible in the center of the city.

Two Berlin radio stations suddenly broke off their broadcasts when the anti-aircraft firing was heard. Apparently they remained silent to prevent their radio signals from being used as a possible direction finder by the foreign aircraft.

Otherwise, military activity was at a minimum.

The army high command said another enemy plane—whether British or French was not stated—had been shot down October 13 near Birkenfeld, in the Baden region of western Germany.

"In the east," the communique stated, "there is nothing special to report.

"In the west, there was artillery fire designed to annoy. It was answered from our side."

ONLY ORDINARY ACTIVITY IS SEEN, HOWEVER

German Prisoners Reported Taken As Poilus Lay Ambushes

Fog And Rain Holding Up Operations — British Filter Into Lines

OCT 16 1939

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 15—The French army high command today sent out scouting forces all along the Western front to keep watch for a German offensive.

The general staff made one of its rare mentions of reconnaissance work in the morning communique, indicating that extraordinary importance was attached to it, but the scouts reported only ordinary military activity by the opposing lines.

The night communique was interpreted in military circles in Paris to mean that the French had succeeded in taking a few prisoners who might give indications concerning any German offensive that is being planned.

Ambushes Laid

The communique said ambushes laid by the French to snare German patrols "obtained sought-after results."

Fog and rain, however, held down activity all along the front. Dispatches from the frontier province of Lorraine, through which runs the Maginot Line, said the Meuse, Mouzan and Saonelle rivers had overflown their banks and flooded the countryside, hampering communications. The same situation on the southern flank, near the Swiss border, was reported in dispatches yesterday.

On the Rhine, were the French have blown up three of five railway bridges leading into Germany, all was quiet. In the sector between the Rhine and Moselle rivers there were patrol actions which have become customary and in the Saar region artillery duels were reported.

Operations Started

British troops and artillery were said to have started operations at the side of the French in the Saar area.

Of the 158,000 British who have landed in France, about 30,000 have joined the French at the front, it was reported, and more were moving up steadily.

Published French reports said the British have been taking over some patrol work for the last several days, while British guns were firing with the French.

There still was no indication, however, that the British Expeditionary Force had come into combat contact with the Germans.

Nazis Become A Joke

The passivity of the German forces became a joking matter for the French.

One report from the front said German troops in the Moselle Valley put up a sign, "Don't shoot and we won't shoot." French soldiers promptly raised their own notice, "Post no bills."

The French command nevertheless continued to take seriously the possibility of a German general offensive following the refusals of Premier Daladier and Prime Minister Chamberlain to yield to Hitler's "peace offensive."

Where Scouting Centers

French scouting centered especially in the Bien Forest, along the valley of the Lauter river at the mid-way point in the front, where the lines bend west from the Rhine toward the Moselle.

There heavily wooded hills covering the frontier for almost ten miles could serve as a screen for German troop concentrations in the Palatinate.

A general commanding one of the French armies in contact with the Germans on the Western front was quoted by a special war correspondent for *Le Temps* as saying: "This war is one of patience."

The general, the correspondent said, explained to him:

"We are temporizing. It is necessary for the public as well as for our soldiers to understand this. Every hour that passes works for us."

"War Only Just Begun"

The correspondent said the general, who was not named, asked him to "explain clearly to the public that war has only just begun and it is necessary to have patience, lots of patience."

The correspondent quoted the officer as saying while French mobilization was being completed contact had been made with the enemy in enemy territory and "these few weeks have been well employed.

"Losses were at a minimum. . . .

"The advance was made with very strong support of tanks and artillery. Germans have blown up everything they could and held up our progress by cutting rear guard action."

The officer said scarcely no material had been used and "we are so solidly fortified that the enemy has spent masses of men and material only to try to attack us."

"How could they drive us from the Maginot Line?" he asked, "Some offensives in our time are suicide."

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French Villages Turned Into 'England' by R.A.F.

'Fully Licensed' Signs Make Cafes Look Like Pubs

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Oct. 15 (AP) (Passed by R. A. F. Censor).—Little bits of England are brightening up villages in eastern France for the Royal Air Force.

Village cafes have been turned into pubs, complete with "fully licensed" signs and dart boards. Barns have become clubs and mess halls.

One officers' mess is decorated with signs brought from rural England setting out the familiar licensing laws—ignored with pleasure here.

Aircraft men stage nightly concerts at the principal pub and resounding voices "Hang Up the Washing on the Siegfried Line" to the twang of an old banjo.

Pictures done by artists of the unit include one of Winston Churchill with a cigar in his mouth, gazing down from a well scrubbed wall. English signs adorn the tiny streets.

Among the new trees being pulled down for a new airfield are shattered stumps left twenty-five years ago when this sector was devastated in the World War.

Now and then a spade strikes something that gives a metallic ring. The digger stoops and picks up a battered helmet, pauses to examine it and then plunges his spade into the earth again—getting on with the war of today.

OCT 16 1939

Soviet Delay in Naming Envoy Worries Budapest

Hungary's Press Is Silent on Mission Now in Moscow

BUDAPEST, Oct. 15 (AP).—Failure of Soviet Russia to name a new diplomatic envoy to Hungary, although Dr. Charles Kristoffy, new Hungarian Minister, has arrived in Moscow, caused a feeling of uneasiness in political circles here tonight.

(In Moscow, the Russian press emphasized the desire for friendly relations with Hungary, since the two countries have a common frontier, now that Poland has been divided. Tass, official Russian news agency, yesterday announced the arrival of a Hungarian mission, but did not disclose its purpose.)

The Hungarian press has made no mention of the arrival of the Budapest mission in Moscow, continuing its complete reserve on the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet. This silence was regarded in some circles as possibly caused by the fact no Soviet envoy had been named. Hungary's traditional anti-Communist attitude also was taken to be a factor. Although Russia closed its Budapest Legation soon after Hungary signed the anti-Comintern pact and Hungary recalled its Moscow Minister, neither country went so far as to break off relations.

OCT 16 1939

LINDBERGH SCORED BY PRESS IN LONDON

Hitler's Medal Has Gone to Colonel's Head, Declares The Sunday Express

ATTACKED ON RADIO TALK

Flier 'Returns Our Hospitality With Sneers,' Says Sunday Pictorial Columnist

OCT 16 1939

LONDON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Sections of the London press assailed Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh today for "apparently developing the Hitler mind" and for "puerile attempts to split our empire."

The attacks were focused on his assertion in a broadcast Friday night in Washington that "sooner or later we (in the United States) must demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power."

"Hitler's medal goes to Lindbergh's head," read the headline over the following front-page editorial criticism in The Sunday Express:

"Colonel Lindbergh, honored and decorated visitor of Hitler's, fervent admirer of Nazi strength, is now apparently developing the Hitler mind.

"He declares that Canada has no right to go to war unless with the permission of the United States."

[Colonel Lindbergh on Oct. 18, 1938, in Berlin received the Order of the German Eagle, one of Germany's highest decorations.]

Peter Wilson, columnist of the Sunday Pictorial, prefaced a long, critical review of Lindbergh's career with the words:

"American troublemaker number one has been shooting off his mouth again."

Calls Colonel a 'Busybody'

"This international busybody took it upon himself to challenge Canada's entry into the fight," he stated.

Describing "the history of Lindbergh" as "an interesting if somewhat unpleasant document," he wrote of the flier's visits to Germany and Soviet Russia and said that "the gross Goering (Field Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering) invited him as the guest of honor to a very private luncheon party."

He recalled Lindbergh's acceptance of the German decoration in 1938 and added:

"A lot of people thought it should have been a double-cross."

Mr. Wilson then attacked the broadcast, saying:

"I imagine that millions of other 'free-born' Americans must have switched off their radios with the feeling that 'Lindbergh, the Nazi pet,' is not very well qualified to talk about democracy.

"In this country at least we shall know what to think of a man who returns our hospitality with cheap sneers at our fighting qualities and puerile attempts to split our empire."

"And knowing Americans as I do," Mr. Wilson said, "I think they will know what to do with his speech too."

[The Lindberghs left the United States in December, 1935, and arrived in England on the last day of the year. They remained there for two and one-half years and then made their home on a French island, returning to the United States last April.]

Italy to Resume Tunisia Flights

TUNIS, Tunisia, Oct. 15 (AP).—The Italian aviation company, Ala Littoria, announced today that it would resume regular service tomorrow between Italy and Tunisia, after a stoppage due to the war.

MOSLEY AGAIN CRITICAL

British Fascist Wants New Group to Decide War Issues

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, told a meeting tonight that "the people alone" had the right to decide the issues of peace or war and said it should not be left to "a handful of parliamentarians elected four or five years ago on totally different issues."

The International Labor party's executive committee issued a statement saying that the working class movement could stop the war "without creating a peace which would represent a triumph for aggression" by a unified international demand for a peace conference of belligerents and neutrals, including the United States.

OCT 16 1939

Mussolini Discusses Way To Strengthen Artillery

Holds Two-Hour Conference With Three Generals

ROME, Oct. 15 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini and three generals discussed today an augmenting of the efficiency of Italy's artillery. A two-hour conference was held, during which, it was announced, Il Duce gave instructions for meeting the most urgent requirements of the artillery forces.

Those who conferred with him were Gen. Alberto Pariani, Under Secretary of War and chief of staff of the army; Gen. Basso, director general of artillery, and Gen. Saracino, director of the artillery technical service.

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REX ARRIVES; WAS STOPPED BY 2 CRUISERS

Italian Liner With 871 Americans Was Halted In Mediterranean

OCT 16 1939

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 15—The Italian liner Rex, stopped twice in the Mediterranean for inspection by British and French cruisers, arrived today after an otherwise uneventful crossing with 1,769 passengers including 871 Americans and 400 German citizens.

Capt. Attilio Frugone denied his ship had been stopped but the purser gave details of the examinations, adding "both the French and the British were very nice."

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Aboard were four Japanese army officers who had gone to Germany for the Nürnberg Nazi Congress, which was canceled. They included Gen. Hisaichi Terauchi, commander of the Japanese forces in North China in 1937-38 and War Minister in the Cabinet in 1936-37, and whose father was Premier in 1919. The four spent two days inspecting Germany's West Wall fortifications.

Singers On Board

Also aboard were Herbert Janssen, Metropolitan Opera baritone, and his wife; Karin Branzell, Metropolitan contralto, and her husband; Wladyslaw Kiepura, young brother of Jan Kiepura, Metropolitan singer and himself a tenor, come to the United States to pursue his career.

Dr. Hamilton Rice, founder of the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard University, came home after spending the summer in Spain.

In Paris Both Times

He said he was in Paris the day war was declared in 1914; and that he reached Paris this year on September 3, the day the present war was declared.

"There was a marked contrast," he said. "In 1914 people sang and danced in the street—but this time the streets were blacked out and there was absolute silence."

Liner Leaves For N. Y. With 1,200 Americans

Rotterdam, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Netherlands liner Rotterdam sailed early today for New York with almost 1,200 Americans who had been stranded in Europe by war conditions.

Most of the passengers were women and children, who were given priority in obtaining ship accommodations.

The liner Staatendam is scheduled to leave October 22 with about 900 American passengers.

Belgian Police Arrest Communist Paper Editor

Act In Search For Source Of Propaganda Aimed To Demoralize Army

Brussels, Oct. 15 (AP)—Belgian police announced today the arrest of Felix Cocen, described as a member of a Communist paper editorial board.

Judicial authorities said the arrest followed searches for the source of a "disquieting" form of Communist propaganda which "seems inspired from outside Belgium and which is attempting to demoralize the army."

Reports here said several members of the French Communist Party had fled to Belgium.

11 Red Warships at Tallinn

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15 (AP).—A dispatch from Tallinn, published by the D. N. B., German official news agency, said today that the Soviet Russian flagship of the Baltic fleet, October Revolution, had arrived at the Estonian port with ten other Red warships on an "official visit." Commander-in-Chief Tributs was on board.

Leader Appeals to Croats To End Political Killings

By The Associated Press.

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 15.—Vice Premier Vladimir Matchek, leader of the Croat minority, today appealed to his followers to end a wave of political assassinations that has taken at least twelve lives since the Croats received autonomy last August.

Most of the victims have been police officials. Some were Serbs and others were Croats who cooperated with the Serbs.

"It is comprehensible," M. Matchek said in his appeal, "that Croats hate the enemies who fought them during the dictatorship, but now that self-administration has been established, this can only be harmful to Croatia."

The Croat press said that the killings were inspired by "enemies of Croatia" in an attempt to prove the 5,000,000 Croats were unable to govern themselves.

As a result of the attacks on Croats who "played the Serb game," Belgrade has 200 Croat refugees who fled, fearing violence from their own people.

Royal Oak Toll Put at 786, With 414 Survivors

18 Added to List of Saved; Britain Looks to Churchill to Tell 'How' of Sinking

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 15.—An official announcement listed today 414 survivors of the 29,150-ton British battleship Royal Oak, sent to the bottom yesterday by German submarine action, and said the chances were "remote" that any of the other 786 men aboard the warship would be found alive.

The announcement said: "The secretary of the Admiralty regrets to state that the possibility of there being further survivors must now be regarded as remote." The names of eighteen additional survivors were issued with the announcement. Previously 396 of the 1,200 officers and men on the warship had been reported rescued.

The nation, eager for information on how submarines sank the Royal Oak, which herself sank four German ships during the World War Battle of Jutland, looked to Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, for a report in the House of Commons, where he is scheduled to make his weekly report on Tuesday.

The Admiralty, meanwhile, issued a communique designed to discredit German suggestions that Great Britain's newest aircraft carrier, the Ark Royal, had been sunk or damaged.

"Since Sept. 26 German broadcasting stations have continuously claimed that H. M. S. Ark Royal has been sunk," said the communique. "In order to allay any possible doubt which might be caused by this untrue statement, the Admiralty desires once more to reaffirm the fact that H. M. S. Ark Royal has not been sunk nor has she been damaged in any way."

While charging off loss of the Royal Oak to one of the ill "fortunes of war," the Admiralty pressed its campaign against submarines, of which it declared three had been sunk on Friday.

Britain's warship construction program is on a war-time footing, and, though nine battleships are reported on the ways, the Admiralty refused to divulge any details as to the stage of construction or the possibilities of launching, in the belief that it was naval intelligence of value to the enemy.

Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British Union of Fascists, told a meeting tonight that "the people alone" had the right to decide the issues of peace or war and said it should not be left to "a handful of Parliamentarians, elected four or five years ago, on totally different issues."

The International Labor party's executive committee issued a statement saying that the working class movement could stop the war, "without creating a peace which would represent a triumph for aggression," by a unified international demand for a peace conference of belligerents and neutrals, including the United States.

Parliament's keen interest in British relations with Soviet Russia was reflected in questions which have been filed for discussion in Parliament this week: Whether Britain's negotiations with Russia before the war included any suggestion that the Soviet Union have military, naval or air bases in any Baltic state, and whether a broad trade agreement with the Soviet would be negotiated.

Procope Thanks United States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister, said tonight his country wanted to maintain friendly relations with Russia and Germany, but "will not give up her vital rights or sign any agreement incompatible with her independence, neutrality and integrity."

Expressing Finland's "great and deep gratitude" to the United States for "moral support and friendship" Procope said in a radio address that his country's "only aim is to live in peace and peaceful co-operation with other nations."

'Peacemakers' Sunday' Is Proposed for Oct. 22

Anti-War Council Sends Plea to 80,000 Ministers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The National Council for Prevention of War said today that 80,000 ministers of Protestant churches had been asked to observe next Sunday, Oct. 22, as "Peacemakers Sunday."

Outstanding churchmen of fourteen denominations, the council said, wrote their colleagues appealing them to speak "from the standpoint of the Christian religion on the great issues involved in the present neutrality debate in Congress before a vote is taken."

OCT 15-LONDON
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE LOCHAVON, CARRYING SIX PASSENGERS AND A CREW OF 56, LEFT LOS ANGELES SEPT. 10 FOR LIVERPOOL AND OTHER PORTS. HER MASTER, CAPTAIN RAPKINS, SAID THE LOCHAVON WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING ABOUT DAWN YESTERDAY (SATURDAY). HER SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP BY WARSHIPS AFTER ABOUT EIGHT HOURS AT SEA.

THE ATTACKS ON THE LOUISIANE AND THE BRETAGNE ALSO WERE WITHOUT WARNING, THEIR MASTERS SAID.

THE LOUISIANE, OUTBOUND FOR HAVANA, CUBA, WAS REPORTED SHELLED AT 9 P.M. FRIDAY. THE FIRST MATE WAS KILLED BY SHRAPNEL AS HE SUPERVISED THE LOWERING OF LIFEBOATS, REPORTS SAID.

OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANE SAID THE SUBMARINE CAME NEAR THE LIFE-BOATS AND OFFERED BREAD AND OTHER FOOD.

LISBON, OCT. 15-(AP)-A WIRELESS REPORT RECEIVED HERE TODAY SAID THE 9,205-TON BRITISH MOTOR SHIP LOCHAVON WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE IN THE ATLANTIC. LOCATION OF THE SHIP WAS NOT GIVEN.

(THE LOCHAVON, OF THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, SAILED SEPT. 10 FROM LOS ANGELES FOR LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND ROTTERDAM. OCT 16 1939

(THE 477-FOOT SHIP HAD PLIED WEST COAST PORTS, REACHING

VANCOUVER,B.C., AUG.24 AND GOING TO SEATTLE, WASH., TACOMA, PORTLAND, ORE., SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES. THE VESSEL WAS BUILT IN 1938. HER HOME PORT WAS LONDON.)

WM1235PES

"THE COMMANDER SAID 'IT IS WAR,'" THEY DECLARED.

THE LOUISIANE SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP WITHIN HALF AN HOUR.

THE MASTER OF THE BRETAGNE, SAILING FROM THE WEST INDIES, SAID THE SUBMARINE FIRED ON THE SHIP'S WIRELESS ROOM, LIFEBOATS AND DECKS ABOUT 5 A.M. SATURDAY. THE RADIO OPERATOR WAS WOUNDED AND SEVEN PERSON KILLED, SURVIVORS SAID. THE LIFEBOATS OF THE BRETAGNE WERE PICKED UP BY DESTROYERS FOUR HOURS LATER.

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PLYMOUTH,ENGLAND,OCT.15-(AP)-THE 9,250-TON BRITISH MOTORSHIP LOCHAVON WAS SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC YESTERDAY.

PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE ROYAL MAIL LINE VESSEL, WHICH LEFT LOS ANGELES SEPT.10 FOR LIVERPOOL AND OTHER PORTS, WERE LANDED HERE TODAY AFTER BRITISH WARSHIPS ANSWERED HER S.O.S. AT AN UNDISCLOSED ATLANTIC POSITION.

SIX PASSENGERS WERE ABOARD THE LOCHAVON. OCT 16 1939

WM131PES

CAPT.RAPKINS, MASTER OF THE LOCHAVON, SAID HIS SHIP WAS TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING ABOUT DAWN.

WITH GRIM HUMOR, HE TOLD OF SAVING THE LIFE OF HIS CLERK WHO REMAINED ASLEEP IN HIS BUNK AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

TEN MINUTES AFTER THE SHIP WAS STRUCK OVER THE NO.2 HOLD, PASSENGERS AND THE CREW OF 56 WERE AFLOAT IN LIFEBOATS.

"THEN THE BOATS WERE MUSTERED," THE CAPTAIN SAID. "I TALLIED THE CREW AND FOUND WE WERE ONE SHORT. IT WAS MY CLERK. THE LOCHAVON HAD TAKEN A VERY NASTY LIST BUT WE WENT BACK TO LOOK FOR HIM AND FOUND HIM ASLEEP IN HIS BUNK."

THE SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP BY BRITISH WARSHIPS AFTER ABOUT EIGHT HOURS AT SEA.'

THE SHIP WAS LAUNCHED A LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

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WM208PES

LONDON,OCT.15-(AP)-BRITISH WARSHIPS TODAY LANDED MORE THAN 400 SURVIVORS OF THREE SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS, THE BRITISH LOCHAVON, AND THE FRENCH LINE STEAMERS LOUISIANE AND BRETAGNE.

AT LEAST 15 LIVES WERE BELIEVED LOST IN THE SINKING OF THE FRENCH VESSELS. THIRTY INJURED, INCLUDING 10 WOMEN, WERE BROUGHT ASHORE.

SOME OF THE SURVIVORS SAID THEY WERE IN THE WATER TWO HOURS BEFORE BEING PICKED UP.

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MJ426PES

THE WOMEN SURVIVORS WERE SUFFERING FROM SHELLSHOCK.

THE MASTER OF THE BRETAGNE, BOUND FROM THE WEST INDIES, SAID A SHELLFIRE ATTACK ON THE WIRELESS ROOM, LIFEBOATS AND DECKS WAS THE FIRST WARNING OF THE PRESENCE OF AN ENEMY UNDERSEA RAIDER.

HE SAID THE ATTACK CAME AT 5 A.M. SATURDAY AND THE LIFEBOATS WERE PICKED UP BY DESTROYERS FOUR HOURS LATER. THE RADIO OPERATOR WAS WOUNDED AND SEVEN PERSONS KILLED, A SURVIVOR SAID.

THE LOUISIANE, OUTBOUND FOR HAVANA, CUBA, WAS REPORTED ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING AT 9 P.M. FRIDAY.

MJ446PES OCT 16 1939

OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANE SAID: "SHOTS WERE FIRED WITHOUT WARNING AT OUR WIRELESS RIGGING AND SMOKESTACK. FOLLOWING AN EXPLOSION WE TOOK TO OUR BOATS. THE SUBMARINE CAME TO THE SURFACE AND CAME ALONGSIDE AND OFFERED US BREAD AND OTHER FOOD. OCT 16 1939

30.24-4081

"THE COMMANDER SAID 'IT IS WAR'. WE WERE PICKED UP WITHIN HALF AN HOUR. THE FIRST MATE WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY BURSTING SHRAPNEL AS HE WAS SUPERVISING THE LOWERING OF LIFEBOATS."

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MJ449PES

PORTLAND,ORE.,OCT.15-(AP)-THE 16-KNOT BRITISH MOTORSHIP LOCHAVON, REPORTED TORPEDOED SATURDAY IN THE ATLANTIC BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, CLEARED PORTLAND AUG.30 WITH WHEAT AND CANNED GOODS FOR ENGLAND VIA LOS ANGELES.

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SHE WAS THE NEWEST AND FINEST BRITISHER ON THE WEST COAST-ENGLAND RUN, PORTLAND SHIPPERS SAID. SHE WAS OUTFITTED WITH 200,000 CUBIC FEET OF REFRIGERATION SPACE FOR HANDLING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

DV708

Poles' Ex-Envoy to Reich Weds, Then Joins Legion

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP).—The former Polish Ambassador to Germany, Josef Lipski, who was married yesterday, departed today to join the Polish Legion which is to fight on the side of the British-French allies.

Lipski was married at the Polish Church here to Mme. Rosset, a Pole of French origin, who escaped from Warsaw by plane through the Scandinavian countries after the German invasion of Poland. Today the former Ambassador proceeded to a Polish Army training camp, where he registered as a private.

Quits Moscow for Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 (AP).—The former Polish Ambassador at Moscow, Dr. Waclaw Grzybowski, accompanied by members of his staff and their families, totaling about 100 persons, arrived here today from Russia for an indefinite stay in Sweden.

Norway Strengthens Border

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 15 (AP)—Norway, one of the Scandinavian countries troubled by the rapid expansion of Soviet Russia's influence in the Baltic, was reported tonight to have ordered reinforcements sent to her northern frontier, which is only a few miles from the Russian border.

Reports from Oslo, received here as final preparations were being made for the conference Wednesday of three Kings and a President of the northern countries, said the Norwegian reinforcements would be sent tomorrow to the sector of the border adjoining Finland.

Norway's neighbor, Sweden, began sending reinforcements to her upper border last Friday. However, Norway's uppermost border actually is nearer Soviet Russia than is Sweden's frontier. Also vitally important in northern Norway is the seaport of Narvik, a railhead on the North Sea for Swedish iron exports to western markets.

Until the outbreak of the European war, Narvik was the port of call for many German ships carrying iron ore southward. Now the British naval patrol virtually has closed this route for the Germans—and at the same time has kept it open for the British.

30.24-4081

THE PROGRAM FOR THE COMING MEETING OF CHIEFS OF THE FOUR NORTHERN COUNTRIES DID NOT DISCLOSE THE AGENDA BUT INDICATED THE CONVERSATIONS WOULD OCCUPY TWO DAYS. THE CONFERENCE WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY MORNING, ATTENDED BY THE KINGS OF SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK AND FINLAND'S PRESIDENT.

STOCKHOLM-OCT-15

THE FACT THAT ECONOMIC EXPERTS WOULD BE INCLUDED AMONG THE STAFFS OF THE CONFERRING FOREIGN MINISTERS INDICATED TRADE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT WOULD BE DISCUSSED.

HOWEVER, FINLAND'S CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE FACE OF RUSSIAN DEMANDS WAS BELIEVED LIKELY TO OVERSHADOW ALL OTHER ANGLES OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH SWEDEN CALLED LAST FRIDAY AS FINLAND'S DELEGATION JOURNEYED TOWARD MOSCOW AT THE SOVIET'S "BID" FOR POLITICAL CONVERSATIONS.

KING GUSTAF OF SWEDEN WILL BE HOST TO KING HAAKON, OF NORWAY, KING CHRISTIAN, OF DENMARK, AND PRESIDENT KYOSTI KALLIO, OF FINLAND, AT A LUNCHEON IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE OPENING SESSION.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER, RICHARD SANDLER, WILL HAVE AS LUNCHEON GUESTS THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF NORWAY, FINLAND, AND DENMARK.

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STOCKHOLM WILL BE DECORATED WITH FLAGS WHEN THE DANISH AND NORWEGIAN KINGS ARRIVE WEDNESDAY MORNING BY SPECIAL TRAINS AND PRESIDENT KALLIO BY AIRPLANE.

MJ717PES

DUBLIN,OCT 15-(AP)-THE EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINER, ST. JOHN, CHARTERED TO TAKE HOME UNITED STATES REFUGEES FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE, WILL ARRIVE AT COBH SHORTLY TO TAKE ABOARD 300 U.S. CITIZENS IN IRELAND.

OCT 16 1939

PARIS, OCT.15-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER INTRANSIGEANT SAID TONIGHT THREE FRENCH SHIPS HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. THE NEWSPAPER LISTED THEM AS THE MINGUET, BRETAGNE, AND THE LOUISIANE AND SAID ALL THE CREWS WERE SAVED.

(LLOYD'S REGISTER DOES NOT LIST ANY MINGUET. IT GIVES THE BRETAGNE AS A 10,108-TON LINER BUILT IN 1922. THE LOUISIANE, A 6,903-TON FREIGHTER, WAS BUILT IN 1921. HER HOME PORT WAS LE HAVRE.

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WM249PES

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OTTAWA, OCT. 15--AP--THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S CO-OPERATIVE AIR TRAINING PROGRAM, IT IS HOPED, WILL BE IN FULL SWING IN A MONTH, LORD RIVERDALE, HEAD OF THE BRITISH AIR TRAINING MISSION, SAID UPON HIS ARRIVAL HERE TODAY.

LORD RIVERDALE SAID HE HOPED THE SCHEME WOULD BE PRODUCING AT ITS PEAK FROM 25,000 TO 30,000 TRAINED PILOTS, OBSERVERS, GUNNERS AND RADIO R OPERATORS ANNUALLY.

"THIS THING ALREADY HAS HAD A TREMENDOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT ON THE GERMANS," SAID LORD RIVERDALE. "THEY SEE THE PROSPECT OF THEIR WON FORCES BECOMING WEAKER AS TIME GOES ON WHILE OURS ARE CONTINUALLY ARE RISING IN STRENGTH."

THE PLAN CALLS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT CANADA TO WHICH CANDIDATES FOR TRAINING WOULD BE SENT FROM CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

THE PLAN, LORD RIVERDALE SAID, WILL CALL FOR EXPENDITURE OF MANY HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN CANADA IN ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF AIR SCHOOLS, EMPLOYMENT AND THE PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT.

OCT 16 1939

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT.15-(AP)-A BELIEF THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE MAY FIND IT MORE DIFFICULT TO "STARVE OUT" GERMANY THIS TIME THAN IN THE WORLD WAR WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION.

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THE ASSOCIATION, A PRIVATELY FUNDED ORGANIZATION, SAID IN A SURVEY THAT GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY WAS "FAR SUPERIOR" TO WORLD WAR DAYS AND ITS FOOD PRODUCTION LARGER.

"THE REICH'S MOST SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES ARE IN IRON, PETROLEUM AND RUBBER," THE REPORT SAID. "FOR IRON, IT MUST LARGELY RELY ON SWEDEN, FOR MINERAL OIL, ON RUMANIA AND THE SOVIET UNION. FOR THIS REASON CONTROL OVER SWEDISH AND RUMANIAN RESOURCES WILL BE HOTLY CONTESTED BY ALL BELLIGERENTS.

"WHILE THE SOVIET UNION CAN THEORETICALLY SUPPLY CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF MANGANESE, TIMBER AND OIL, THE REMOTENESS OF THESE RAW MATERIAL SOURCES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER, TOGETHER WITH THE LACK OF ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, MAY GREATLY LIMIT ITS ASSISTANCE TO GERMANY EVEN IF RUSSIA IS INCLINED TO AID."

IF GERMANY IS NO MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN IN 1914 IN BREAKING BRITAIN'S LIFELINES TO OVERSEAS COUNTRIES, THE ASSOCIATION OBSERVED, "THE ECONOMIC STAYING POWER OF THE ALLIES WOULD AGAIN APPEAR TO BE GREATER THAN THAT OF GERMANY."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS MONDAY OCTOBER 16)

OCT 16 1939

AJ331PES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OCT-15-

NORWAY AND TURKEY WERE REPORTED TAKING PROTECTIVE MILITARY MEASURES YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) AS THE WORLD'S DIPLOMATIC ATTENTION WAS CONCENTRATED ON RUSSIA AND HER MOVES TO INCREASE HER SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

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ADVICES FROM OSLO SAID THE NORWEGIAN ARMY HAD ORDERED REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO HER NORTHERNMOST BORDER, WHICH IS SEPARATED FROM RUSSIA BY A SMALL STRIP OF FINLAND AT ONE POINT. SWEDEN, FARTHER FROM THE RUSSIAN BORDER THAN NORWAY'S TIP, ALREADY HAS STRENGTHENED HER FORCES ALONG FINLAND'S FRONTIER.

FAR TO THE SOUTH--ON RUSSIA'S SOUTHERN FRONTIERS--REPORTS WERE HEARD IN ISTANBUL THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE MASSING IN THE CAUCASUS

30.24-4083
30.24-4083

ON THE TURKISH AND IRANIAN (PERSIAN) FRONTIER. TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, VIGOROUSLY DENIED THE REPORTS.

ACTING ON THOSE REPORTS, HOWEVER, THE TURKISH ARMY WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. THE NEWSPAPER REPUBLIQUE STATED THAT "FEVERISH PREPARATIONS" WERE TAKING PLACE AT IZMIR, IN THE DARDANELLES, FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT EXERCISES.

THE DARDANELLES CONTROL THE BLACK SEA'S OUTLET TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD AND HAVE FIGURED WELL TO THE FRONT IN SPECULATION ON RUSSIAN-TURKISH TALKS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS NEARLY A MONTH.

IT WAS REPORTED IN ISTANBUL THAT SUKRU SARACOGLU, TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER AND HEAD OF HER DELEGATION IN MOSCOW, FINALLY HAD REFUSED FLATLY TO AGREE TO THREE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

RUSSIA WAS SAID TO HAVE DEMANDED OF TURKEY:

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1. TURKISH RECOGNITION OF THE PARTITION OF POLAND.

2. FORMATION OF A NEUTRAL BALKAN BLOC UNDER RUSSIAN-GERMAN SPONSORSHIP.

3. VIRTUAL PARTITION OF RUMANIA FOR THE BENEFIT OF RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

PREVIOUSLY, IT HAD BEEN SAID THAT RUSSIA WAS DISCUSSING CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES WITH TURKEY BUT ISTANBUL ADVICES LAST (SUNDAY) NIGHT FAILED TO MENTION THE DARDANELLES IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOSCOW CONVERSATIONS.

HOWEVER, MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN OFFICIALS VIRTUALLY HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON THE DARDANELLES. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN EITHER CAPITAL.

THE TURKISH-RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS CAME SHORTLY AFTER FINLAND'S DELEGATION TO MOSCOW LEFT ON A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR HELSINKI WITH RUSSIA'S DEMANDS UPON ITS GOVERNMENT.

THREE SMALLER BALTIC NATIONS--LATVIA, ESTONIA, AND LITHUANIA--ALREADY HAVE ANSWERED RUSSIA'S BIDS TO CONVERSATIONS AND HAVE GIVEN UP CONCESSIONS EXTENDING SOVIET POWER TO THE WEST IN THE BALTIC.

THERE WERE UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THE FINNS WERE PREPARED TO GRANT CERTAIN ISLANDS IN THE GULF OF FINLAND TO SOVIET RUSSIA FOR NAVAL BASES BUT WAS OBDURATE ON THE QUESTION OF A MILITARY ALLIANCE AND THE AALAND ISLANDS, IN WHICH SWEDEN IS VITALLY INTERESTED.

THE FINNS PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY. RESERVES IN HELSINKI WERE BEING MUSTERED AND ALL STRATEGIC BRIDGES AND BUILDINGS WERE GUARDED. NEARLY 100,000 PERSONS HAVE LEFT HELSINKI FOR LESS POPULOUS AREAS.

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POLITICAL CIRCLES IN BUDAPEST WERE SAID TO BE UNEASY BECAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF RUSSIA TO NAME A NEW DIPLOMATIC ENVOY TO HUNGARY DESPITE THE FACT DR.CHARLES KRISTOFFY, NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTER, HAS ARRIVED IN MOSCOW.

RUSSIA CLOSED HER BUDAPEST LEGATION SHORTLY AFTER HUNGARY SIGNED THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT AND HUNGARY RECALLED HER MOSCOW MINISTER BUT NEITHER COUNTRY HAS BROKEN OFF RELATIONS.

FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF RUSSIA'S EXPANSION AND TRADE MATTERS ARISING FROM EUROPE'S WAR, THE KINGS OF NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK AND THE PRESIDENT OF FINLAND WILL MEET WEDNESDAY FOR A CONFERENCE. THEIR FOREIGN MINISTERS ALSO WILL BE PRESENT.

THERE WERE TROOP MOVEMENTS REPORTED IN THE BALKANS THEMSELVES. IT WAS REPORTED IN ISTANBUL THAT RUMANIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER RECENTLY WERE BEING MOVED HASTILY TO RUMANIA'S

BORDERS WITH RUSSIA.

IN BULGARIA, 450,000 MEN HAVE BEEN CALLED UP FOR OCT. 20.

FD1132PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGY SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 14--LOCHAVON (BR) 9,250-TON MOTORSHIP, TORPEDOED IN ATLANTIC "WITHOUT WARNING AT DAWN". SIX PASSENGERS AND CREW OF 56 RESCUED FROM LIFEBOATS AFTER EIGHT HOURS BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

MJ310PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 14--BRETAGNE, FRENCH LINER, 10,108 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY U-BOAT IN ATLANTIC WHILE BOUND FROM WEST INDIES TO FRANCE. CAPTAIN SAID U-BOAT WITHOUT WARNING SHELLED WIRELESS ROOM, LIFEBOATS AND DECK AT 5 A.M. SURVIVOR SAID SEVEN KILLED. BRITISH WARSHIPS PICKED UP SURVIVORS FOUR HOURS AFTER ATTACK.

OCT. 13--LOUISIANE, FRENCH LINE FREIGHTER, 6903 TONS GROSS, OF HAVRE, WAS SUNK BY U-BOAT WHILE BOUND FROM FRANCE TO HAVANA. ATTACK BEGAN AT 9 P.M. SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP BY BRITISH DESTROYERS WITHIN A HALF HOUR.

MJ636PES

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NAZIS BOMB NAVY BASE IN SCOTLAND,

Planes Raiding Edinburgh Cause 35 Casualties on 3 Warships.

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SOUTHAMPTON'S BOW IS HIT

Four German Planes Shot Down; Edinburghers Watch Battle; Bombs Aimed at Bridge.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Nazi bombers, making their first raid on the crowded shipping and industrial area about Edinburgh and the Firth of Forth, today damaged the cruiser Southampton and caused thirty-five casualties aboard her and two other warships. At least four bombers were shot down.

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The communique read: "Today, October 16, between 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., several German aircraft reconnoitered Rosyth.

"This afternoon at about 2:30 P. M. a series of bombing raids began. These were directed at the ships lying in the Forth and were conducted by about a dozen machines.

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"All the batteries opened fire upon the raiders, and the R. A. F. fighter squadron ascended to engage them. No serious damage was done to any of his Majesty's ships. One bomb glanced off the cruiser Southampton, causing slight damage near her bow and sank the Admiral's barge and a pinnace which were moored empty alongside.

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25 Casualties on Destroyer.

"This was the first hit which German aircraft have made during the war upon a British ship. There were three casualties on board the Southampton, and seven on board the cruiser Edinburgh from splinters. Another bomb fell near the destroyer Mohawk which was returning to harbor from convoy escort. This bomb burst on the water and its splinters caused twenty-five casualties to the men on the deck of the destroyer.

"Only superficial damage was caused to the vessels, which like the others, are ready for sea. On the other hand four bombers, at least, out of twelve or fourteen, were brought down, three of them by fighters of the Royal Air Force.

Air Battle Described.

"The first contact between Royal Air Force aircraft and the enemy raiders took place off May Island at the entrance to the Firth of Forth at 2:35 P. M. when two enemy aircraft were intercepted. They were driven down by our aircraft from 4,000 feet to within a few feet of the water and chased out to sea.

"Another enemy aircraft was engaged ten minutes later over Dalkeith. It fell in flames into the sea. Within a quarter of an hour a sharp combat took place off Crail, and a second raider crashed into the sea. A third German aircraft was destroyed in the pursuit.

"Two German aviators have been rescued by one of our destroyers, of whom one has since died. No civilian casualties have been reported and none occurred in the Royal Air Force."

[Jane's Fighting Ships, authoritative work on the world's navies, lists the Southampton as a 9,100-ton vessel, completed in 1937, carrying a normal complement of 700. She carries twelve 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch guns, one 3.7-inch howitzer, four three-pounders and 18 smaller guns as well as six torpedo tubes. She carries two aircraft and has one catapult. The Southampton's armor is one to two inches thick on the turrets, four to five inches thick on the [illegible]

OCT 17 1939

Bombs Fall Near Bridge.

The bombs fell close to the Firth of Forth bridge just northwest of Edinburgh. The attack, at a point 500 miles from the coast of Germany, echoed predictions of a German drive against harbors and shipping while Scottish shipyards worked at top speed to keep Britain mistress of the seas.

Raiding planes were said in unofficial advices from Edinburgh to have dashed up the Firth from the North Sea at a high altitude. Against a bright clear sky they dodged the fire of coastal batteries and headed toward the Forth bridge some thirty miles inland.

Defense firing grew heavier and pompom guns joined shore batteries in the shelling from both sides of the Firth. Many shells were seen exploding at a considerable height.

The attackers converged on objectives at a mooring near the Rosyth end of the mile long steel span.

Watchers from the south side of the Firth said the German bombers made "desperate attempts" to drop their bombs effectively.

Eyewitness Tells of Raid.

A resident of Dunfermline, north of Rosyth, said he saw about eight German planes. Other counts varied from six to twelve.

"The Germans were driven off by heavy fire, but they came back time and again to drop bombs," the proprietor of the Hawes Inn at the south end of the bridge said. "Bombs dropped near the bridge, but it was not hit, for trains went over it on [illegible]

OCT 17 1939

Witnesses at South Queensferry told of a thrilling duel between Royal Air Force fighters and German bombers.

One of them asserted he saw a fighter overtaking a bomber as it sought escape in a fleecy cloud. He said he could hear a burst of fire and the bomber pitched toward the ground. None of the crew escaped by parachute.

Residents of South Queensferry, at the south end of the bridge, said several planes dived to within about 300 feet of the bridge and bombed and machine-gunned between Queensferry and the north end of the bridge. The planes were met by anti-aircraft fire.

"There were many R. A. F. planes up after them," a Dumferline merchant declared. "At one time the sky seemed full of planes. It was a real dogfight."

Stand in Doorways to Watch.

The woman manager of the Sealscraig Hotel on the south side of the Firth said the German planes appeared three times with about a half hour interval between each raid.

The residents said the first warning of the raid was the sound of gunfire. Many raced for shelter. Others stood in their doorways to watch. In several instances householders picked up pieces of anti-aircraft shrapnel while they were still warm.

David Archibald of Dunfermline, a passenger on a train which was crossing the bridge during the raid, said planes swooped down repeatedly.

Earlier in the day, the British Air Ministry reported Royal Air Force planes had made a successful reconnaissance flight over northern and central Germany last night.

The Air Ministry announcement of the flight over Germany did not say whether they encountered any resistance.

[Berlin announced today that an English and a French plane had been shot down during the night.]

Meanwhile observers expressed confidence today that the new German submarine offensive, which sent the Royal Oak and three allied merchant vessels to the bottom over the week end, would be brought under control quickly.

Advices received from Paris tonight reported that at least one of the German submarines which have sunk three French cargo ships in the last week had been sent to the bottom.

The British interpreted the Nazi submarine onslaught as Hitler's rejoinder to Great Britain's rejection of his peace gestures. They predicted, however, that the campaign would be halted more speedily than the one Germany launched at the outbreak of hostilities.

The Admiralty, meanwhile, listed 414 survivors of the warship and acknowledged that the chances

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were "remote" that any of the 755 other members of the crew would be found.

The three merchant ships sunk were the 9,205-ton Lochavon, British, and the 10,108-ton Bretagne and the 6,903-ton Louisiane, both of the French Line. No lives were lost in the sinking of the Lochavon, but at least fifteen were reported missing from the two other vessels. British warships landed more than 400 survivors of the three ships in English ports yesterday.

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Attacked Without Warning.

The masters of all three vessels said they had been attacked without warning, the skipper of the Bretagne declaring that his first knowledge of the submarine's presence came when the wireless room, lifeboats and decks were shelled. The radio operator was wounded and seven persons were killed, a survivor said.

The Louisiane's officers said their wireless rigging and smokestack were the first targets of the submarine, which later offered food to the survivors in lifeboats. The Louisiana's first mate was killed by bursting shrapnel as he supervised the lowering of lifeboats, it was stated.

The captain of the Lochavon said that his clerk slept through the explosion that wrecked his vessel and that his absence was not noted until a checkup was made in the lifeboats.

"We went back to look for him and found him asleep in his bunk," the captain said.

The survivors of a German submarine were landed at the same time, but the official dispatches did not say when or how the submarine had been sunk.

In the first four weeks of the war, it was recalled, enemy submarines had sunk nearly 150,000 tons of British shipping before the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, was able to announce that the offensive had been checked.

While the navy concentrated on German undersea raiders, the nation intensified the preparations to meet possible attacks from the air. Some military men expressed a belief that the new submarine offensive would be accompanied by aerial attacks on British ports.

Battleships Building.

Naval experts said that while loss of the Royal Oak, one of Britain's fifteen capital ships, was admittedly a severe blow, it was by no means critical.

The Admiralty was silent concerning its construction program, but the Government was understood to be speeding up the building of new warships to assure the maintenance of the blockade against Germany. Nine new battleships were reported under construction. Several large merchant vessels also were being fitted out to augment the fleet.

Mr. Churchill was expected to make a statement on the sinking of the Royal Oak in his weekly report to the House of Commons tomorrow.

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The survivors of a German submarine were landed at the same time, but the official dispatches did not say when or how the submarine had been sunk.

In predicting the speedy crushing of Germany's latest submarine campaign, naval experts said that Great Britain's convoy system was in full operation, and that many more vessels were engaged in the hunt for undersea raiders than in the first month of the war.

They maintained that Germany had already lost a high percentage of her submarines. Moreover, these observers said, the crews of submarines which escaped destruction in the first campaign, only to be ordered back to sea after a brief rest, must be considerably lower in morale than at the beginning of the war.

The London Daily Mail, commenting on the sinking of the Royal Oak, declared: "Our real loss is one of brave men trained in their craft."

Declaring that "command of the sea is not lightly won," the Times said: "Who would wield the weapon of sea power must be prepared to pay the price, and that price is the loss from time to time of valuable ships, such as the Courageous last month and now the Royal Oak, and their still more valuable men."

The aircraft carrier Courageous was sunk by a German submarine on September 17 with a loss of 515 men.

The Daily Mirror today sharply attacked the world war Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, who had been attempting to sound out sentiment for a peace conference. The Mirror said: "It must be jolly for the families and friends of the fine men who were lost in the Royal Oak to hear that this is only a "pause," to hear in Mr. Lloyd George's skittish phrase that this is 'a sputtering war' in which nobody means business as the business of slaughtering was understood when Mr. Lloyd George directed it in the last war."

Norwegian War Victim.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Finnish steamship Emmi arrived at the nearby port of Muiden today with eight sailors from the Norwegian ship Gressholm, who said that their vessel was sunk by a mine on Friday while en route from Stavanger to Antwerp. Three men were missing.

Lochavon's Cargo.

OCT 17 1939

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Customs officers here said today that the Royal Mail motorship Lochavon, sunk in the Atlantic, carried a supply of aircraft "replacement parts," rivets, nuts and bolts.

Spokesmen denied published reports that airplane engines were included in the shipment.

The Los Angeles Times said that thirty cases of parts and engines exceeding 200 tons were loaded secretly a few hours before the vessel sailed on September 11. The customs agents insisted, however, that the parts shipment amounted to less than 100 tons and that a careful search was made to determine that the neutrality embargo had not been violated. They added that the supplies could not be used on motors.

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BERLIN, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The High Command announced later today that two enemy airplanes, one French and one British, were shot down during the night in the region of Mainz and Frankfort on the Main, and that two crew members were killed and five were taken prisoner.

The announcement said a British Whitney bomber was brought down by anti-aircraft fire southeast of Gross Gerau between Frankfort and Darmstadt, with one killed and three captured.

Later in the night a French Potez 62 scouting plane met a similar fate near Germershein with one killed and two wounded prisoners taken to a hospital, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, reports of an air raid by enemy aircraft Saturday night following the firing of anti-aircraft guns protecting Berlin were explained in an official statement which said the shooting was caused by the appearance of a German airplane which had lost its way in the darkness.

Officials said the batteries on the ground were unable to make out the nationality of the plane and shot it down when it flew over forbidden areas. The pilot, however, escaped by parachute, they reported.



BOMBERS ATTACK BRITISH FLEET, SCORE DIRECT HIT; FIERCE BATTLE REPORTED

Bomb Splinters Spread Death Among Sailors.

Four German Flyers Shot Down In Foray On Vital Firth Of Forth Area

[By the Associated Press.]

OCT 17 1939

London, Oct. 16—Scoring the first admitted bomb hit on a British warship since the European war began, German bombers today slightly damaged the cruiser Southampton in a spectacular attack on the vital Edinburgh and Firth of Forth area of Scotland.

The British Admiralty's first communique said the bombers caused thirty-five casualties on the Southampton, the cruiser Edinburgh and the destroyer Mohawk. Later it was announced that of these casualties two naval officers, Commander R. F. Jolly, of the Mohawk, and Lieut. E. J. O'Shea and thirteen men were killed. The casualties included twelve men seriously injured.

At Least Four Shot Down

A joint communique by the Air Ministry and the Admiralty said at least four of the twelve or fourteen Nazi raiders were downed by Royal Air Force fighters and anti-aircraft batteries during a fierce battle.

The first German air raiders to reach Britain, the bombers struck in dive attacks in the face of heavy fire from ship and shore batteries.

Struck Glancing Blow

The official announcement of the attack—issued some eight hours after the fight—said the Southampton, which escorted King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada last summer, was struck a glancing blow by a bomb.

The communique said the bow of the 9,100-ton cruiser was damaged slightly by the bomb.

Bomb splinters caused three casualties aboard the Southampton, seven on the 10,000-ton Edinburgh and twenty-five on the 1,870-ton Mohawk.

It was said, however, the bombardment from the air failed to inflict serious damage to any of the warships.

Warnings Not Sounded

Air-raid warnings were not sounded in the area of the attack, across the Firth of Forth from Edinburgh. Throughout the raid trains continued to cross the high bridge between Rosyth and the south bank of the Firth, giving passengers a chilling closeup of bombs exploding huge waterspouts in the water 450 feet below.

Shortly before the aerial attack on British warships was disclosed by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, the Admiralty had denied a German claim that the battle cruiser Repulse was damaged by the same submarine which sank the battleship Royal Oak Saturday.

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2 Small Boats Sunk

Beside the slight damage to the bow of the Southampton, an empty admiral's barge and an empty pinnace moored alongside were sunk.

The British said one bomb fell near the Mohawk and burst on the water, the splinters hitting men on her deck. The Mohawk was returning to harbor from convoy escort.

The communique said the three ships were ready for the sea despite the raid.

The terse details of the communique revealed the fierceness of the air battle.

Nazis Driven Off To Sea

The first contact between British and German planes was off May Island at the entrance to the Firth of Forth when two German planes were intercepted. They were reported driven out to sea.

"Another enemy aircraft was engaged ten minutes later over Dalkeith," the communique said. "It fell in flames into the sea. Within a quarter of an hour a sharp combat took place off Crail, and a second raider crashed into the sea.

"A third German aircraft was destroyed in the pursuit."

The communique gave no details of the downing of the fourth raider it reported was destroyed.

A member of a crew of a Scotch fishing boat, however, told of seeing a German bomber shot down and of rescuing three of the four members of the plane's crew.

Saw Aerial Chase

"About 3 o'clock we were returning home when we saw a large black airplane traveling at high speed," he said. "It was being pursued by two British fighters and they made rings around it. They dived underneath it and then circled up again firing into the tail of the German machine which swept around in a circle, suddenly heeled over and flopped into the sea.

"We threw ropes to the flyers clinging to a lifebuoy and when we hauled them aboard we discovered that they were all wounded. They told us another member of the crew had gone down with the plane. They were all young chaps."

Text Of Communique

The Admiralty's communique in full read:

"Today, October 16, between 9 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., several German aircraft reconnoitered Rosyth.

"This afternoon at about 2.30 P. M. a series of bombing raids began. These were directed at the ships lying in the forth and were conducted by about a dozen machines.

"All the batteries opened fire upon the raiders, and the R. A. F. fighter squadron ascended to engage them. No serious damage was done to any of His Majesty's ships. One bomb glanced off the cruiser Southampton, causing slight damage near her bow and sank the admiral's barge and a pinnace which were moored empty alongside.

First Direct Hit Of War

"This was the first hit which German aircraft have made during the war upon a British ship. There were three casualties on board the Southampton, and seven on board the cruiser Edinburgh from splinters. Another bomb fell near the destroyer Mohawk which was returning to harbor from convoy escort. This bomb burst on the water and its splinters caused twenty-five casualties to the men on the deck of the destroyer.

"Only superficial damage was caused to the vessels, which like the others, are ready for sea. On the other hand four bombers, at least, out of twelve or fourteen, were brought down, three of them by fighters of the Royal Air Force.

"The first contact between Royal Air

Force aircraft and the enemy raiders took place off May Island at the entrance to the Firth of Forth at 2.35 P. M. when two enemy aircraft were intercepted. They were driven down by our aircraft from 4,000 feet to within a few feet of the water and chased out to sea.

Plane Falls In Flames

"Another enemy aircraft was engaged ten minutes later over Dalkeith. It fell in flames into the sea. Within a quarter of an hour a sharp combat took place off Crail, and a second raider crashed into the sea. A third German aircraft was destroyed in the pursuit.

"Two German aviators have been rescued by one of our destroyers, of whom one has since died. No civilian casualties have been reported and none occurred in the Royal Air Force.

"It is also added that the German claim issued this afternoon that the attacker of his Majesties ship Royal Oak, also attacked and badly damaged the battle cruiser Repulse, is an absurd invention.

"In view of the habit of the German wireless of making fantastic claims it must be again repeated that neither the Repulse nor any other British warship has been damaged by hostile attack except as mentioned in the statements of the Admiralty."

Germans "Desperate"

Watchers from the south side of the Firth of Forth said the German bombers made "desperate attempts to drop their bombs effectively.

A resident of Dunfermline, north of Rosyth, said he saw about eight German planes. Other counts varied from six to twelve.

"The Germans were driven off by heavy fire, but they came back time and again to drop bombs," the proprietor of the Hawes inn at the south end of the bridge, said. "The bombs caused huge waterspouts, but no damage was done.

"Other bombs dropped near the bridge, but this was not hit, either, for trains went over it soon afterward," he added.

Witnesses at South Queensferry told of a thrilling duel between Royal Air Force fighters and German bombers.

One of them asserted he saw a fighter overtaking a bomber as it sought escape in a fleecy cloud. He said he could hear a burst of fire and the bomber pitched toward the ground. None of the crew escaped by parachute.

Residents of South Queensferry, at the south end of the bridge, said several planes dived to within about 300 feet of the bridge and bombed and machine-gunned between Queensferry and the north end of the bridge. The planes were met by anti-aircraft fire.

"Sky Seemed Full"

"There were many R. A. F. planes up after them," a Dumferline merchant declared. "At one time the sky seemed full of planes. It was a real dogfight."

The woman manager of the Sealscraig Hotel on the south side of the Firth said the German planes appeared three times with about a half hour interval between each raid.

It was reported that six German airmen were taken to the naval hospital at Port Edgar.

The residents said the first warning of the raid was the sound of gunfire.

Many raced for shelter. Others stood in their doorways to watch. In several instances householders picked up pieces of anti-aircraft shrapnel while they were still warm.

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All 3 Ships New

Jane's Fighting Ships, authoritative work on the world's navies, gives the Southampton a normal complement of 700, twelve 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch guns, one 3.7-inch howitzer, four 3-pounders and eighteen smaller guns, as well as six torpedo tubes. She was completed in 1937.

The new cruiser Edinburgh carried similarly heavy armament and was said to be designed to withstand 8-inch shell fire.

The Mohawk, completed in 1938, has eight 4.7-inch guns and eight smaller ones, as well as four torpedo tubes.

Attack Revealed As Survivors Reach England. Seaman Killed

Naval Battle In North Sea Off Norway Reported By Fishermen

OCT 17 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, Oct. 17—Thirty-two officers and crew of the 3,677-ton Whitby steamer Sneaton, sunk in the Atlantic by a German submarine Saturday, were landed today at a south coast port.

A fireman was killed when the ship was atttacked by a German U-boat.

The ship's sinking had not been announced previously.

The crew was brought into port by the Belgian oil tanker Alexandre Andre.

Crew Mans Lifeboats

The crew pulled away in three lifeboats from the ship, which went down in twenty minutes after being attacked.

Leslie Allerston, a member of the crew, said the U-boat came near his lifeboat and the commander, who spoke good English, asked: "Have you any food?"

Allerston said: "I told him we had. He told us a British warship was going to pick us up. He then said he was sorry and wished us good luck before the submarine went off at full speed."

North Sea Naval Battle Reported By Fishermen

Bergen, Norway, Oct. 16 (AP)—Three stories by fishermen indicated today that one and possibly two warships may have been sunk in the North Sea battle Saturday, but whether they were German or British could not be ascertained.

Fishermen on the island of Nordvaagsoy, according to the newspaper *Gulatidende*, saw three ships engaged in conflict with a lone warship west of Olderveggen. They thought one of the trio sank but could not establish its identity through binoculars.

A Maaloy Island fisherman said he believed two warships were sunk and thought they were German.

BRITISH PLANES FLY OVER GERMANY

Successful Reconnaissance Reported in London.

OCT 17 1939

LONDON, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that Royal Air Force planes had carried out successful reconnaissance flights over northern and central Germany last night.

Berlin Qualifies Early Claim That Battle Cruiser Repulse Was Disabled; Now Says Merely That She Was Hit.

OCT 17 1939

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Supreme High Command said today that the "same U-boat which sank the British battleship Royal Oak, attacked and torpedoed the battleship Repulse," amending a previous announcement that the Repulse had been put out of commission.

The later communique left open the effect of the torpedo and no further details were disclosed.

The original communique said the torpedo had "severely damaged the Repulse and put it out of commission."

The submarine was stated to have reached the safety of German waters, and a detailed report from her commander was expected soon.

Excitement in Berlin.

The report on the Repulse, on the heels of the sinking of the Royal Oak, brought a new wave of enthusiasm over Berlin, particularly in official quarters. Strangers were accosting each other on the streets with: "Have you heard?" This was usually followed with: "That'll surely get on the Britishers' nerves. Britannia no longer rules the waves."

Some officials said that a simple Iron Cross would not be enough to honor the submarine commander and predicted that he would get something better.

German news broadcasts began with a reading of the communique and then were interrupted with a recording of the German bluejackets' wartime song of "When We Sail Towards England."

At the Chancellery, one limousine after another full of generals and admirals arrived. While officials said it was nothing unusual for Hitler to confer with military leaders, the meeting at this particular moment seemed significant. A large group of enthusiastic citizens gathered in the hope that Hitler would appear on the balcony.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Asked to comment on a German statement that the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse had been torpedoed, an Admiralty spokesman declared that the attitude of the Admiralty was that "it would not go to the trouble denying all these reports."

[H. M. S. Repulse, commissioned in 1916 and reconstructed in 1936 at a cost of about $5,500,000, displaces 32,000 tons and has a complement of from 1,181 to 1,205 men. Heavier than the 29,150-ton Royal Oak, which was sunk on Saturday, the Repulse carries six fifteen-inch guns, twenty four-inch guns, including eight for anti-aircraft, and eight torpedo tubes among lesser armaments. She carries four aircraft with catapults.]

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ever, that the attack was carried out despite heavy English defense fire.

Although a first communique said the 32,000-ton Repulse had been severely damaged and put out of commission, a corrected communique later said "the same U-boat which sank the British battleship Royal Oak torpedoed the battleship Repulse."

Effect Left Open

Thus with no further details given, the effect of the torpedo was left open. Explaining the reason for the change in wording of the communique authorities said that "torpedoed" to them was a stronger expression than merely "damaged" or "disabled."

They cautioned, however, that it did not necessarily mean the Repulse was sunk.

The report that the Repulse had been torpedoed so soon after the sinking, announced Saturday, of the 29,150-ton Royal Oak caused Nazi confidence to increase by leaps and bounds. Germany would win the war, was the confident expression.

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Details Lacking

Details of both encounters were lacking as the submarine commander apparently was attempting to attack all British ships he could find before returning to his home base to make a report—and receive the Iron Cross for his achievement.

Submarines did not steal all the limelight. Anti-aircraft batteries in the region of Mainz and Frankfort-on-the-Main, the high command reported, last night brought down a British Whitney bombing plane and a French Potez 63 scouting ship. The announcement said one Frenchman and one Briton were killed and three British and two French flyers taken prisoners.

Estonian Pact Signed

While submarines were giving Germany's answer to Britain's rejection of Hitler's peace offer, diplomats at Tallinn signed an agreement with the Estonian Government for repatriation of German minorities in that country.

The pact was signed, it was pointed out, in accordance with Hitler's plan announced to the Reichstag October 6 to return people of German extraction from neighboring countries. It was estimated about 15,000 persons of German blood were living in Estonia.

Under the agreement, Estonian citizens registered as belonging to the German minority will be given three

2 British Cruisers Struck By Bombs, Germans Assert

OCT 17 1939

By [illegible]
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 16—Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's warplanes and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's submarines pressed a lightning war against England today.

In a surprise attack German bombers appeared over the Firth of Forth in Scotland and, an official announcement said, "two British cruisers were hit by bombs of heavy size."

Another official announcement declared the British battle criuser Repulse had been torpedoed in carrying out Adolf Hitler's apparent determination to sink or disable one British warship after another until Britain gives in.

Claim 2 British Planes

The German communique said two British pursuit planes which rose to fight off the German raiders over the Firth of Forth were shot down, but admitted two of Germany's own planes had failed to return from the raid.

The announcement declared, how-

BULLETIN

LONDON, OCT 17-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT TWO NAVAL OFFICERS AND 13 MEN WERE KILLED IN THE GERMAN AIR RAID ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH MONDAY.

IN ADDITION TO THE 15 KILLED, THE CASUALTIES INCLUDED 12 MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

SF9 OCT 17 1939.

STEAMER SUNK BY NAZI SUB; CREW LANDED

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months in which to cancel their Estonian citizenship and leave.

Articles To Be Taken

They will be permitted to take household goods, objects of historic or artistic value, automobiles, jewelry and tools necessary for their trade, plus 50 Estonian kroons (about $12.50). Cash in excess of this sum will be deposited to the repatriated person's credit and transferred as soon as practicable into German marks.

The agreement was expected to serve as a model for similar pacts to bring home Germans in Latvia, Lithuania, Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania. The first contingent of Germans from Latvia arrived at Gotenhafen (Gdynia) aboard the steamer Scharhoern last night.

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'You Asked For It'

Meanwhile, the German tenor of war sentiment was:

"England, you asked for it and now you are getting it."

Nazi quarters spoke as if victory was at hand and as if "the new European order" was exclusively Germany's affair.

The newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote:

"We destroyed Versailles (the treaty) not with England but without England and with our own strength, and now against England we are going to be the strong continental power."

Startling even to Germans, who normally have great faith in submarines, was what they termed the ability of the undersea craft to attack heavily armored battleships.

The Germans took the attitude that the offensive power of submarines had increased to a greater extent than the British Navy's defense power.

THE COMMONIQUE READ:

"BETWEEN 2:30 P.M. (8:30 A.M. E.S.T.) AND 3:30 P.M. (9:30 A.M. E.S.T.) TODAY, GERMAN BOMBERS ATTACKED ENGLISH WARSHIPS LYING IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

"TWO BRITISH CRUISERS WERE HIT BY BOMBS OF HEAVY SIZE.

"THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT DESPITE HEAVY ENGLISH DEFENSE FIRE.

"TWO BRITISH PURSUIT PLANES WHICH ROSE TO THE ATTACK WERE SHOT DOWN BY OUR SQUADRON.

"TWO GERMAN AIRPLANES ARE MISSING."

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NAZIS CAPTURE AND HOLD FRENCH SOIL AFTER FIERCE ALL DAY BATTLE IN NORTH

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BERLIN, OCT 16-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT SAID GERMAN BOMBERS HAD STRUCK TWO BRITISH CRUISERS IN AN AIR RAID ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH THIS AFTERNOON.

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TWO ENGLISH PURSUIT PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE GERMAN ATTACKERS, AND TWO GERMAN PLANES ARE MISSING, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

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IT WAS DECLARED THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT DESPITE HEAVY ENGLISH ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

Poilus Are Forced Back Nearly Two Miles After Foes Attack On Four-Mile Front—Main Thrust Delivered Near Luxembourg Border

OCT 17 1939

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 16—Waves of Nazi troops in field gray today launched a long-awaited attack in force against French positions on the northern flank of the Western front, drove the French out of German territory at one point and although thrown back still held a precarious foothold on French soil for the first time since the war began.

A French communique acknowledged tonight that the Germans fought their way into the French village of Apach before they were thrown back by a French counter-attack.

Still Hold Heights Of One Village

The fighting lasted all day and as night fell the Germans apparently still were holding the heights of Schneeberg north of Apach on western slopes that reach into France.

A late communique of the French high command said merely that the Germans had withdrawn "to the north of Apach" after penetrating the village.

Although the German attack covered a front of four miles, the main force of the blow was delivered at the junction of the French-German-Luxembourg frontiers on the extreme northern flank of the Western front.

Apparently Driven Back Two Miles

Here the French established positions during the first month of the war to prevent the Germans from driving through neutral Luxembourg territory to outflank the whole French front.

Since the French had been holding advance positions some two miles inside German territory at this point, it appeared to military observers here that today's German attack obviously had driven the French back that distance.

The first real shock of the German attack hit the French on the Schneeberg heights, which form a bastion east of Apach.

Thin lines of French observation posts, guarded by land mines, were penetrated by the Germans.

Before the French were able to reorganize their defenses Nazi troops swept into French territory, occupied the first houses of the village of Apach.

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Artillery Finds Range

Immediately, however, the French said, French artillery found the range of the advancing Germans and forced them to halt on the outskirts of the little Lorraine village.

The French reformed their lines and drove the Germans back to position 400 yards north of Apach, which left the Nazis holding a line 100 yards inside French territory.

This would mean a total advance of between a mile and a quarter and a mile and a half for them during the day.

Unconfirmed reports said that in other sectors on the northern flank the French withdrew their most advanced posts to main line positions on German territory to be better prepared to repulse German attacks.

Heaviest Of War

Today's fighting undoubtedly was the heaviest on the Western front, although no figures were available immediately on the number of men involved or the number of casualties.

There was no indication whether today's Nazi drive was the beginning of a general attack or merely the strongest local action to date.

The four-mile sector along which the Germans attacked shortly after dawn today is on a narrow plateau where the French themselves made their first advance into Germany exactly seven weeks ago.

The heights of Schneeberg drop down into a deep ravine which cuts through the village of Apach itself and then extends into the Moselle river.

Returned To Heights

The Germans apparently occupied a part of the village east of the ravine, but French machine-gun fire

from positions on the other side prevented their crossing the ravine and made their positions so difficult that Nazi advance patrols decided to retire to the heights, leaving the French to hold the village.

The French, obviously anticipating the German attack after more than twenty-four hours' warning given by scouts, had withdrawn their main forces to the line of the ravine, leaving only advance patrols to absorb the first shock on the heights and to send back a warning of the force of the attack.

First reports said the Germans used companies of heavy tanks in advance of infantry, which moved forward behind a rolling barrage of artillery fire reminiscent of World War days.

Patrols Active There

The sector where the action occurred had been one of the most active areas for German patrols for weeks. German artillery had pounded the French rear between Apach and Sierck until a sudden silence fell over the entire German front twenty-four hours before the attack began, giving the French commanders adequate warning that an offensive was imminent.

Heavy French guns pounded German lines for a hundred miles along the northern flank in an effort to break up reported concentrations of German troops which the French command believed meant an impending attack.

Heavy caliber railroad guns went into action for the first time along with guns of between 75 and 155 millimeter calibers.

In Four Sectors

Earlier, the Germans were reported by military observers to be concentrated in four sectors.

Following the French-German frontier south from Luxembourg to Switzerland, the first main concentration point was reported to be near the neutral grand duchy of Luxembourg in the Moselle Valley. The second abnormal German activity was reported on the wooded slopes of the Haardt Mountains, sixty-five miles southeast.

The third concentration reported was in the vicinity of Karlsruhe, where the Rhine becomes the frontier at a point where the river turns into Germany. Troops here could swing into action on either the northern or the southern flank which are hinged just west of Karlsruhe.

The fourth concentration was reported in the German Black Forest near the Swiss border.

Seize 25,000 Tons Of Goods

The French communique reporting the action on the front added that during the second week of October, 25,000 tons of goods destined for Germany had been "held up" by the French navy.

Another report of the French authorities was that at least one of the German submarines responsible for the sinking of three French cargo boats the past week had been sent to the bottom.

The French Commissariat of Information confirmed reports that three ships sunk since October 12 were the French liners Bretagne, the Louisiane and the Auxiliary Navigation Company's oil tanker Emile Miguet.

7 Lost On Bretagne

Five members of the crew and two third-class passengers were lost aboard the Bretagne when it was sunk October 14, the information office said, while aboard the Louisiane sunk the same day the only casualty was the first mate.

The information service declared the entire crew of the Emile Miguet was saved when it was sunk October 12.

"It can be said that at least one of the enemy submarines that sunk these ships is now at the bottom," the official announcement added.

GERMANS PUSH FRENCH BACK ON FOUR-MILE LINE

Nazis Penetrate France Before Counter-attack Halts Advance.

TAKE STRATEGIC HEIGHTS

Thrust Comes Just East of the Luxemburg Border—French Lay Down Heavy Fire.

PARIS, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—German troops were reported to have launched an attack in force today against the northern flank of the French western front, driving the French out of German territory back into France before the Nazis were repulsed by a French counter-attack.

A French official communique said the Germans were attacking up the Moselle River valley just east of the Luxemburg frontier along a four-mile sector.

The French said they finally halted the Germans north of the French frontier post of Apach into which the Germans penetrated during the first shock which rolled the French back.

The communique indicated that the French had been thrown back about a mile and a quarter to their own frontier before they began counter-attacking.

The French admitted that the Germans occupied strategic heights at Schneeberg, whose western slopes fall away into France.

French Communique.

The text of the French High Command's night communique follows:

"This morning on a front of about four miles the Germans launched an attack supported by artillery fire immediately to the east of the Moselle.

"They occupied the heights of Schneeberg on which we had a light line of observation posts supported by land mines.

"Caught under our fire, the enemy attack came to a halt and even had to withdraw to the north of Apach in which village they had momentarily penetrated.

"During the second week of October the French Navy held up 25,000 tons of goods destined for Germany."

French Lay Down Heavy Fire.

French heavy artillery was reported earlier in the day to have opened fire on German forces massing behind the western front in apparent preparation for a general offensive.

Military dispatches said that the French guns were dropping a heavy barrage on German communication lines and troop concentration points along a 100-mile front extending from the Moselle River to the Haardt Forest. This sector, on the French extreme left, had been reported earlier today in a General Staff communique, to be the center of "great activity" within the German lines. Supplementary military advices said that a Nazi attack appeared imminent.

French dispatches said that the recent re-enforcements had increased the German strength opposite the vital northern sector of the Maginot Line to between 700,000 and 800,000 men.

Night Activity.

The French said that scouting parties, sent into No-Man's Land, had reported back that lights gleamed behind the German front throughout the night, apparently indicating that the troops, tanks and trucks were moving up to "jump off" points. The rumble of heavy wheels was clearly audible in the French front lines.

German artillery, which had previously been battering the French rear, was reported silent all day yesterday. This, French military experts point out, was customary before a general offensive in order to keep secret the position of the new gun emplacements.

[In a communique this morning the German High Command at Berlin declared: "In the west there were only minor skirmishes and artillery fire designed to annoy. On the Rhine, southwest of Rastatt, the French were forced by floods to evacuate one bunker. In the air, there was little activity of our own and enemy planes in the frontier region."]

Guns of all calibers were said to be participating in the French bombardment. The German troop concentrations were reported observed in an area extending back from the front to a depth of ten miles.

The French General Staff communique this morning reported "great activity in the enemy lines between the Moselle and the Saar"—a thirty-five-mile sector on the northeastern front. The communique also noted that patrols had been active during the night "in the region west of Wissembourg."

The German forces, the French said, were massed in the triangle formed by the German cities of Treves, Kaiserlautern and Kreuznach. Treves is on the east bank of the Moselle, about twenty-five miles from the French border, and Kaiserlautern is about sixty miles southeast of Treves, while Kreuznach is approximately sixty miles east of Traves and thirty miles north of Kaiserlautern.

Propaganda War.

Automobiles equipped with loudspeakers raced up and down on the German side of the Rhine today broadcasting Germany's desire for peace. The broadcasts included sections of Hitler's recent Reichstag speech, particularly those portions asserting that Germany has no quarrel with France.

In various sections of the front, German troops unfurled over their lines banners bearings slogans such as "Bad Luck for Those Who Refuse to Accept Hitler's Peace." The French said that their artillery answered the appearance of these banners with well-aimed salvos.

Fog and rain curtailed military activity along the entire front over the week end, although a French communique last night said that ambushes laid to snare German patrols had "obtained the sought-after results," apparently meaning the capture of prisoners.

Dispatches from the frontier province of Lorraine said that continued rain had caused the Meuse, Mouzon and Saonelle rivers to overflow, flooding the countryside and hampering communications.

Meanwhile today military advices reported that the French output of war planes would be increased five-fold by next year through steps taken by Air Minister Guy La Chambre. By that time, they said, the industry would employ 300,000 men, and the training of pilots would be stepped up to keep pace with production.

French correspondents at the front, commenting on the courage of French fliers and their "superiority" over the Germans, reported that one pilot brought his reconnaisance plane back in flames and landed safely after his observer had been riddled with bullets while floating to earth in a parachute.

In this and a similar incident where another reconnaissance plane was said to have been landed by a gravely wounded observer who took over after the pilot was killed, "valuable" photographs were reported brought home undamaged.

The French correspondents also appeared to be impressed by the youth of the French officers, which they said, was tempered by experience. Many of these men have already been through three mobilizations, and their efficiency is said to be in marked contrast to that of the troops who marched off to war in 1914.

Paris military experts said that while the German troop concentration in this sector might indicate an imminent offensive it might also be a defensive measure designed to thwart any French surprise thrust. The French were inclined to believe that if the Germans launch a heavy offensive it will come in "a very few days" or not for a long time. The next week, it was said, will probably disclose the enemy's intentions.

Whatever comes, the French declared, their troops will be ready.

Some 30,000 British soldiers were reported to have taken over sectors along the northeastern front and received their first baptism of fire. They were accompanied by mobile units of the British Broadcasting Company engaged in making records of battle noises for broadcasting.

Allied Offensive Predicted

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 16 (AP).—Despite the defensive impression left by some French communiques and French dispatches from the front, some neutral military observers here believed France and Britain might take the initiative in the first wide-scale offensive on the western front.

Troop concentrations on both the German and the Allied sides of the front were reported today, not only from the Moselle to the Rhine, but down along the hitherto inactive Rhine frontier. Both high commands were said to have shifted their forces farther toward the front, although there was no indication which side moved first.

One of the main concentration points on both sides was reported to be around and within the strategic Rhine-Lauter angle, where German pressure has been particularly strong in recent weeks.

In addition, a French report placed concentrations in the Bien forests between Lauterbourg and Wissembourg. Information reaching here indicated German residents last night moved out of a score of towns and villages in Baden, including the City of Karlsruhe, to make room for troops and supplies. The same activity was reported inside the Wissembourg-Lauterbourg-Seltz triangle within French territory.

Despite gray skies, low clouds and frequent drizzles of rain up the Rhine Valley, anti-aircraft guns on both sides of the upper Rhine were kept busy throughout the day firing at observation planes.

TURKS MASSING ARMED FORCES TO WARN SOVIET

Reports of Moves by Red Army in Caucasus Bring Quick Action.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Turkey made feverish military preparations today on the strength of reports that Soviet Russia was massing troops in the Caucasus on the borders of Turkey and Iran (Persia).

It was learned on good authority that Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, now engaged in diplomatic discussions in Moscow, had refused three major Russian demands—recognition of the partition of Poland, formation of a neutral Balkan bloc under the ægis of Russia and Germany, and territorial expansion of Russia and Bulgaria at the expense of Rumania.

Foreign Minister Saracoglu was said to have pointed out to the Soviet leaders that Turkey could mobilize nearly 2,000,000 men, and to have agreed to maintain Turkish neutrality only if Great Britain and France should fight Russia. If Italy should join Germany against the allies, Turkey would side with Britain and France, Mr. Saracoglu was said to have told the Russians.

Meanwhile, the Turkish fleet was anchored in the Dardanelles, straits that control the entrance to the Black Sea. The newspaper Republique said that "feverish preparations" for anti-aircraft exercises were being made at Izmir in the Dardanelles.

The newspaper Journal D'Orient said that Turkish mobilization directors had met.

Turkish military chiefs were also reported keeping an eye on Bulgaria, which has called up 400,000 men for military duty on October 20. The return from Moscow of Col. Boidev, chief of the Bulgarian air force, was also noted here. Turkey has many men on her Bulgarian frontier.

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Moscow Hints at Compromise.

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's negotiations for strengthening her hand in eastern Europe struck a slower pace today, with foreign circles anticipating merely compromise agreements with Finland and Turkey and speculating on possible future Russian moves in the Balkans.

Unofficial reports said that Finland, refusing to be drawn into the Russian orbit as have Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, would concede certain Baltic islands for Russian naval bases, but would balk at a military alliance or concessions on the strategic Aaland Islands.

Meanwhile, a Turkish mission was believed preparing to depart shortly, possibly after signing some cautious agreement respecting Russian safeguards on the passage of warships through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea.

Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, returned to the Kremlin at 4 P. M. (8 A. M., New York time) for a conference with Joseph Stalin and Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Mr. Saracoglu remained in the Kremlin for two hours, but no details were immediately available on his visit.

A Moscow radio station last night carried a denial by Tass, Russian news agency, of reports circulating in Istanbul that Russian troops were massing in the Caucasus on the Turkish and Iranian—Persian—border.

Balkan Rumors Fly.

Regarding Turkish reports of Russian demands for formation of a Russian-German sponsored neutral bloc in the Balkans and Russian and Bulgarian expansion at the expense of Rumania, it was pointed out that rumors long have circulated here that Russia intends to try to dominate the Balkans, and, now that Germany is engaged in war in the West, may demand the return of Bessarabia from Rumania, which obtained that oil-rich territory from Russia in the post-world war division.

Russia, meanwhile, was consolidating her new frontiers in Poland, which would place her in a much stronger position to play an important role in the Balkans.

The Hungarian diplomatic visit, reported by Tass, official Russian news agency, was given point by the fact that the Polish partition gives Russia a frontier with Hungary. The Russian press has been stressing a desire for friendly dealings with Hungary as a result.

A German trade delegation remained in Moscow. Unofficial German sources acknowledged that Germany had abandoned any rivalry with Russia in the northeast, but expressed belief no such free hand would be given the Soviet in the Balkans.

Ruthenians Nervous.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The arrival by airplane of the Hungarian Governor of Ruthenia was seen in diplomatic circles today as a reflection of this war-fearing little nation's anxiety in the face of uncertainty over Soviet Russia's aims. The Governor, Sigismund Perenyi, was believed to have flown here to confer with Govrnment officials.

One cause of concern in diplomatic quarters was fear that Russia, if she repossessed Bessarabia from Rumania, also might take Ruthenia from Hungary. Dispaches throughout the Balkans reported heavy Russian reinforcements near the Ruthenia and Slovakia frontiers.

These sources also noted Moscow still had not named a new Minister to Hungary and expressed concern over what Russia had been telling Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu of her plans in southeastern Europe.

As Dr. Joseph Kristoffy arrived in Moscow to assume his duties as the new Hungarian minister there, some observers here predicted the first result of renewed Russian-Hungarian relations might be some sort of trade pact. But they also were mindful of the trend of Russian negotiations with Turkey and the Baltic countries.

Trade Talks Begin.

Discussions with Slovakia to stimulate trade began here, meanwhile, and were expected to last two weeks. Tentative plans call for Hungary to exchange $4,000,000 worth of meats and fats for Slovak wood, iron, paper and cellulose. Slovakia sold Hungary $1,000,000 worth of goods in the past eight months, but imported less than $300,000 worth from Hungary.

The greatest concern in Government circles at the moment was over Ruthenia, which Hungary annexed last March in the partition of Czecho-Slovakia. About 550,000 Ruthenians—more than 5 per cent of Hungary's entire population—are Ukranians. The region almost touches Bessarabia. Fear was expressed here that if the Soviet decided to retake Bessarabia, it might go farther.

The controlled Hungarian press, which recently had avoided almost all reference to Nazis and communists, suddenly published attacks on both. The Fuggetlen Magyarorszag editorially attacked the Hungarian Nazi party, whose 39 deputies recently staged a walkout from Parliament.

Prayers Offered for Finland.

Prayers were offered in some Hungarian churches for Finland and some newspapers praised the Finns for their attitude toward Russia. One commented that "Hungary looks with real sympathy toward the north."

Correspondents of several Hungarian newspapers gave detailed descriptions of how Russians were "communizing" community after community in Russian-occupied parts of Poland.

They said that advance motorized scouts appear in villages to announce formal occupation. When the Russian troops arrive the next day, these dispatches said, red flags suddenly appear and windows of former Polish homes are filled with pictures of Lenin, Marx and Stalin.

The Hungarian press said that Sovietization of the occupied area was rapid, with peasants taking over big estates and Soviet councils being formed under military supervision.

The Fuggetlen Magyaroszag said agents declare "that Russia is not a conqueror, but a protector of exploited workers."

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TURKS EXPECT MOSCOW TALKS TO FINISH SOON

Cabinet Sends New Word To Foreign Minister At Kremlin

Saracoglu Is Reported To Have Refused Three Demands Of Soviet

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[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Oct. 16—The Turkish Cabinet was reported tonight to have sent new and final instructions to its Moscow delegation which, political circles declared, might lead to a quick conclusion of the lengthy Kremlin conversations and possibly a Russian-Turkish pact.

The Cabinet met in a special session while Turkey was said to be making "feverish" military preparations on rejorts that Russia was massing troops in the Caucasus on the borders of Turkey and Iran (Persia). These were denied in Moscow.

Sent To Foreign Chief

The new instructions were said to have been sent to Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, after the Cabinet considered his report. Saracoglu and his delegation went to Moscow nearly a month ago.

Although there was wide speculation concerning the nature and scope of the proposed new pact, it was stressed in Turkish circles that it would not affect the *status quo* of the Balkan Sea areas or impair in any way Turkey's agreement with Great Britain and France.

Turkey is allied with Britain and France in mutual assistance pacts in the event of Mediterranean war. A Turkish military mission now is in London for conversations with British officials.

Refused Three Demands

Reports in Istanbul say Saracoglu had refused three Russian demands—recognition of Poland's partition, formation of a neutral Balkan bloc under the supervision of Russia and Germany, and territorial expansion of Russia and Bulgaria at Rumania's expense.

According to Turkish quarters, the delay in Moscow has been due mainly to the necessity in which Ankara found itself of consulting Balkan governments as well as Britain and France regarding proposals and counter-proposals.

Neutral observers, however, said they did not entirely share Turkish optimism regarding the outcome of the talks. This skepticism was due to Turkey's precautionary military measures and the reported refusal of the three demands.

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No Hint Of Results Given By Officials At Kremlin

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 16—The protracted diplomatic negotiations between Russia and Turkey kept up today but no inkling of conclusive results came from the Kremlin.

Sukru Saracoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, consulted for two hours with Russian officials. There was no official announcement on what had occurred.

The two countries had been reported reliably several days ago to have reached an agreement.

Farm Chief En Route To Moscow

The Turkish Embassy declined to state when Saracoglu would leave here, but admitted the possibility he might remain to confer with the Turkish Minister of Agriculture, Erkemen Muhliss, now en route to Moscow, ostensibly to see an agricultural exhibition in progress here.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, announced tonight that a trade agreement between Soviet Russia and the Lithuanian Republic for 1939-40 was signed here yesterday.

The agreement provided for doubling the trade between the two countries, Tass said.

Former Assistance Pact

The agreement followed by less than a week the signing of a mutual assistance pact involving Russia and Lithuania, which provided for return to Lithuania of her ancient capital, Wilno (Vilna), Poland, and the Wilno region. The Soviets were granted the right to place an undetermined number of troops in Lithuania.

As to another field of Russian diplomatic activity, it was said the Finnish envoy, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, was not expected to return here any sooner than the latter part of the week.

Diplomats here agreed the current Russian-Turkish negotiations might have a far-reaching effect upon Balkan problems in general.

At the same time wide speculation was aroused here by reports from Riga, Latvia, that Russia had demanded that Germany order her citizens to emigrate hastily from the Baltic states, over which the Soviet now holds virtual protectorates, under the threat that she would not otherwise lend the Reich any of her gold reserve.

Russia was said to want to eliminate any future German claims on the Baltic states through racial minorities. No official comment on the reports was available from the Russians while unofficial German quarters scoffed at them.

The U. S. S. R. is known to have a considerable gold reserve but its amount is a state secret. She is not only producing much gold but also was understood to have received a great deal from the former Spanish Republican Government in exchange for war supplies.

Quiet About War Moves

The Soviet press remained quiet on military operations in Poland. Daily communiques from headquarters have been dropped for some time.

Instead, the press was filled with accounts of how citizens in the Russian-occupied area welcomed Sovietization in preparation for a "plebiscite" Sunday in which the Polish Ukraine will vote to join the Soviet Ukraine while Polish White Russia joins hands with Soviet White Russia.

Norway Strengthens Frontier

Puts More Troops on Finnish Border After Strong Soviet Demands Are Reported.

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STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Reports received here from Oslo said that Norway had ordered troops to go today to her Finnish border. At that point, Norway is close to Soviet Russia, whose demand for concessions from Finland is to be the subject of a conference of Scandinavian kings starting here Wednesday.

The Norwegian port of Narvik, an outlet for Swedish iron exports and a frequent port of call for German ships before Great Britain began her sea patrol, is in the far northern area.

Sweden re-enforced her own usually open frontier with Finland last Friday.

Kings Haakon of Norway and Christian of Denmark and President Kyosti Kallio of Finland are to meet here Wednesday with their Foreign Ministers at the invitation of King Gustav of Sweden for a discussion of the Finnish and European war questions expected to last two days.

Finns to Continue Talks.

HELSINKI, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today a Finnish diplomatic mission would return to Moscow for further talks with Soviet Russian officials, but added, "I don't know when."

The spokesman made his prediction shortly after Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of the mission, arrived here bearing secret proposals which Finns feared might menace their neutrality—or even their independence.

Dr. Paasikivi, greeted expectantly by a city tense with repressed excitement, went into conference with Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko less than an hour after his arrival. It was expected the Government would issue a communique commenting upon his report this evening.

Dr. Paasikivi stepped from his train at 9:50 A. M. (2:50 A. M., New York time) to be greeted by Government officials while a crowd of several thousand stood silent in the background.

The envoy remained at the Foreign Ministry about an hour, then went to the office of Prime Minister Aimo Kaarlo Cajander, where it was understood he would hold a more detailed discussion with assembled heads of the Government.

Returning to Helsinki with Dr. Paasikivi were Finland's Minister to Moscow, Baron Aarno S. Yrjo-Koshkinen, and various Foreign Office tecnical experts who accompanied the mission to the Soviet capital.

Not Before Wednesday.

It was believed unlikely that Dr. Paasikivi would return to Moscow until after the conference Wednesday at Stockholm of representatives from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland.

Dr. Paasikivi's reception at the Helsinki station contrasted sharply with his departure for Moscow last week, when crowds sang the national anthem and the patriotic hymn, "Our Land Shall Never Bend Before a Foreign Tyrant."

The silence remained unbroken as Paasikivi walked to the waiting automobile between his wife and Prime Minister Cajander. The envoy's face relaxed in a faint smile as he stepped into the car to be driven to a hotel before proceeding to the Foreign Office. The lack of street demonstrations indicated that the Finns regarded the situation as the most serious crisis the republic had faced in the twenty-one years of its existence.

[Moscow sources said the mission was expected to return in five days after reporting on the progress of the talks. Foreign circles there said that they expected Finland would grant the Soviet permission to establish naval bases on certain islands in the Gulf of Finland, but reported

an impasse on a military alliance and disposition of the Aaland Islands.]

Hastens Military Preparations.

Finland, meanwhile, continued to hasten preparations to meet any eventuality and back up her expressed determination to resist any pressure threatening her independence.

Organization of industrial firms was undertaken today to guarantee corporations compensation up to 75 per cent of losses resulting from war emergency conditions. The compensation would be applicable to property not covered by insurance.

All strategic bridges and buildings were guarded heavily, and uniformed men appeared in streets of principal cities in increasing numbers. Reserves were being mustered in Helsinki and the surrounding district. Many restaurants were devoting half of their facilities to feeding the troops.

Signs were distributed to every Helsinki apartment house telling occupants what to do in case flight from the city should be necessary.

SOVIET PLANS DETAILS ARE KEPT SECRET

Spokesman Says Russ Demands "Present Serious Questions"

Believes Solution Can Be Found, But Defense Work Continues

By LYNN HEINZERLING
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Helsinki, Finland, Oct. 16—The Finnish Government today studied undisclosed Soviet Russian proposals brought back by its mission to Moscow, and a spokesman said later "we remain calm and believe a solution can be found."

There was no evidence of slackening in defense measures, however, and it was announced more air-raid drills were planned shortly. These steps were described by the Government as a precaution against possible violation of "our independence and neutrality."

Solution Expected

"The Russian demands present serious questions," the spokesman said, "but a practical solution can be found, in our opinion, if both sides show good will. We are trying so far as possible to understand the proposals made by the Soviet and find a way to a peaceful solution."

The return to Moscow of Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of the Finnish mission, had not been expected for several days. Meanwhile, Government observers described the negotiations as presenting the most serious crisis in the history of the republic.

"We are not trying to drag out negotiations or gain time, but we are studying the questions and that takes time," a Foreign Office spokesman declared.

Holds Long Parley

Dr. Paasikivi first held a conference with Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko and then a longer meeting with President Kyosti Kallio and other Government representatives after he returned this morning. Technical experts who accompanied Paasikivi to the Kremlin conferences were present at the meetings.

Paasikivi, who appeared stern-faced in a meeting with newspaper men, declined to comment on the conferences, confining his remarks to Moscow's "fine weather" and his visit to the agricultural show.

Talks "Very Pleasant"

He said Joseph Stalin and his Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, were active in the negotiations, adding that the conversations were "very pleasant."

The Cabinet planned another session tomorrow on the proposals.

Bearing what many Finns believed were demands which might jeopardize the neutrality or even the independence of their country, Dr. Paasikivi was greeted by a crowd of serious-faced and silent admirers at the station.

To Leave For Stockholm

It was announced the Helsinki delegation to the meeting of the northern states at Stockholm Wednesday would leave by special plane. Included in the delegation will be President Kallio, Foreign Minister Erkko and Dr. Aaro Pashaslahti, director of the political branch of the Foreign Office. Finland, Denmark and Norway were invited to the conference to express "solidarity" of the Scandinavian countries.

A Government spokesman expressed no concern at a report that fifteen Russian warships were anchored at Tallinn, Estonian harbor a few miles across the Gulf of Finland from Helsinki.

The spokesman said it was "in accordance with the Soviet agreement with Estonia."

RUMANIA RALLIES POLITICAL FORCES

Plans Nation-Wide Mobilization As Country Observes Carol's 46th Birthday

Students, Youth Groups And Scouts Joined To Supervise Own Military Training

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Oct. 16—A nation-wide "political mobilization" under the Front of National Rebirth was announced today after a meeting of Government officials.

The announcement was made by Premier Argetoianu during the country-wide observance of King Carol's forty-sixth birthday. The decision was represented as Carol's wish.

Local committees will be appointed to create a strong party organization in every village and town. The aim is to create an effective instrument to control further all dissident political elements.

Iron Guard Arrests Continued

In recent weeks numerous executions of pro-Nazi Iron Guard members have taken place, especially since the assassination of Premier Calinescu. Police during the day continued to arrest members intending, apparently, definitely to eliminate the Iron Guard as an organization.

Beginning Tuesday the newspaper *Romania* will become the official organ in these extended operations of the Front of National Rebirth, the country's official and only legal political party.

Emphasize Nation's Unity

Rumania celebrated the King's birthday with patriotic demonstrations, concerts and torchlight parades designed to emphasize the nation's unity. The Front of National Rebirth played the leading role.

Although the tension and anxiety which developed when Soviet troops first appeared on the Bessarabian border has decreased considerably, Rumanian troops still were posted on the Bulgarian and Hungarian frontiers.

A University Front will include all students and youth organizations, including the Boy Scouts. This organization will supervise the military training of all such groups. The Iron Guard has been particularly active among students.

Interest here centers on the anticipated meeting of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Shukru Saracoglu, and the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, when the former returns from Moscow. It was reported that M. Gafencu also might go to Sofia, Bulgaria, for discussions in efforts to insure peace and neutrality for the Balkan States.

Rumanians Gaily Observe Carol's 46th Birthday

BUCHAREST, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Rumania was in a festive holiday spirit today in celebration of the forty-sixth birthday anniversary of King Carol.

Favored by excellent weather, the capital's populace thronged the gaily decorated streets and public squares where orchestras played through the day-long festivities.

High military, civilian and diplomatic figures attended a service at the Bucharest Cathedral, where prayers were said for King and country. At noon, King Carol was host at a palace luncheon and spoke of the achievements of his reign.

Celebrations were staged in all sections of the country. At the frontier, soldiers assembled to hear messages from the Government.

HUNGARIAN COUP REPORTED FOILED

140 of Outlawed Pro-Nazi Group Said to Be Held.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Hungarian Nazis today reported police had arrested 140 members of the outlawed Hungarist "Death Legion" to head off a coup against the Government.

Though there was no confirmation from official sources, Nazis said the mass arrests occurred Saturday with the seizure of large quantities of guns and ammunition.

Plans for the coup, Nazis said, included the assassination of seventeen members of Parliament.

One leader of the legion, a pro-Nazi group which is at bitter odds with other branches of the Hungarian Nazis, was said to have been captured in a Budapest air raid shelter. Five other leaders were reported to have escaped into Austria. Rifles, hand grenades and machine-guns were said to be included in the war supplies seized by police.

Nazis declared that the dissident Death Legion had plotted to kill several Nazi leaders, among them Kalman Hubay, successor to Ferenc Szalasi, the "Hungarian Hitler" who is serving a three-year prison sentence for "incitement against the constitution."

BELGRADE, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Two German customs officers stationed on the Yugoslav side of the border with Germany were arrested today on a charge of spying on Yugoslavia's frontier military establishments.

PLOT INCLUDED DEATH FOR 17 IN PARLIAMENT

140 Members Of Outlawed 'Death Legion' Arrested. Arms Seized

Perenyi's Arrival Seen As Reflection Of Anxiety Over Soviets' Aims

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 16—A projected putsch by Hungarian Nazi extremists, which was said to include the assassination of seventeen members of Parliament, today was reported crushed with the arrest of 140 members of the outlawed Hungarianist "Death Legion."

Reliable informants said the Legion's program included not only acting against the Government, but a purge of the badly split Hungarian Nazi movement's more moderate leaders. News of the plot and its outcome was given first by Nazis of the latter classification and a number of Deputies later said they had confirmed the reports.

May Outlaw All Nazi Groups

They said those marked for death included Kalman Hubay, whom the Hungarian Nazis chose to succeed Ference Szalasi, "Hungarian Hitler," after the latter was sentenced to three years in jail.

Although there was no immediate confirmation from official sources, Nazis said the projected putsch was crushed Saturday by the arrests and seizure of a large number of rifles, machine guns and hand grenades which the group allegedly had assembled in its plan to overthrow the Government and install a Nazi regime.

The chief of the secret police conferred with the Minister of Interior several times during the day.

Foreign sources said they believed that as a result of the incident the Government would outlaw all Nazi groups. There are fifty Nazis in Parliament.

Similar To Coup In Rumania

The alleged plot was said to be similar in some respects to the recent abortive coup of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard in Rumania which resulted in the assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu.

Nazi sources said 200 persons so far had been linked to the plot, with police hunting for those still at large. Five leaders were said to have fled into Austria.

Officials said they regarded the "Death Legion" as the most pro-German of the Hungarian Nazi factions, the other elements having turned more nationalistic and some showing rather anti-German tendencies.

Perenyi Arrives By Plane

Division among Hungarian Nazis widened last week as many adherents among Hungary's half millon Germans became alarmed that Adolf Hitler's repatriation program might mean their removal to the Reich.

Reports of the alleged plot came as Sigismund Perenyi, Hungarian Governor of Ruthenia, arrived here by plane in what diplomatic circles regarded as a reflection of Hungary's anxiety over Soviet Russia's aims.

These sources expressed fear that if Russia repossessed Bessarabia from Rumania she might also take Ruthenia from Hungary. Rumania acquired Besssarabia from Russia after the World War and Hungary annexed Ruthena last March in the partition of Czecho-Slovakia.

Historically, Bessarabia was a part of the principality of Moldavia, which united with Wallachia to form Rumania in 1895.

Lithuanians Move Today Into Regained Territory

March Into Vilna Scheduled for Tomorrow

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (AP).—A. D. N. B. (German news agency) dispatch from Kaunas (Kovno), Lithuania, said today that Lithuanian troops would march tomorrow into the former Polish territory newly acquired under the Russian-Lithuanian pact.

The march into Lithuania's former capital, Vilna (Wilno) was scheduled for Wednesday, the dispatch said, adding that exchange of ratification documents of the pact took place at noon.

(Vilna, seized and added to Poland in 1920, became Russian territory recently in the Russian-German division of Poland. The city then was returned to Lithuania as a part of the Russian-Lithuanian pact.)

Trade Pact Signed

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP).—Tass (Soviet news agency) announced tonight a trade agreement between Soviet Russia and the Lithuanian republic was signed here yesterday. The agreement, covering 1939 and 1940, provided for doubling trade between the two countries, Tass said.

(The trade agreement followed by less than a week the signing of the mutual assistance pact between Russia and Lithuania which provided for return to Lithuania of the Vilna region and granted Russia the right to place an undetermined number of troops in Lithuania.)

EMIGRATING TO REICH

Shipload of Germans Leaves Estonia Thursday.

TALLINN, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The first shipload of German emigrants to leave Estonia under the Reich's resettlement program was expected to leave Thursday.

A mixed commission reached an agreement that all property would be registered to the special account of the German legation, but that any transfer abroad must not injure the Estonian balance payments or economic life.

The emigrants' cash and deposits were estimated at 5,000,000 kroons (about $1,250,000). Total capital investments were estimated as high as $200,000,000.

Polish Jews Off to Palestine

BUCHAREST, Oct. 16 (AP).—The steamship Agios Niconas, flying a Panama flag, departed from Balcic, on the Black Sea, today for Palestine with 750 Jewish refugees from German-occupied Poland.

30.24-4091

Nazis' Use of 'Cluster' Torpedoes Indicated; Theory Found to Fit the Royal Oak Sinking

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16—Private naval students today offered a theory that the heavy casualties in the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak resulted from use of a "cluster" torpedo technique by the Nazi submarine.

Observers further suggested the loss of 786 men, the latest official estimates, was influenced by darkness with nearly two-thirds of the crew below in sleeping hammocks.

A system of firing torpedoes in clusters like slugs from a shotgun is entirely plausible from a naval viewpoint, experts said. Many present-day submarines are capable of simultaneous discharges which would send three or four torpedoes into a warship at vital spots.

[The official British announcement on Saturday of the sinking of the Royal Oak said it was believed she was the victim of "U-boat action." German reports said the battleship was torpedoed but gave no further details. Neither stated the time of the sinking.]

The "cluster" torpedo theory was cited as accounting for the speed with which the Royal Oak apparently sank. On New Year's Day, 1915, when the relatively old British battleship Formidable was sunk by a German submarine under cover of darkness, she took two and one-half hours before going down.

In the sinking of the Royal Oak, naval experts said they believed the attacking submarine manoeuvred herself directly in the path of the battleship between the customary screen of anti-submarine craft. The attacker's presence could not be detected in the darkness if she was half-submerged. The bulk of the battleship makes a silhouette discernible as far as 600 yards, the experts said.

Violent renewal of Germany's under-sea attacks after a lull in this type of warfare was regarded in one sense as a natural development.

An accepted theory of submarine warfare is to have one-third of a fleet's submarine at their fighting points, one-third at home being refitted, refueled and overhauled and one-third changing stations.

Germany had most of her submarines at battle stations when the war started and this, some authorities said, accounted for the heavy losses in the first few weeks. After the first six weeks these craft were due for reconditioning.

If Germany followed this one-third system, she would now be in a new attacking phase, they said.

English Are Equipping French Trawlers To Act As Submarine Chasers

London, Oct. 16 (AP)—Today, in what was described as "a remote harbor on the British coast," reporters were allowed to see gray painted trawlers flying the French tricolors, tied up alongside British warships, while being equipped for action as submarine chasers. A French naval commander is in charge of the trawlers, which are manned by French sailors.

From the masthead of each trawler floats the *"Flamme de Guerre,"* a long, narrow red, white and blue pennant. The French sailors, fraternizing with British tars ashore, said they were looking forward eagerly to the hunt.

Berlin Offers Evidence Poland Used English Poison Gas

Berlin, Oct. 16 (AP)—An official announcement tonight said Germany has found "additional substantiation" of German charges that the Poles used poison gas "delivered by England."

In each case, it was charged, poison gas in gombs and liquid form came from a munitions dump at Oxhoeft, near Gdynia, which was Poland's only port.

A store of several thousand mustard gas bombs, the statement said, was found at Mlawa.

French and British Seek Supplies in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—British and French military missions arrived today to survey the possibility of purchasing war supplies in Argentina.

South Africa Starts Fund To Fight Nazi Radio 'Lies'

Smuts Approves $1,000,000 Drive on Propaganda

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Oct. 16 (AP).—A subscription fund has been started, with the approval of Prime Minister Gen. J. C. Smuts, to raise about $1,000,000 for the announced purpose of countering German propaganda.

A manifesto said the subscription, called the "Union Unity Fund," would, among other things, be used to prevent "the real issue before the country from becoming clouded by racial animosities."

The statement said that "lies" from the German wireless station at Zeesen, although "fantastic to thinking people," were believed in some of the more remote districts.

(The Union of South Africa voted to break off relations with Germany on Sept. 5. The government announced shortly afterward that it felt one of Germany's war aims was to regain former German colonies in South Africa, and the neutrality in the fact of that situation would be "dishonorable." German southwest Africa was surrendered to the forces of the Union of South Africa on July 9, 1915, at Khorab, and is now administered by the union under a mandate from the League of Nations. It has an area of 317,725 square miles and a population of 0,505, about 9,632 whom are rman-speaking.)

Australia Speeds Arming

Rising War Material Output Held Nearly Self-Sufficient

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 16 (AP).—Australian arms and munitions production, now at capacity to aid the Allied war effort, already is virtually independent of outside supply sources, Commonwealth Treasurer R. G. Casey declared today.

Plane production at the end of this year would be sufficient to equip one complete squadron every three weeks, Casey said. Rapidly expanding armaments production would exceed Australia's defense needs and enable assistance to be given to other parts of the empire, he added.

Nazi-Dutch Trade Talks Seen

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (AP).—Authoritative sources said tonight a Netherlands trade delegation was expected here soon to determine to what extent the economic relations between the two countries may be maintained under war conditions.

FRENCH ATHLETES CALLED TO COLORS

Borotra and Brugnon Are in Artillery Service.

PARIS, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Jean Borotra, the "Bounding Basque" of France's best Davis cup teams, is delivering a different type of cannon-ball drive these days. As the commander of an artillery battery at the front, he is using a real cannon instead of a tennis racket.

Another member of the famous "Four Musketeers," Jacques Brugnon, also is an artillery captain in another part of the line.

These are only two of the French sports celebrities who exchanged their sweatshirts for khaki when the war broke out.

Georges Carpentier, who will be remembered for having lasted four rounds with Jack Dempsey in Jersey City eighteen years ago, has left his Paris bar to become an aviation sergeant. Georges has kept in perfect physical condition since his retirement from the ring, despite a life of ease made possible by the profits from his bar—a rendezvous for cafe society off the Champs Elysees.

Marcel Thil, who held the world middleweight champion of the international boxing union, is using the husky forearm which battered his ring opponents silly to good advantage in an artillery factory in Champagne.

In appearance, the man from Marne looks as if he already has been through a war. His cauliflowered ears, flattened nose and scarred face bear mute witness to approximately 100 bouts which he has fought since he began his ring career in 1925 at the age of 21.

It is not suprising to see Thil in war service. It always has been his proud boast that he never dodged a fight. Canadian-American Lou Brouillard and some other Yankees who lost to him in France probably wish he hadn't kept his word so faithfully.

Georges Speicher and his sponsor in sport, Andre Leducq, parked their bicycles and marched off with the infantry, Leducq to become a machine-gunner. Both have won celebrated tour de France, the marathon through the provinces which is probably the most famous bicycle race in the world and rivals all other sports in the affections of French fans.

Jules Ladoumegue, France's "wonder runner" who broke Paavo Nurmi's mile record and hung up five other world marks, has become an infantry liaison sergeant in Lorraine. One paper, recalling his prowess as a runner, observed that, with him in the job, the rapidity of liaisons would be "brilliantly [illegible]."

Say Some Nazis Heard About War Week Late

LONDON, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The British War Office said today that some German troops captured in France did not know a war was on until weeks after it started.

A propaganda statement asserted that the Germans were "absolutely flabbergasted when they found out by being shot at and surrounded that there was a real war."

YUGOSLAV SURPLUS

$1,300,000 Left at End of Fiscal Year

BELGRADE, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The Yugoslav Government reported today that it had ended the 1938-'39 fiscal year with a surplus of 60,000,000 dinars (more than $1,300,000), despite unprecedented military expenditures.

This is the only country in southeastern Europe to report a surplus so far this year.

British Food Prices Up 9 P.C. Since Sept. 3

LONDON, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Britain's food prices rose an average of 9 per cent between the start of war September 3 and October 1, the Labor Ministry announced today.

Any further rise in important foods was prevented by the Government's imposition of a maximum price level.

Scots Make Air Raid Pay

Edinburgh, Oct. 16 (AP)—Fresh fish were free today following the German air raid over the Firth of Forth.

When the two-hour aerial battle was over thrifty Scots put out in boats and garnered a harvest of fish killed by the bomb explosions.

Express Hits Wrecked Train During Blackout

Three Persons Injured In England In Second Accident Attributed To War Precaution

London, Oct. 16 (AP)—Roaring through the blackout at fifty miles an hour, the engine of the Euston-Heysham night boat express train was derailed tonight near Warwick, Lancashire, when it plunged into wreckage from the collision of a light engine and a freight train.

At least three persons were injured, one seriously.

It was the second railway wreck attributed to the blackout in England. Four persons were killed in a wreck at Bletchley Friday night.

No Submarine Found In Caribbean Search

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 16 (A.)—Lieut. Comdr. S. B. Cooke, commanding United States Patrol Squadron 51, said today a continuous search of the whole eastern Caribbean area since Sept. 12 had failed to reveal the presence of a single submarine of a foreign power.

There have been numerous reports of submarines in the area, but none of the reports has been confiremd.

NAZI TRAWLER HELD

Flying Danish Flag, She Is Seized by Norwegians.

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The German trawler Nordland of Cuxhaven was brought into this southwestern Norway port today by a Norwegian patrol seaplane.

The authorities said the trawler had altered her name and was sailing under the Danish flag.

Britain and Germany Exchange Couple

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Britain and Germany exchanged consuls today when L. G. Baylis, former British consul at Berlin, crossed into the Netherlands, and R. Liebske, chancelor of the German consulate at Glasgow, re-entered Germany.

Herr Liebske was in the Netherlands awaiting permission to enter Germany when the exchange was arranged. Mr. Baylis, accompanied by two secretaries, said he planned to leave for England at once.

German Freighter Sails Out of Rio Harbor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The German freighter Santa Fe, which arrived here September 29, left last night for an undisclosed European port, the first German vessel to depart since the war started.

Three other freighters, which have been tied up here since hostilities began, were being loaded.

GAS MASKS IN SCHOOL

Paris Children Carry Them Along With Books

PARIS, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—French children went back to school today with gas masks added to their traditional bags of pencils, paper and books. Classes began this morning in many cities and towns after a delay from the normal October 1 reopening because of the war.

Enrollments in Paris high schools, however, were limited to the number their 500 air-raid shelters could accommodate.

Italian Schools Reopen

ROME, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—The reopening of schools for 5,000,000 Italian children today coincided with ceremonies increasing their number in Fascist youth organizations. Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor, made the induction of a new quota of children into youth training and the promotion of others who had been in it before an occasion to defend the system against criticism that it is too military.

"Beyond the Alps," Gayda wrote in the newspaper La Voce d'Italia, "they will continue to talk about the warrior nation which, because of the tender age of those bearing arms, discourages the pure sentiments of the democracies which, while formerly proud of their professional patriotism, today suddenly are armed and at war.

"They will continue to ignore that this comprehensive school prepares not for war, but only for sure defense."

—BEHIND THE NEWS—

OCT 17 1939

[By the Associated Press]

The smaller armies of lesser countries are commanded by career soldiers from military schools.

The gigantic army of the world's largest country is commanded by a man who learned his soldiering when he was thrown into it on the battlefield. Until then he had been a mine-boy, shepherd, farm-laborer, factory-hand, revolutionist and many-times political prisoner. He is Marshal Klementi Efremovich Voroshiloff, Soviet War Commissar.

Prepared For Attack

Russia's present dominant position on the Continent of Europe is due in no small measure to him. Convinced that Red Russia could expect, at any time, a war at the hands of a capitalist power or group of powers, Voroshiloff organized a general staff, mechanized the forces, built a large air fleet, encouraged such novel military ideas as "parachute infantry."

Well-built, powerful-looking astride his horse, easy to talk to, cheerful, and handsome in Russian eyes, 'Klim' has come a long way.

Earned Nickel A Day

Born in 1881 into the family of a railway watchman, Voroshiloff went to work at 7, earning a nickel a day in a mine. At 10, he turned shepherd and farm-laborer. At 18, he organized and led a foundry strike, was blacklisted by the police, found himself unable to get another job. At 22, he joined the Lenin-led (Bolshevik) wing of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor party.

Series Of Arrests

His life became a series of arrests, exiles, escapes and resumptions of revolutionary activity. The Russian Revolution of 1917 turned him into a military man.

Generally considered the ablest commander to emerge from the civil wars that followed the revolution, Voroshiloff was promoted to increasingly important posts, finally becoming People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs in 1925.

30,000 in Rome Cheer Duce as Schools Open

OCT 17 1939

Mussolini Smiles but Remains Silent at Ceremony

ROME, Oct. 16 (AP).—Thirty thousand Romans and Fascist youths cheered a brief appearance today of Premier Benito Mussolini, who smilingly acknowledged their salutes but offered no word of greeting. The occasion was the reopening of schools for 5,000,000 Italian children.

Mussolini, wearing the black Fascist uniform and accompanied by high Fascist officials, was given a salute of machine-gun fire as he left the velvet-draped platform at Borghese Gardens, where he stood for fifteen minutes. The only speaker was Lieut. Gen. Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist party, who recounted the growth of Fascist Youth organizations.

Il Duce Wildly Cheered By Crowd of 30,000

ROME, Oct. 16 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini was wildly acclaimed by a crowd of 30,000 when he made a brief appearance today at a manifestation of Fascist youth in the broad Piazza di Siena.

He repeatedly acknowledged the salutes of the throngs shouting his name, but departed after fifteen minutes at ceremonies marking the start of a new school year. He did not address the assemblage.

SAILS FOR WORK IN WAR

OCT 17 1939

Sister Of Late Nicholas Longworth Leaves Aboard Washington

New York, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Countess de Chambrun, the former Clara Longworth, of Cincinnati, sailed on the liner Washington today for active war work in France.

"With a son at the front and a daughter-in-law in Red Cross service, I shall scarcely remain idle," said the sister of the late Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives during the Coolidge Administration.

A TWO-ENGINED PLANE, PRESUMED BY OBSERVERS TO BE A GERMAN BOMBER, WAS SEEN FLYING LOW BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND TORBURNIE

UCT 17 1939

WAS SEEN FLYING LOW BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND TORBURNIE, A SMALL TOWN WEST OF THE CITY. MACHINE-GUN FIRE GREETED IT AND, AS THE PLANE TURNED NORTH TOWARD THE FIRTH OF FORTH, AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL BURST NEAR ITS TAIL.

ONE REPORT SAID THREE ENEMY PLANES HAD FLOWN UP THE FIRTH OF FORTH, THE GREAT BAY WHICH DENTS THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND. EDINBURGH IS ABOUT 300 AIR MILES FROM GERMANY.

SHELL FRAGMENTS WERE PICKED UP IN EDINBURGH STREETS AFTER THE FIRING CEASED. NO AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED FOR THE CITY.

OBSERVERS SAID THAT DURING THE FIRST BURST OF FIRE NO PLANES WERE VISIBLE. THEN FIRING CEASED AND THREE ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES STREAKED ACROSS THE SKY AT LOW ALTITUDE. WHEN THEY HAD VANISHED, THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS REOPENED FIRE.

JS1217PES

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, OCT. 16-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS PROTECTING EDINBURGH WENT INTO ACTION TODAY, APPARENTLY AGAINST GERMAN AIRCRAFT WHICH THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED HAD ATTEMPTED TO RAID OBJECTIVES ALONG THE SCOTTISH COAST.

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FIRING STARTED SHORTLY AFTER 2 P.M. (8 A.M. EST).

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID SEVERAL PLANES HAD BEEN SIGHTED SOUTH OF THE CITY IN PURSUIT OF OTHER PLANES.

N115GAES

...ASSERTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT THAT ...
...FOR STATEMENTS HE HAS MADE IN A SPEECH ...
...FOCUSED ON HIS ASSERTION THAT ...
...ISLANDS FROM THE DICTATES OF ...
...STATES) MUST REMAND THE FREEDOM ...
...THE ATTACK ...
...SPEECH ...
...THE UNITED ...
...SOUTH ...
...RIGHT TO GO TO WAR UNLESS ...

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...THAT LINDBERGH "APPARENTLY IS DEVELOPING ...
...SAID, "THAT CANADA HAS NO ...
...WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES."

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"THE DEVILFISH," THE SUNDAY EXPRESS SAID, "IS ANOTHER THE HITLER KIND."

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS, SAID THAT LINDBERGH "APPARENTLY IS DEVELOPING ISLANDS FROM THE DICTATES OF EUROPEAN POWER."

FOCUSED ON HIS ASSERTION THAT CANADA HAS NO OBLIGATION TO THE UNITED STATES (JUST BECAUSE THE FREEDOM OF THIS CONTINENT AND ITS SEAS)

FOR STATEMENTS HE HAS MADE IN A SPEECH ...

ASSERTION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT THAT ...

30.24-4093

30.24-4093

PETER WILSON, COLUMNIST OF THE SUNDAY PICTORIAL, PREFACED A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LINDBERGH'S CAREER WITH THE COMMENT:

"AMERICA'S TROUBLEMAKER NUMBER ONE HAS BEEN SHOOTING OFF HIS MOUTH AGAIN."

WH417AES

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THE EVENING STAR TODAY SAID LINDBERGH "IS LIKELY TO BE THE LONE POLITICIAN AS HE ONCE WAS THE LONE FLIER.

"WHEN COLONEL LINDBERGH SUGGESTS THAT CANADA SHOULD NOT FIGHT FOR BRITAIN BECAUSE THAT MIGHT MAKE THINGS UNPLEASANT FOR THE UNITED STATES HE SHOWS THAT HE KNOWS NOTHING OF WAR IN SPITE OF BEING CALLED COLONEL AND LITTLE ABOUT CANADA OR BRITAIN IN SPITE OF HAVING ACCEPTED HOSPITALITY FROM BOTH."

N1020AES

BRITISH SIDEBAR

BY EDWIN STOUT

OCT 17 1939

LONDON, OCT 16-(AP)-THE CITIZEN IN THIS MONARCHY APPARENTLY IS FREE TO GRUMBLE AS MUCH AS HE PLEASES OVER INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS REGIMENTATION IN THE WARTIME SETUP.

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL CENSORS KEEP OUT OF PRINT ANY NEWS THAT MIGHT BE REGARDED AS OF MILITARY VALUE TO THE ENEMY, EXPRESSION OF OPINION IS WITHOUT OFFICIAL CHECK.

THE SHARP TAX INCREASES WHICH HAVE BOOSTED THE BASIC INCOME TAX RATE TO 37 1/2 PER CENT HAVE BROUGHT SOME CRITICISM, BUT THE GENERAL TENOR OF MOST EDITORIAL OBJECTIONS HAS BEEN THAT NEW REGULATIONS MIGHT HAMPER ORDINARY TRADE PROCESSES.

"GIVE TRADERS CONFIDENCE," THE INFLUENTIAL TIMES URGED FRANKLY IN AN EDITORIAL WHICH DECLARES THAT "THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO TAX AND FOR THE YIELD OF TAXATION IT MUST LOOK TO TURNOVER AND INCOMES AND PROFITS."

NATURALLY THE MAIN IMPRESSION GIVEN BY THE NEWSPAPERS IS ENTHUSIASM FOR THE CAUSE OF THE WESTERN ALLIES AND WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT. "HITLER CAN'T WIN" IS A FREQUENT HEADLINE.

BUT THE PRESS IS QUICK TO SCOLD OFFICIALDOM ON ANYTHING CONSIDERED LIKELY TO HURT BUSINESS UNDULY. AN EXAMPLE IS A DAILY MAIL EDITORIAL HEADLINED "STRANGLEHOLD" WHICH TAKES CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR JOHN SIMON TO TASK ON THE FISCAL PROGRAM UNDER WHICH HE PROPOSES TO RAISE £997,000,000 (NEARLY FOUR BILLION DOLLARS) BY TAXATION THIS YEAR.

"NOW CAN HE HOPE TO GET IT WHEN THE ENTIRE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY IS BEING GRAVELY DAMAGED BY HASTY, ILL-CONSIDERED BUREAUCRATIC MEDDLING?" THE MAIL ASKS.

THE "RUSH TO CONTROL GASOLINE, OIL, COAL, IRON, STEEL, FOOD AND LEATHER HAS CREATED BUREAUCRATIC BOTTLENECKS THROUGH WHICH INDUSTRY'S ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES TRICKLE WITH THE MAXIMUM DELAY," THE MAIL EDITORIAL SAID.

"THE WHOLESALE SEIZURE OF HOTELS HAS PUT 20,000 PEOPLE OUT OF WORK. BECAUSE OF THE PETROL RESTRICTIONS 70,000 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ARE BEING DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR JOBS."

A MOVING PICTURE COLUMNIST IN THE EXPRESS SPOKE OF DISMAY AMONG FILM PRODUCERS BECAUSE "PRESIDENT OLIVER STANLEY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMANDEERS 20 OF BRITAIN'S 26 FILM STUDIOS AND THREATENS TO SCRAP HIS FILMS QUOTA ACT" UNDER WHICH IMPORTS OF

FILMS ARE REGULATED.

ANY ANGLE OF THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR WHICH FAILS TO SUIT A BRITISH NEWSPAPER SEEMINGLY CAN BE CRITICIZED WITHOUT RESTRAINT.

N1030AES

OCT 17 1939

LONDON, OCT 16-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE OWNERS OF THE SUNKEN BRITISH PASSENGER SHIP ATHENIA HAD CONTRIBUTED THE EQUIVALENT OF $21,513 TOWARD THE COST OF RETURNING HOME AMERICAN SURVIVORS.

THE ATHENIA WAS SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC ON SEPT. 3 A FEW HOURS AFTER BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY. TWENTY-NINE AMERICANS APPARENTLY LOST THEIR LIVES.

"THE CHECK WHICH I HAVE JUST RECEIVED IS A SPLENDID GESTURE TAKEN WITHOUT REGARD TO ANY IMMUNITY FROM LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY WHICH THE COMPANY (DONALDSON-ATLANTIC LINE) MIGHT HAVE ENJOYED UNDER THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ATHENIA SINKING," THE AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT SAID.

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THERE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN 369 AMERICANS ABOARD THE ATHENIA. ONE HUNDRED AND NINE WERE RESCUED AND TAKEN TO HALIFAX BY THE CITY OF FLINT, 108 WERE LANDED IN GALWAY AND 123 AT GLASGOW. TWO HUNDRED AND THREE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE ORIZABA, SOME RETURNED ON OTHER VESSELS AND A FEW AWAIT REPATRIATION.

N1032AES

LONDON, OCT. 16-(AP)-POLAND'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLIED CAUSE WAS OUTLINED BY THE WAR OFFICE TONIGHT IN A REPLY TO WHAT IT CALLED "GERMAN PROPAGANDA" THAT "POLAND HAS SACRIFICED BY HER ALLIES FRUITLESSLY."

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THE WAR OFFICE STATEMENT SAID 150,000 WAS "A REASONABLE ESTIMATE" OF GERMAN ARMY CASUALTIES AND POINTED TO GERMAN LOSSES IN TANKS, AIRCRAFT AND GASOLINE.

IT ADDED THAT THE POLISH CAMPAIGN ENABLED FRANCE TO MOBILIZE WITHOUT DISTURBANCE, [illegible] TO MOVE TRANSPORTATION OF BRITISH TROOPS TO FRANCE AND FURNISHED INFORMATION ON GERMAN TACTICS.

THE "INABILITY OF GERMAN INFANTRY TO ADVANCE WITHOUT TANK SUPPORT AGAINST EVEN RELATIVELY WEAK POLISH DEFENSIVE POSITIONS" WAS CALLED INTO ACCOUNT AS HARMFUL TO GERMAN MORALE AND FINALLY THE "HEROIC DEFENSE OF WARSAW" WAS CITED AS AN EXAMPLE TO STIMULATE THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE WEST.

[illegible]PES

POLISH TROOPS STILL ARE RESISTING BOTH THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES IN CERTAIN AREAS, THE POLISH EMBASSY STATED TONIGHT.

THE STATEMENT SAID:

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"ACCORDING TO RELIABLE INFORMATION, THE REGULAR POLISH ARMY UNITS IN THE REGION OF SUWALKI AND IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS RESIST THE GERMANS WHILE OTHER POLISH TROOPS STILL ARE FIGHTING BRAVELY AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN THE PRIPET MARSHES AND IN THE WOODLANDS OF BIALOWIEZE."

[illegible]PES

LONDON, OCT. 16-(AP)-AMBASSADOR IVAN MAISKY OF SOVIET RUSSIA CONFERRED TODAY WITH LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IT WAS BELIEVED THEY DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF A RESUMPTION OF RUSSIAN-BRITISH ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS.

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SF1102PES

30.24-4095

30.24-4095

(ADVANCE) LONDON, OCT. 16-(AP)-DR.EDUARD BENES, FORMER PRESIDENT OF FZECHO-SLOVAKIA, IN A NEW BOOK PUBLISHED TODAY SAID "A KIND OF UNITED STATES OF EUROPE WILL BE, IN THE END, THE ONLY SOLUTION WHICH CAN SAVE EUROPE FROM COMPLETE AND FINAL COLLAPSE AND MORAL AND MATERIAL DECAY."

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BUT, HE ADDED IN HIS "DEMOCRACY TODAY AND TOMORROW," HAVE NO FEAR FOR THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY. NEITHER DO I FEAR A SO-CALLED CATASTROPHE TO EUROPE THROUGH WAR OR REVOLUTION.

"WE HEAR VERY OFTEN THE SLOGAN THAT WAR OR REVOLUTION WILL MEAN THE END OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION. THAT IS A MISTAKE. MODERN HUMAN CIVILIZATION CANNOT BE DESTROYED."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, OCT.17)

WE/PS831PES

LONDON, OCT. 16-(AP)-WILLIAM HALLPOOL, 63, A PRESTON BOOKSELLER, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO TWO MONTHS HARD LABOR FOR MISTREATING A FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY BILLETED IN HIS HOME BY ENGLAND'S WARTIME EVACUATION.

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WITNESSES TESTIFIED THE BOY HAD BEEN LOCKED IN A DARK ROOM FOR HOURS, TOLD GHOSTS WERE COMING AFTER HIM AND WHIPPED SO THAT HE HAD A SCORE OF BRUISES.

N127PES

PARIS, OCT. 16-(AP)-WLADISLAW RACZKIEWICZ, PRESIDENT OF THE NEWLY FORMED POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, WAS ORDERED BY DOCTORS TODAY TO TAKE A COMPLETE REST. HE RECENTLY SUFFERED AN ATTACK OF PLEURISY.

THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID A MEDICAL BULLETIN DESCRIBED HIS CONDITION AS SATISFACTORY BUT "COMPLETE QUIET" WAS NECESSARY.

OCT 17 1939

WE511PES

PARIS, OCT. 16-(AP)-USING 40 TONS OF GREY PAINT, FRENCH PAINTERS TODAY BEGAN CAMOUFLAGING THE FAMED EIFFEL TOWER, THE 1,000 FEET HEIGHT OF WHICH MAKE IT AN EXCELLENT TARGET FOR RAIDING AIRPLANES.

OCT 17 1939

SF1103PES

PARIS, OCT 16-(AP)-THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE AT 9:05 P.M. (3:05 P.M. E.S.T.) TONIGHT:

THIS MORNING ON A FRONT OF ABOUT FOUR MILES THE GERMANS LAUNCHED AN ATTACK SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE IMMEDIATELY TO THE EAST OF THE MOSELLE.

THEY OCCUPIED THE HEIGHTS OF SCHNEEBERG ON WHICH WE HAD A LIGHT LINE OF OBSERVATION POSTS SUPPORTED BY LAND MINES.

CAUGHT UNDER OUR FIRE, THE ENEMY ATTACK CAME TO A HALT AND EVEN HAD TO WITHDRAW TO THE NORTH OF APACH IN WHICH VILLAGE THEY HAD MOMENTARILY PENETRATED.

DURING THE SECOND WEEK OF OCTOBER THE FRENCH NAVY HELD UP 25,000 TONS OF GOODS DESTINED FOR GERMANY.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

FD338PES

OCT 17 1939

BERLIN, OCT 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN SUPREME ARMY COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TODAY (12:05 P.M., 6:05 A.M., EST):

"AFTER TROOP MOVEMENTS FOR OCCUPATION OF THE GERMAN REGION OF INFLUENCE IN POLAND ARE COMPLETED, THE SUPREME ARMY COMMAND NO LONGER WILL REPORT FROM THE EAST.

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"IN THE WEST, THERE WERE ONLY MINOR SKIRMISHES AND ARTILLERY FIRE DESIGNED TO ANNOY. ON THE RHINE, SOUTHWEST OF RASTATT, THE FRENCH WERE FORCED BY FLOODS TO EVACUATE ONE BUNKER.

"IN THE AIR, THERE WAS LITTLE ACTIVITY OF OUR OWN AND ENEMY PLANES IN THE FRONTIER REGION."

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(END COMMUNIQUE)

R440AES

BERLIN, OCT. 16-(AP)-ALTHOUGH FRANCE HAS BEEN AT WAR WITH GERMANY SINCE SEPT. 3, GERMAN POLICE TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME ORDERED ALL RESIDENT CITIZENS OF FRANCE, HER COLONIES AND HER MANDATES, OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE TO REPORT TO LOCAL POLICE WITH 24 HOURS.

THEY MAY NOT LEAVE THEIR PRESENT GERMAN ADDRESS WITHOUT OFFICIAL PERMISSION.

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IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT THIS REGULATION WAS APPLIED TO ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR.

WE937PES

BERLIN, OCT 16-(AP)-DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND TODAY ANNOUNCED THE SIGNING LAST NIGHT AT TALLINN OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN ESTONIA AND GERMANY FOR REPATRIATION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF GERMAN ORIGIN IN ESTONIA.

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IT WAS ASSERTED THIS WAS DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ADOLF HITLER'S PLAN, ANNOUNCED TO THE REICHSTAG ON OCT. 6, FOR BRINGING GERMAN MINORITIES IN EUROPE BACK INTO THE REICH WITH THE VIEW THEREBY OF REMOVING ONE SOURCE OF FRICTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND HER NEIGHBORS.

GERMANS HAVE SAID THERE WERE SOME 15,000 GERMANS IN ESTONIA.

THE AGREEMENT, DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND SAID, PROVIDED THAT ALL ESTONIAN NATIONALS WHO REGISTERED WITH THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AS BELONGING TO THE GERMAN MINORITY WOULD BE PERMITTED TO CANCEL THEIR ESTONIAN CITIZENSHIP AND LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

WIVES, HUSBANDS, CHILDREN AND PARENTS OF SUCH REGISTERED GERMAN-ESTONIANS WOULD HAVE THE SAME PRIVILEGE.

THE REPATRIATES MAY TAKE WITH THEM 50 ESTONIAN KROONS (ABOUT $12.50) A PERSON, AS WELL AS ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, OBJECTS OF ARTISTIC OR HISTORIC VALUE, AUTOMOBILES, JEWELRY, ARTICLES OF DAILY USE, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND TOOLS OF ALL KINDS AND MACHINERY.

MONEY IN EXCESS OF 50 KROONS WILL BE DEPOSITED TO THE REPATRIATED PERSON'S CREDIT AND TRANSFERRED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE INTO GERMAN MARKS.

THE AGREEMENT WAS REGARDED AS IMPORTANT BY GERMANY SINCE IT PROBABLY WOULD SERVE AS A MODEL FOR BRINGING HOME GERMANS IN LATVIA, LITHUANIA, SOVIET RUSSIA, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA.

N126PES

OCT 17 1939

BELGRADE, OCT. 16-(AP)-TRADE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND YUGOSLAVIA WERE CONCLUDED TODAY WITH AN AGREEMENT TO CONTINUE THE PRESENT TRADE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES BOTH AS TO VOLUME OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AND THE CLEARINGS SYSTEM OF PAYMENT.

GERMANY ACHIEVED A VICTORY IN THAT YUGOSLAVIA WITHDREW HER DEMANDS FOR PAYMENT PARTLY IN CASH.

GERMANY WILL NOT RECEIVE AN EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES FOR WAR NEEDS UNDER THE AGREEMENT, BUT MERELY NORMAL SHIPMENTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

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GERMANY ALSO IS REQUIRED TO SETTLE A BIG DEFICIT IN HER ACCOUNT WITH YUGOSLAVIA UNDER THE CLEARINGS SYSTEM. PRESUMABLY THIS WILL BE MET BY SHIPPING GOODS TO YUGOSLAVIA.

WE935PES

30.24-4097

30.24-4097

THE HAGUE, OCT. 16-AP-NETHERLANDS' ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG THE NORTH COAST WERE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TODAY TO HAVE FIRED AT AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANE LAST NIGHT. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PLANE WAS APPARENTLY A FOREIGN CRAFT WHICH HAD LOST ITS WAY IN THE FOG.2 OSH-1126A

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BERLIN, OCT.16-AP-ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS FACING GERMANS ASSIGNED TO THE TASK OF REBUILDING WARSAW IS THE REPLACEMENT OF WINDOW PANES SMASHED THROUGH BOMBARDMENT OF THE CAPITAL.

ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORITATIVE SERVICE DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 PANES OF GLASS ARE NEEDED TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE. SHANKES 2250..RD..HTM..734P

MOSCOW, OCT. 16-AP-RUSSIAN ARMY OPERATIONS AGAINST REMNANTS OF THE POLISH ARMY CARRYING ON GUERRILLA WARFARE WERE REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY.

SOME TATTERED POLISH UNITS WERE REPORTED STILL FIGHTING FROM THEIR HIDEAWAYS IN MARSHES AND WOODS, FEQUENTLY ATTIRED IN THE UNIFORMS OF SOVIET ARMY SOLDIERS WHOM THEY HAD SUCCEEDED IN KILLING FROM AMBUSH.

(IN LONDON THE POLISH EMBASSY SAID IT HAD RELIABLE INFORMATION THAT REGULAR POLISH ARMY UNITS STILL WERE RESISTING GERMANS "IN THE REGION OF SUWALKI AND IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS WHILE OTHER POLISH TROOPS STILL ARE FIGHTING BRAVELY AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN THE PRIPET MARSHES AND IN THE WOODLANDS OF BIALOWIEZE.")

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS TOLD OF AN INCREASING MOVEMENT OF JEWISH REFUGEES FROM THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED PART OF POLAND INTO THAT KKKK HELD BY SOVIET RUSSIA. IT WAS REPORTED THAT ANYWHERE FROM 500,000 TO 1,000,000 JEWS HAD CROSSED TO THE RUSSIAN SIDE FROM THE GERMAN SIDE. AEW-727P

OCT 17 1939

NIGHT LEAD

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, OCT.16-AP-LARGE FORCES OF TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT INCLUDING TANKS WERE MOVED TO THE WESTERN FRONT TONIGHT ON BOTH THE GERMAN AND THE ALLIED SIDES IN WHAT APPEARED TO MILITARY EXPERTS HERE AS PREPARATIONS FOR AN OFFENSIVE AND COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

WIDESPREAD GERMAN PATROL ACTION ON THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE LAND FRONTIER FROM THE MOSELLE RIVER TO THE RHINE KEPT THE FRENCH ADVANCE POSTS ON THE ALERT, BUT NOT EVEN IN THE LAUTER CREEK SECTION, WHERE THE PRESSURE WAS REPORTED GREATEST, COULD THE ACTIVITY BE CALLED AN OFFENSIVE.

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GERMAN ARTILLERY IN THE LAUTER CREEK AND RHINE AREAS OPPOSITE THE FRONTIER ANGLE WHICH HAS BEEN COMPARATIVELY QUIET FOR WEEKS OPENED HEAVY FIRE TODAY.

THE NAZI GUNS, DIRECTED AT THE FRENCH FORTS BETWEEN LAUTERBOURG AND WISSEMBOURG, SHELLED THE SECTOR FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

FRENCH FORCES IN THAT AREA WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN HEAVILY REINFORCED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS TO MATCH INCREASING GERMAN STRENGTH REPORTED FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

THE FRENCH WERE SAID TO HAVE PLANNED AN ATTACK WHEN THE GERMAN SHELLING STOPPED, BUT IT FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

REPORTS REACHING BASEL LED MILITARY OBSERVERS TO BELIEVE THE GERMANS WERE PREPARING TO ATTEMPT TO BITE OFF THE FRENCH RHINE-LAUTER TRIANGLE WITH THE OLD WALLED TOWN OF LAUTERBOURG ON THE RHINE AS ITS APEX.

THE GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS WERE REPORTED STRONGEST AT MUNDAT AND IN THE BUEN FORESTS NNX NORTH OF WISSEMBOURG, AT LAUTERBOURG AND AROUND BADEN AND THE TOWN OF RASTATT ACROSS THE RHINE FROM THE FRENCH TOWN OF SELTZ.

FURTHERMORE, KARLSURHE, WHICH WOULD BE THE BASE FOR SUCH A DRIVE, WAS REPORTED HERE TO BE TEEMING WITH SO MANY TROOPS AND SUCH LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES THAT THOUSANDS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION HAD BEEN ORDERED TO DEPART.

THE ALLIED FORCES WERE REPORTED HERE TO BE READY FOR A DRIVE OF THEIR OWN ALONG THE MOSELLE AND SAAR FRONTS.

IT WAS SHEER GUESSWORK WHICH SIDE WOULD START FIRST, BUT MILITARY MEN HERE SAID THEY BELIEVED THE GERMANS WOULD JUMP OFF FIRST, FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY AN ALLIED COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

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LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTING PLANES WHICH HAD BEEN BASED ALONG THE NORTH SEA WERE REPORTED TRANSFERRED TO RHINELAND BASES.

A FRENCH OBSERVATION PLANE RECONNOITERING NEAR FRANKFORT THIS MORNING WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CAUGHT IN THE MIDST OF SEVERAL SQUADRONS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS EN ROUTE TO THE WESTERN FRONT FROM THE SEACOAST.

THE FRENCHMAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE LANDED AND BEEN CAPTURED AFTER A FEW WARNING SHOTS FROM THE FAST FIGHTERS SHOWED IT WAS USELESS TO TRY TO ESCAPE IN THE SLOWER OBSERVATION PLANE. OSH-232P

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 16--GRESSHOLM (NOR) FREIGHTER, 621 GROSS TONS, STRUCK MINE NEAR THE NETHERLANDS, 8 SURVIVORS RESCUED BY FINNISH STEAMER EMMI, THREE OF CREW REPORTED MISSING.

NIIAES

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE 16/10/39

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THE EUROPEAN UPHEAVAL HAS PRODUCED TWO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OVER THE WEEK-END.

THE FIRST IS THE RATHER SENSATIONAL SPURT OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN, WHICH MAY SIGNAL A FRESH U-BOAT OFFENSIVE TO TRY AT ONE AND THE SAME TIME TO BREAK THE BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE AND TO CUT

OFF ENGLAND'S OWN FOOD SUPPLIES BY DESTRUCTION OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THE OTHER IS THE SLOWING DOWN, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, OF THE RUSSIAN DRIVE FOR DOMINATION OF EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS. THIS HAS BEEN DUE TO THE RESOLUTE RESISTANCE OF FINLAND ON THE NORTH AND TURKEY ON THE SOUTH TO WHAT ARE REPORTED AS SWEEPING SOVIET DEMANDS.

BOTH FINLAND AND TURKEY REPRESENT POWERFUL STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE SOVIET SCHEME FOR OVERLORDSHIP OF THE VAST TERRITORY REACHING FROM THE BALTIC TO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

DOMINATION OF FINLAND WOULD GIVE RUSSIA CONTROL OF THE OCT 17 1939 BALTIC AREA AND PROVIDE A POWERFUL POSITION FOR EITHER DEFENSIVE OR OFFENSIVE MEASURES IN RELATION TO WESTERN EUROPE.

CONTROL OF TURKEY, AND CONSEQUENTLY OF THE ALL-IMPORTANT DARDANELLES WHICH ARE THE GATEWAY TO THE BLACK SEA, WOULD MAKE RUSSIA PRETTY WELL MASTER OF THE EASTERN END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN-- A VIGOROUS CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND GERMANY.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN MOSCOW BELIEVED TURKEY MIGHT SIGN A CAUTIOUS AGREEMENT, ACCEDING TO RUSSIA'S DEMANDS THAT BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS BE PREVENTED FROM PASSING THROUGH THE DARDANELLES. THIS IS AIMED AT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES, AND WOULD CUT THEM OFF FROM RUMANIA.

BEYOND THAT, HOWEVER, AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS IN ISTANBUL SAID TURKEY HAD REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE PARTITION OF POLAND, THE CREATION OF A RUSSO-GERMAN NEUTRAL BLOC IN THE BALKANS, AND EXPANSION OF RUSSIA AND BULGARIA BY TAKING TERRITORY FROM RUMANIA.

TURKEY ALSO IS SAID TO HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT SHE WOULD JOIN THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES IF ITALY SHOULD SIDE WITH GERMANY.

THE POINT OF THIS IS THAT TURKEY'S WHOLE INCLINATION IS TO PLAY WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE. SHE IS AFRAID OF THE SPREAD OF SOVIET INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS, AFRAID OF GERMANY AND PERHAPS MORE AFRAID OF WHAT SHE REGARDS AS ITALIAN AMBITION FOR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION IN ASIA MINOR.

MEANTIME RUSSIA WAS REPORTED TO BE MASSING TROOPS ON THE BORDERS OF TURKEY AND PERSIA (A REPORT WHICH THE SOVIET HAS DENIED), AND THE SITUATION WAS DELICATE.

WHAT DEMANDS RUSSIA HAS MADE ON LITTLE FINLAND REMAIN A SECRET, BUT FINLAND IS SAID TO FEAR DEMANDS WHICH WILL TRESPASS ON HER SOVEREIGNTY. THE FINNS ARE RESISTING ANY CLAIMS WHICH WOULD TEND TO MAKE HER A VIRTUAL SOVIET PROTECTORATE AS IN THE CASES OF LATVIA, ESTONIA AND LITHUANIA.

THE SINKING OF THE GREAT BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER ROYAL OAK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, WITH THE DROWNING OF CLOSE TO 800 MEN, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THREE MERCHANT SHIPS, WAS FOLLOWED THIS MORNING BY ANOTHER SENSATIONAL REPORT. OCT 17 1939

THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT THE SAME SUBMARINE WHICH SUNK THE ROYAL OAK HAD REGISTERED A TORPEDO HIT ON BRITISH BATTLESHIP REPULSE, PUTTING HER OUT OF ACTION. THE REPULSE IS A BIGGER SHIP THAN THE GREAT ROYAL OAK.

WHILE THE SINKING OF THE ANCIENT ROYAL OAK IN ITSELF DOESN'T SERIOUSLY THREATEN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS HAVE TORPEDOES POWERFUL ENOUGH TO SINK A BATTLESHIP MUST CAUSE CONCERN TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY. THAT WOULD APPEAR TO REPRESENT

30.24-4077. 30.24-4099

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN NAVAL WARFARE.

THE SINKING OF FURTHER MERCHANT SHIPPING, COUPLED WITH THE EXPECTATION OF GERMAN AIRRAIDS ON SHIPS IN ENGLISH PORTS, IS A MATTER OF EQUAL CONCERN.

BRITAIN HERSELF IS DEPENDENT ON IMPORTS FOR 75 PERCENT OF HER FOODSTUFFS. SHOULD THESE SUPPLIES BE CUT OFF, AS THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO DO, SHE WOULD BE IN A DESPERATE WAY.

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NAME933AES

SCAPA FLOW BOMBED; BATTLESHIP DAMAGED

Iron Duke Was Anchored in Orkney Harbor, Where Royal Oak Was Sunk Saturday —Four German Planes Shot Down.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (A.P.).—The British Admiralty disclosed tonight that the Germans had made two air attacks in a day on the Orkney Islands, location of the Scapa Flow naval base.

The first raid was made at 10:30 A. M. (4:30 A. M., New York time). The second took place between 12:30 P. M. and 2:30 P. M.

The British reported that, in the first raid, one German plane had been shot down and another probably damaged. In the second attack the Nazi raiders lost one plane, hit by a shore anti-aircraft battery.

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Two More Planes Shot Down.

Tonight it was officially announced that two German planes observed off the northeast coast of Britain today had been shot down by the Royal Air Force.

The announcement, issued by the Air Ministry read:

"Subsequent to reports of enemy activity on the east coast today two enemy aircraft were later observed on the northeast coast and were attacked by Royal Air Force fighters.

"Both were shot down by our fighters and fell into the sea. The crew of one were rescued. Our aircraft returned safely."

In the first attack the German bombers damaged the British naval training ship Iron Duke, it was announced by the Government, which also disclosed that the battleship Royal Oak had been sunk in the same harbor by a German submarine on Saturday.

In the second raid no damage was done, according to the British Admiralty. Two formations of raiders—six planes in one and four in the other—participated in the second attack.

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British Steamship Escapes Bombs.

The Royal Mail steamship Stola, which plies between Scapa Flow and Thurso, a port in north Scotland, reported that she was attacked by German planes this morning. Bombs fell around the vessel, but she was not hit.

The Admiralty communique regarding the second raid said:

"A second air attack was carried out over the Orkneys from approximately 12:30 P. M. to 2:30 P. M. today by two formations of six and four aircraft respectively.

"No damage was done and no casualties were sustained. One German aircraft was reported to have been destroyed."

Lord Chatfield, Minister for Defense Co-ordination, told the House of Lords that about four enemy planes participated in the first raid on the Orkney Island naval base, where German crews scuttled the German fleet after the world war.

Two bombs fell near the Iron Duke, a 21,250-ton battleship built in 1912, which had served as Admiral Jellicoe's flagship in the world war and was turned into a training ship under the 1930 London naval treaty. The Iron Duke was damaged today, but there were no casualties aboard her.

This raid on Scapa Flow, the Government spokesmen said, occurred at 10:30 A. M. One German plane was shot down in flames and another probably was damaged, Lord Chatfield said.

[In Berlin officials said that a second attack on British warships in Scapa Flow had been made today at 10:30 A. M., this time by planes. "After a week or ten days of this uninterrupted attacking, Britain will see what is left of her fleet," one highly placed person said tonight.]

Plane Driven Out to Sea.

Meanwhile a German plane was chased out to sea off the Yorkshire coast, while air raid warnings were sounded over a broad eastern coastal area, the Air Ministry announced.

"Immediate action was taken by our fighter and anti-aircraft defenses" after enemy air reconnaissance activity was spotted along the coast, the announcement said. "No bombs have been dropped on any of these districts."

The air raid alarms were sounded along a 350-mile stretch of English and Scottish coasts, the nearest point to London being twenty miles. All clear signals were sounded within an hour.

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Prime Minister Chamberlain made a statement in the House of Commons identical with Lord Chatfield's, and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, also told of developing warfare at sea.

Lord Chatfield said it was still a matter of conjecture how the submarine penetrated the defenses of Scapa Flow Harbor Saturday to attack the Royal Oak. He said the entry must be considered a remarkable exploit of professional skill and daring.

A board of inquiry is now sitting at Scapa Flow.

Lord Chatfield said it appeared that the submarine fired two starboard torpedoes at the Royal Oak, of which only one hit, striking the bow. The muffled explosion was first attributed to internal causes and the ship's store of inflammables was flooded on the basis of the first conjecture.

He added that about twenty minutes later the submarine fired three or four torpedoes and these, striking in quick succession, caused the warship to capsize and sink.

Anchorage Is Searched.

The Royal Oak, he said, was lying at the extreme end of the harbor and, therefore, many officers and men drowned before a rescue could be organized.

"As it is, it does not affect the margin of security in heavy vessels, which remains ample," he added. "An intensive search of the anchorage has yielded no results yet. All necessary measures are being taken to increase the protection which in the last war proved effectual."

The German air raid today was the second in two days on British naval centers. In yesterday's raid at the Firth of Forth near Edinburgh, Scotland, sixteen lives were lost, forty-six men were injured and four to seven German warplanes were reported unofficially to have been brought down.

Many Submarines Destroyed.

Both Mr. Churchill and Lord Chatfield followed their accounts of German victories against British seapower with assertions that Great Britain had gained striking successes against the German submarine fleet. They estimated that from one-fourth to one-third of that fleet had been destroyed since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Churchill added that "nothing like this rate of destruction was obtained at any moment in the last war."

In the first six weeks of the war, he said, "we may estimate that thirteen U-boats have been sunk, five seriously damaged and possibly sunk and several others damaged." He added that these figures are probably an understatement.

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He also announced that four submarines, including two of the large ocean-going type, were destroyed last Friday, the day before the Royal Oak was sunk.

Before today only the bare fact that the Royal Oak had been sunk, "believed by U-boat action," had been disclosed, with the casualty lists showing only 416 saved out of approximately 1,200 men aboard.

Dealing with the campaign against submarines, Mr. Churchill said that in addition to those mentioned, "two-thirds of the German U-boats which were operating have suffered attack from depth charges."

He said that the French Navy also had been active, but he did not give any figures on its results.

He said about sixty German submarines were ready for action at the outbreak of the war.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The British mercantile marine of 21,000,000 tons has experienced a loss of 156,000 tons by U-boat action, to which may be added 18,000 tons through mines or accidents—total 174,000 tons.

"During the same period we have captured from the enemy 29,000 tons and have been refreshed by the arrival of new ships amounting to 104,000 tons.

"It will be seen, therefore, that while our mercantile marine remains practically unaffected by the U-boat warfare, losses have been inflicted upon the enemy which, if continued, would certainly not be endured."

Scapa Flow, the naval base off the northern tip of Scotland and the scene of the scuttling of the German fleet on June 21, 1919, was a main base of the British fleet during the world war, but it was temporarily abandoned by battleships and battle cruisers in the early part of that war because of the menace of German submarine attack.

The capital ships were taken around the west coast of Scotland because the anti-submarine defenses of the anchorage were considered inadequate. It had been generally assumed in Great Britain in recent months that the Admiralty had strengthened the defenses of Scapa Flow to minimize the danger of a new German attack.

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Air Raid Alarms Sent.

The alarms that were sounded today along the English and Scottish coasts were given by alert air raid precautions men on their toes after the failure to sound an alarm at Edinburgh yesterday.

The alarm began about 11 A. M. and in most instances all clear signals were given within an hour.

At Felixstone, in the important Harwich Harbor area, sixty miles northeast of London, a warning sounded at 1:30 P. M., with the all clear signal about thirty minutes later.

Places where air raid warnings were sounded included the following: Scunthorpe, Ipswich, Grimsby, Chatham, Newcastle, Sunderland, North and South Shields, Ramsgate, Southend, Cleethorpes, Driffield and Chelmsford.

The places nearest to London were Southend, on the north bank of the Thames estuary, and Chatham, key naval base on the south coast of the estuary, about twenty miles from the capital.

Warnings along the Firth of Forth included one at the mining center of Boness and at Dunfermline, north of the naval base of Rosyth, which was the center of the attack yesterday. Warning signals were sounded also at Hall and Bridlington.

The Air Ministry announced unidentified aircraft were reported near Hull and Grimsby shortly before 11 A. M. The communique said that precautionary measures were taken and an air raid warning given. No enemy aircraft were identified there, the Ministry said.

Dunfermline officials were indignant again today because they were, they said, nearly ten minutes late

in being given the warning signal in comparison with other nearby towns.

The Government undertook a rigid inquiry into the failure of air raid lookouts to forewarn the civilian population yesterday—a failure which brought sharp comment from the press.

Some excitement was caused in the Kings Cross area of northern London, when a whistle sounded. Employees of some factories in the neighborhood were told that it was an air raid warning. No one seemed to know whether it was a genuine alarm, but several hundred persons went into shelter.

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Southampton Is Hit.

The Admiralty reported that the bombers had slightly damaged the 9,100-ton cruiser Southampton yesterday at the Firth of Forth and sunk an admiral's barge and a pinnace moored alongside.

The Admiralty said that the Southampton, the first British warship admittedly struck by German air raiders since the start of hostilities, was "ready for sea." The hit, it was said, was a glancing blow on the bow, scored by a dive bomber. Two other war vessels, the cruiser Edinburgh and the destroyer Mohawk, were showered with bomb splinters but were reported undamaged.

The Royal Air Force fighters, which drove the German planes into the fire of fleet and shore anti-aircraft batteries and later pursued them out to sea, suffered no casualties, the Admiralty said.

The Nazi bombers failed to hit the famous $15,000,000 bridge across the Firth of Forth, although bombs dropped near the structure, sending geysers of water spouting high into the air.

The destruction of the bridge might have bottled up the war vessels moored in the Firth, observers said.

Throughout the raid, railroad trains continued to cross the high span between Rosyth and the south bank of the Firth, giving the passengers a thrilling glimpse of the air battle raging overhead.

British Press Comment.

British press comment termed "reassuring" the manner in which the raid had been met.

"That all raids on Great Britain will have results as unimportant," the Daily Telegraph said, "is too much to be hoped, but at least there is reassuring evidence of the fallibility of the bomber and the strength of our defenses."

The Daily Express descried the "first test" as a victory for Great Britain's defenses, and added: "Now we must make ready to drop ten bombs on German military objectives for every one that drops in Britain."

The Times said that "the abortive raid on the Firth of Forth may be the precursor" of a German air offensive.

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Failure To Give Warning.

Criticizing the failure of the air raid watchmen to sound warnings, the Edinburgh Evening News, saying that pieces of shells fell in many parts of the city, declared: "We have an expensive and comprehensive air raid precautionary service. It was not operated by those in authority who have warned our housewives against light showing through chinks in blinds at night and have filled our houses with warning literature, to say nothing of broadcast lectures.

"And yet this daring raid took place and the public were left guessing whether it was a sham fight or the real thing."

The News added: "This war has produced many muddles and blunders, but none so extraordinary as that in the first air raid over Britain not even an air raid warden blew his whistle."

AIR-RAID ALARMS

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17—Air-raid warning signals were sounded today at the Firth of Forth in Scotland, scene of yesterday's German warplane raid, and also at Southend, Hull and other points on England's east coast.

The Firth of Forth warning was given at Boness, Scotland, a coal mining area. It came at 11.12 A. M. and was followed by an "all clear" signal at 11.30.

The Southend warning was given at 1.33 P. M. Southend is about fifty miles east of the center of London.

Earlier Warnings Given

Earlier in the day raid warnings were sounded at Hull, Grimsby and Bridlington on the east coast of Yorkshire.

The alert action of the civil defenses was in sharp contrast with yesterday's sensational and deadly engagement of British air and coastal forces in Scotland with German planes, during which warning devices were silent.

Hull A Key Port

Hull, a city of about 300,000, is the key port of England's fishing fleets and has 186 acres of vital dockyards. Grimsby, fifteen miles southeast of Hull, has about 100,000 population, and Bridlington, twenty-six miles northeast, about 15,000.

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The Air Ministry, meanwhile, announced that a number of British planes made successful daylight reconnaissance flights over western and northwestern Germany yesterday and that one aircraft had not returned.

The casualty toll of yesterday's air raid on the Rosyth naval base was announced officially today as fifteen dead and twelve seriously injured. This superseded a communique last night listing the casualties at thirty-five, including eight slightly injured.

These were casualties among naval personnel, the only civilian wounded being an Edinburgh man struck by a stray bullet.

"Too Costly For Success"

Asserting that at least four of twelve or fourteen Nazi bombers had been shot down during the attack at Rosyth, British military observers said the German percentage of loss had proved too costly to make the raid a success.

The London *Star* estimated that seven bombers were brought down, rather than "at least four," as the Government announced.

At the same time, the Government undertook a rigid inquiry into the failure of air-raid lookouts to forewarn the civilian population, a failure which brought sharp comment from the British press.

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"Public Left Guessing"

The Edinburgh *Evening News*, saying pieces of shells fell in many parts of the city, declared, "We have an expensive and comprehensive air-raid precautionary service. It was not operated by those in authority who have warned our housewives against light showing through chinks in blinds at night and have filled our houses with warning literature, to say nothing of broadcast lectures.

"And yet, this daring raid took place and the public were left guessing whether it was a sham fight or the real thing."

The *News* said, "This war has produced many muddles and blunders, but none so extraordinary as that in the first air raid over Britain. Not even an air-raid warden blew his whistle."

GERMANS REPEAT ATTACK ON BASE AT SCAPA FLOW, DAMAGING TRAINING SHIP

London Reports Four Of Enemy Aircraft Shot Down—Berlin Claims 'Battleship' Was Bombed With Loss Of Only One Flyer

OCT 18 1939

LONDON—German air raiders struck three times yesterday at northeastern Britain, with Scapa Flow, home of the British fleet, as their objective. The Admiralty reports that in the first attack four German planes damaged the training ship Iron Duke with the loss of one plane; in the second, ten planes inflicted no damage, but one was shot down; in the third, two planes were encountered at sea and both shot down by Royal Air Force flyers.

Churchill corroborates the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak, notifying Commons a submarine torpedoed her at Scapa Flow Saturday with a loss of over 800 lives, and expressing his bewilderment over the Germans' feat.

BERLIN—The official German account says a British battleship was bombed and a British warplane shot down with the loss of only one German plane.

One of the four planes was said by the British to have been shot down in this first attack, and another damaged.

The second attack was from 12.30 to 2.30, and was by "two formations of six and four aircraft," the Admiralty said.

No damage was done, and one German plane destroyed, the Admiralty reported.

2 Planes Shot Down

Of the third attack an official announcement said: "Subsequent to reports of enemy activity on the east coast today two enemy aircraft were later observed on the northeast coast and were attacked by Royal Air Force fighters. Both were shot down by our fighters and fell into the sea."

The Admiralty said there were no casualties in either raid.

German aviation also was active against merchant shipping.

The Admiralty said that during the morning the steamer St. Ola was attacked here near the Scapa Flow area of the Orkney Islands and bombs dropped about her but that none took effect.

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Trawler Escapes

German airplanes also were reported to have dropped bombs near a Belgian trawler between the mainland of Scotland and the Orkneys. The trawler was not hit, reports from the area said.

Air-raid alarms sounded over a broad coastal area shortly after the Scapa Flow attack. A communique said one German plane was chased out to sea off the Yorkshire coast, but added that no bombs were dropped in any of the districts over which the German scouting flights were made.

Warnings were sounded as far north as the Firth of Forth area around Edinburgh and as close to London as the Chatham naval base, only twenty miles down the Thames. Cities and towns where alarms were given included Grimsby, Southend, Felixstowe, Bridlington, Ipswich, Cleethorpes, Driffield and Chelmsford.

Warnings Given Quickly

The air-raid warnings today apparently were given quickly by a protection corps, on its toes in the wake of criticism over failure to sound a warning at Edinburgh during the Firth of Forth raid. Prime Minister Chamberlain explained the Edinburgh situation by saying that the fighting there was localized and a warning would have caused "inconvenience over a wide area."

At Grimsby a middle-aged man collapsed and died during the warning today. A wedding party was caught inside a church and stayed until the all-clear signal. The bridegroom is a member of the Royal Air Force.

Hull police had arranged for an air-raid rehearsal which turned into the real thing.

On the sea lanes the sinking of the 5,186-ton French steamer Vermont by a submarine was disclosed when forty-three members of the crew picked up by a British warship were landed at a south England port. Two seamen were lost and four of the survivors were injured.

"We were told by the German captain that he was sorry he could not accommodate us in the submarine," one survivor related in telling of the attack on the ship. "He wished us luck."

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London

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17—German warplanes struck thrice today at the Scapa Flow lair of Britain's fleet, hitting and damaging the training ship Iron Duke, and ranged over the east coast of England and Scotland in widespread scouting raids.

Four German planes were reported shot down, bringing their losses to eight in two days.

The attacks followed yesterday's raid on the Edinburgh and Firth of Forth area, in which three British naval vessels were slightly damaged, sixteen sailors and officers killed and forty-five injured.

They came as the Government disclosed that the heavily defended Scapa Flow harbor was the scene of the U-boat sinking Saturday of the battleship Royal Oak, with 786 men lost.

Training Ship Struck

In the first attack today, at 10.30 A. M., four German planes damaged the training ship Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship in the World War. Scapa Flow was the scene of one of the most dramatic incidents in naval history when the German high seas fleet was scuttled there June 21, 1919, by German sailors who opened the seacocks rather than let the British have the surrendered ships intact.

BOMBING HEARD AT REICH PORT

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British Raider Seen Flying Toward Emden—Firing Follows

WINSCHOTEN, The Netherlands, Oct. 17 (AP).—Villagers along Dollart Bay today heard heavy firing from the direction of Emden, and reported they saw a British bomber flying toward that German port.

The firing was heard very distinctly at Karel, Coenraad-Polder and Drieborg. It is only about three miles across the neck of Dollart Bay from

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The Netherlands coast to Germany.

Observers expressed belief that Emden had been raided from the air.

Artillery fire was first heard about 7 A. M. and again at 11 A. M., when it became so heavy that it rattled windows in Netherlands villages.

Observers saw columns of white smoke rising from the vicinity of Emden but it was not known whether any damage had been done.

The government announced that Netherlands planes were fired on by German anti-aircraft guns near Emden shortly after the attempted British raid.

The government communique said:

"This morning there was shooting from the direction of Emden by anti-aircraft guns on Netherlands planes which flew along the border. The planes were not hit. The Netherlands Government is making a protest at Berlin."

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House Painter Is Hit In Edinburgh Raid

LONDON, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The wounding of an Edinburgh civilian by a stray bullet during the German air raid yesterday was related today by a companion in an account approved for publication.

The wounded man, Joseph MacLusky, was engaged in painting a house with Francis Flynn when the bombers suddenly appeared.

"I was at the top of some stairs and MacLusky was at the bottom step when we heard the sound of aircraft and a big German plane went past the house lower than the church steeple opposite," Flynn said.

"Just then my pal said, 'something has hit me,' and the next minute he crumpled up.

"I went down the stairs and saw blood coming from his waistcoat. He had been wounded in the stomach. So far as I could see, a bullet must have passed me to hit him."

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British Report Loss of Plane

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Air Ministry announced today that a number of British planes made successful daylight reconnaissance flights over western and northwestern Germany yesterday and that one aircraft had not returned.

jured, that eleven ratings were seriously injured and thirty-one slightly injured.

The damage to H. M. S. Southampton and H. M. S. Edinburgh was slight and both vessels are ready for sea. The damage to H. M. S. Mohawk is superficial. The enemy were at once engaged by our fighter squadrons and by anti-aircraft fire. Four enemy bombers were brought down, of which one was shot down by gunfire. In addition, a number of other enemy aircraft were heavily engaged and some of these may not have been able to reach home.

As the attack was local and appeared to be developing only on a small scale, and as our defenses were fully ready, it was not considered appropriate in this particular instance to issue an air-raid warning which would have caused dislocation and inconvenience over a wide area.

The responsibility for issuing air-raid warnings must be left to the competent authorities, but the circumstances in which warnings should be issued will be carefully reviewed in the light of the experience gained.

At 10:30 A. M. today an air raid took place on Scapa Flow. The attack was made by about four machines. Two bombs fell very near H. M. S. Iron Duke and the

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No, The Nazis Weren't Playing

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London, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry related today that among the most surprised men in the Nazi air raid on the Firth of Forth yesterday were two British officers who happened to be flying an unarmed, two-seater, civil type plane.

The British officers were said to have seen a large plane diving near them and thought that the pilot was being playful. So they dived too. Suddenly the Britons recognized the identity of the bigger plane.

The ministry said a burst of fire from the raiders sent the British airmen back home.

The Day's Communiques

Allied

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 17—The text of identical statements made today by Lord Chatfield, Minister for Coordination of Defense, and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain follows:

The House will wish to have an account of the series of air raids which took place in the Firth of Forth area yesterday afternoon in the light of the information now available.

The air raid was carried out by twelve or possibly more aircraft in waves of two or three at a time. Two civilians were slightly injured by shell fragments. Damage to civilian property was negligible. Naval casualties were caused on H. M. S. Southampton, Edinburgh and Mohawk.

I regret to say that altogether three officers and thirteen ratings were killed or died of wounds, that two officers were slightly in-

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ship sustained certain damages. No casualties occurred.

H. M. S. Iron Duke is an old battleship, which, it will be recollected, was demilitarized under the London Naval Treaty of 1930 and had all her armor removed. She has since been used for depot and training purposes.

One aircraft was shot down in flames by the fire of either ship or shore guns and another probably damaged.

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LONDON, Oct. 17 (British Official Wireless)—An Admiralty communiqué says:

The second air attack was carried out over the Orkneys from approximately 12:30 P. M. to 2:30 P. M. today by two formations of six and four aircraft respectively. No damage was done and no casualties were sustained. One German aircraft was reported to have been destroyed.

The Air Ministry announced tonight:

The observer corps reported enemy air reconnoissance activity along the East coast during the morning and afternoon. Air-raid warnings were issued to some districts on the Lincolnshire, East Anglian and Kent coasts. Immediate action was taken by fighter and anti-aircraft defenses. No bombs have been dropped on any of these districts. One enemy aircraft was intercepted on the Yorkshire coast and pursued to sea.

A later Air Ministry announcement said:

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Subsequent to the report of enemy activity on the East coast this afternoon, two enemy aircraft were later observed on the Northeast coast and were attacked by R. A. F. fighters. Both were shot down by fighters and fell in the sea. The crew of one was rescued. The R. A. F. fighters returned safely.

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German

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 17—The German Supreme Command issued the following Communiqué today:

In the course of the day yesterday, French troops evacuated the greatest part of German territory they hitherto had occupied in front of our fortifications, and retreated to and across the border.

British naval forces yesterday were again successfully attacked. Two British warships lying in the Firth of Forth sustained bomb hits of the heaviest caliber.

This success was obtained despite the heaviest defense of the enemy by anti-aircraft fire and pursuit planes.

During the patrolling of German air regions yesterday five enemy planes, among which were two British, were shot down.

According to the report of a German submarine commander, the torpedoing of the British battleship Royal Oak and the battle cruiser Repulse occurred in Scapa Flow Bay.

Mercantile marine warfare in the North Sea and the Baltic yielded effective results last week. According to English sources, between Oct. 13 and 15 alone seven steamers totaling 54,396 tons were sunk in the Atlantic. Among them was the largest French tanker, Emile Miguet.

D. N. B., official German news agency, issued the following communiqué tonight:

On Oct. 17, German air force units advanced to Scapa Flow. Vessels of the British Battle Fleet lying in the harbor were attacked with success. Among others, a battleship was struck by bombs of heavy and medium caliber.

In the air battle which followed one enemy pursuit plane was shot down by our bombers. Despite the heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire, all German planes, with the exception of one machine, managed to return undamaged to their home harbors.

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British Report On Sinking of The Royal Oak

Churchill and Chatfield Reveal How Battleship Was Lost at Scapa Flow

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LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The text of the report by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Chatfield on the sinking of the Royal Oak follows:

The battleship Royal Oak was sunk at anchor by a U-boat in Scapa Flow approximately at 1:30 a. m. [7:30 Eastern standard time] on the 14th instant. It still is a matter of conjecture how the U-boat penetrated the defenses of the harbor.

When we consider that during the whole course of the last war this anchorage was found to be immune from such attacks, on account of the obstacles imposed by the currents and the net barrages, this entry of a U-boat must be considered as a remarkable exploit of professional skill and daring.

A board of inquiry is now sitting at Scapa Flow to report upon all that occurred, and anything that I say must be subject to revision in the light of their conclusions. It appears probable that the U-boat fired a salvo of torpedoes at the Royal Oak, of which only one hit the bow. This muffled explosion was, at the time, attributed to internal causes, and what is called the inflammable store, where the kerosene and other such materials are kept, was flooded.

Twenty minutes later the U-boat fired three or four torpedoes, and these, striking in quick succession, caused the ship to capsize and sink. She was lying at the extreme end of the harbor and therefore many officers and men were drowned before a rescue could be organized from other vessels. The lists of survivors have already been made public, and I deeply regret to inform the House that upward of eight hundred officers and men have lost their lives.

The Admiralty immediately announced the loss of this fine ship.

Serious as this loss is, it does not affect the margin of security in heavy vessels, which remains ample.

Meanwhile, an intensive search of the anchorage has not yet yielded any results. It is clear, however, that after a certain time, the harbor can be pronounced clear, as any U-boat would have to rise to the surface for air or perish. All necessary measures are being taken to increase the precautions which, in the late war, proved effectual. For the rest, I must await the report of the board which is now examining the events in full technical detail.

Toward the end of last week the U-boat warfare, which had for a fortnight been mainly directed upon neutrals, became again intensified. Four ships, including two French ships, were sunk upon the western approaches during Saturday and Sunday, and three others were attacked but made their escape. The British ships sunk aggregated 13,000 tons. On the other hand, it should not be supposed that all the losses are upon one side. The Admiralty has hitherto refrained from giving the figures of the slaughter of U-boats which has been proceeding and is still proceeding with increasing severity. On Friday last, for instance, four U-boats were certainly destroyed, including two of the largest and latest ocean-going U-boats in the German Navy.

Nothing like this rate of destruction was attained at any moment in the last war. During the last week for which I can give figures, that is to say, to the end of the sixth week of the war, seven U-boats were sunk. If we look back over the whole period of six weeks since the war began, we may estimate that thirteen U-boats have been sunk, that five have been seriously damaged and possibly sunk, and several others damaged.

These figures are probably an understatement. Besides this, two-thirds of the U-boats which have been out raiding have suffered attack from depth charges. The French Navy, which is powerful and in the highest state of efficiency, has also been active and has certainly taken its toll, but it is not for me to give figures upon this subject. We believe, therefore, that out of about sixty U-boats ready for action at the beginning of the war, about one-third have already been sunk or seriously damaged, and of the largest and latest ocean-going U-boats, the proportion is at least one-fifth.

We actually hold survivors from the crews of three vessels of this highest class. We must thus take stock of the general position reached in the first six weeks of the U-boat war against British commerce. Something from a third to a quarter of the total U-boat fleet of Germany has been destroyed and the gaps made in the skilled officers and crews cannot be speedily replaced.

On the other hand, the British mercantile marine of 21,000,000 tons has experienced a loss of 136,000 tons by U-boat action, to which may be added 18,000 tons through mines or accidents—total 174,000 tons. During the same period we have captured from the enemy 29,000 tons and have been refreshed by the arrival of new ships amounting to 104,000 tons.

It will be seen, therefore, that while our mercantile marine remains practically unaffected by the U-boat warfare, losses have been inflicted upon the enemy which, if continued, could certainly not be endured.

I cannot close my examination of the first phase of this severe sea struggle without inviting the House to realize the intensity of the effort and devotion which has been required from all the ever-increasing hunting craft, and from those engaged upon convoy, not only in narrow waters but amid the storms of the ocean, and the constancy of the merchant officers and seamen who face all the hazards with buoyant and confident determination.

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Hitler Blamed by Henderson

British Envoy Says Goering Favored Peaceful Solution, but Fuehrer Decided on War.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Nevile Henderson's final report as Ambassador to Berlin, made public tonight in an official white paper, said that he believed Marshal Goering "would have preferred a peaceful solution," but that "it was Hitler's decision which alone counted."

Sir Nevile added that he believed Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister and former Ambassador to London, was regarded by Hitler as "a second Bismarck, a conviction which Ribbentrop probably shared to the full."

Supplementing the extensive blue book issued on September 21, tonight's white paper gave Sir Nevile's impressions of the influences which he said led Hitler to war.

On this point Sir Nevile wrote:

"Of the two alternatives the most attractive from the point of view of his growing personal ambitions and those of the clique nearest to him was war.

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Sought to Teach Poles Lesson.

"It is scarcely credible that he would have acted as he did if bloody war, rather than a bloodless victory, had not seemed a fairer prospect for him. He had always meant to teach the Poles a lesson for what he regarded as their base ingratitude in refusing the general demands which he had made to them in March."

"One of Hitler's greatest drawbacks," said Sir Nevile, "is that except for two official visits to Italy he has never traveled abroad. For his knowledge of British mentality he consequently relied on Ribbentrop. . . . If report be true Ribbentrop gave him consistently false counsels in regard to England."

"Even the most absolute dictator is susceptible to the influence of his surroundings," Sir Nevile continued. "Nevertheless Hitler's decisions, his calculations and his opportunisms were his own.

Makes Decisions Alone.

"As Goering once said to me, 'When a decision has to be taken none of us count more than the stones on which we are standing; it is the Fuehrer alone who decides.'

"If anything did count, it was the opinion of his military advisers. . . . The army grudged him even a week between the 25th of August and the 1st of September which his last attempt to secure British neutrality or at least good will had cost it.

Yet even so the advice of his soldiers was probably merely cover for the prosecution of Hitler's own plans. His impatience and precipitate action on that last day of August can scarcely have been other than premeditated.

"The Russian pact appeared to give him the advantage which he was seeking and thereafter there was no time to lose if mud were not to be added to Poland's allies."

White Paper on India.

Meanwhile a British white paper on "India and the war" stated today that a definition of Great Britain's war aims can come only at a later stage of the conflict and that the Government has not defined "with any ultimate precision" its war goal.

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The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, who wrote the paper, added that much would depend on the circumstances in which the war comes to an end, saying that "the experience of all history shows in these circumstances the unwisdom and impracticality of a precise definition of war aims at so early a stage."

He said he had held a conference with fifty-two Indian leaders, including Mohandas K. Gandhi and the president and members of the congress working committee, and that "I am authorized now by his Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war they will be very willing to enter into consultation" looking toward formation of a Federal Government of India.

The Viceroy added that it was his hope "that in the grave juncture we face, India will go forward as a united country in support of a common cause."

French Communique

Paris, Oct. 17 (AP)—The French general staff issued the following communique today:

Late yesterday afternoon the Germans launched a second attack, supported also by strong artillery, in the region east of the Saar on a front of about thirty kilometers.

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Our light elements of observation fell back while fighting conforming to their mission. Our fire stopped the enemy at the line foreseen.

In anticipation of this resumption of the offensive by the Germans, the French command decided more than fifteen days ago to bring back to new positions the French divisions which had taken the offensive in German territory to relieve the Polish armies indirectly.

All necessary movements were terminated October 3. Since then we have left in contact only light elements of observation and some fractions of support.

FORMER ENVOY REPORTS ON HIS STAY IN BERLIN

OCT 18 1939

Feels Ex-Corporal Wanted To Show His Prowess As Generalissimo

Finds Führer Mixture Of "Calculation And Arrogant Impulse"

OCT 18 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 17—Britain made public tonight the "final report" of Sir Nevile Henderson on his Ambassadorship to Berlin in which he recounted in picturesque phrases the last days of peace, the "tragedy" of Adolf Hitler and sidelights on "yes men" around the Nazi leader.

The 12,000 word white paper stressed repeatedly that Hitler alone made the decision to go to war, Sir Nevile writing that "though he spoke of his artistic tastes and his longing to satisfy them, I derived the impression that the corporal of the last war was even more anxious to prove what he could do as a conquering generalissimo in the field."

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Terms Hitler Strange Mixture

Of Hitler's personality, he asserted, "geniuses are strange creatures and Herr Hitler, among other paradoxes, is a mixture of long-headed calculation and violent and arrogant impulse provoked by resentment."

Referring to the "bombshell" of the German non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, Sir Nevile said:

"It is to be devoutly hoped that it may prove as pyrrhic as are most diplomatic victories."

"I have some reason to believe—though I can not confirm it—that the order for the Germany Army to advance into Poland was actually issued for the night of August 25-26," the former Ambassador asserted, and added that his flying trip to Hitler's chalet at Berchtesgaden "may after all have postponed the disaster for a week."

Letter May Have Caused Delay

Sir Nevile continued that it might well have been Prime Minister Chamberlain's letter which gave Hitler "one last hesitation" and caused him to countermand the orders to his army to march.

"But it was not the horrors of war which determined him," he asserted. "His hesitation was due rather to one final effort to detach Britain from Poland."

Recounting with colorful descriptive touches some of the exchanges detailed in the blue book published September 21, Sir Nevile said Hitler was "friendly and reasonable" on August 28 but was "far less reasonable" on the following day.

"I was therefore somewhat disappointed," Sir Nevile wrote.

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Occasions Solemn

"I would mention incidentally," he added, that on both occasions "nothing was left undone to enhance the solemnity of the occasion.

"A considerable but quite expressionless crowd was waiting outside the chancellery and a guard of honor awaited me in the courtyard of the main entrance.

"In view of what has been reported to the contrary, I desire to bear witness here to the fact that throughout the whole of these anxious weeks neither I nor my staff received anything but the utmost courtesy and civility from all Germans, except on one occasion"—his final interview with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop whom he described as showing 'intense hostility.'

Anything More To Say?

"He kept leaping from his chair in a state of great excitement and asking if I had anything more to say," Sir Nevile recounted.

"I kept replying that I had, and if my own attitude was no less unfriendly than his own, I cannot but say in all sincerity that I had every justification for it.

"When I told him that I would not fail to report his comments and remarks to my Government he calmed down a little and said that they were his own and that it was for Herr Hitler to decide."

Henderson said he believed Hitler had come to consider von Ribbentrop "a second Bismarck" and that the Nazi Foreign Minister "probably shared" the opinion.

"Only Two Solutions"

"There were in fact for Herr Hitler only two solutions," he declared.

"The use of force or the achievement of his aims by the display of force.

"'If you wish to obtain your objective by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still.' That was a remark which he (Hitler) made to a foreign statesman who visited him this year, and it expresses in the concisest form the Hitler technique."

Denies Hitler Was Bluffing

Sir Nevile declared Hitler was not bluffing before the Munich conference last year or in September of this year:

"Up to the middle of August this year the fear of a war on two fronts, with Russia hostile or at least unfriendly, might possibly have deterred him and his military advisers from action against Poland," the diplomat said.

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A bloodless victory would have brought additional prestige, Sir Nevile went on, "but it would only have been to start again once the world had recovered from the shock and even his own people were beginning to be tired of these repeated crises.

Says Germans Long For Peace

"Millions of Germans had begun to long for a more peaceful existence. Guns instead of butter were becoming more and more unpopular except with the younger generation and Hitler may well have wondered what might happen to his Nazi revolution if its momentum were allowed to stop.

"Moreover, the financial and economic position of Germany was such that things could scarcely continue as they were without some form of explosion, internal or external.

"Of the two alternatives the more attractive from the point of view of his growing personal ambitions and those of the clique nearest to him was war.

"It is scarcely credible that he would have acted as he did if bloody war, rather than a bloodless victory, had not seemed a fairer prospect for him.

Meant To Teach Lesson

"He had always meant to teach the Poles a lesson for what he regarded as their base ingratitude in refusing the 'generous' demands which he had made to them in March."

Sir Nevile said that "one of Hitler's greatest drawbacks is that except for two official visits to Italy he has never traveled abroad. For his knowledge of British mentality he consequently relied on von Ribbentrop. . . . If report be true von Ribbentrop gave him consistently false counsels in regard to England. . . .

"Even the most absolute dictator is susceptible to the influence of his surroundings. Nevertheless, Hitler's decisions, his calculations and his opportunisms were his own.

"As Goering once said to me, 'When a decision has to be taken none of us can count more than the stones on which we are standing; it is the Führer alone who decides.'

Army Grudged Week

"If anything did count it was the opinion of his military advisers. . . . The army grudged him even a week between the twenty-fifth of August and first of September which his last attempt to secure British neutrality or at least good will had cost it.

"Yet even so the advice of his soldiers was probably merely cover for the prosecution of Hitler's own plans. His impatience and precipitate action on that last day of August can scarcely have been other than premeditated.

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"The Russian pact appeared to give him the advantage which he was seeking and thereafter there was no time to lose if mud were not to be added to Poland's allies."

LONDON - OCT 17
HENDERSON PREFACED HIS REPORT WITH THE REMARK THAT "EVENTS MOVED WITH SUCH RAPIDITY DURING THE LAST FORTNIGHT OF MY MISSION TO BERLIN THAT IT PROVED IMPOSSIBLE AT THE TIME TO GIVE ANY CONSECUTIVE ACCOUNT OF THEM. X X X

"HERR HITLER AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM ARE THE PRODUCTS OF THE DEFEAT OF A GREAT NATION IN WAR AND ITS REACTION AGAINST THE CONFUSION AND

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DISTRESS WHICH FOLLOWED X X X. IT WOULD BE IDLE TO DENY THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MAN WHO RESTORED TO THE GERMAN NATION ITS SELF-RESPECT AND ITS DISCIPLINED ORDERLINESS.

"THE TYRANNICAL METHODS WHICH WERE EMPLOYED WITHIN GERMANY ITSELF TO OBTAIN THIS RESULT WERE DETESTABLE BUT WERE GERMANY'S OWN CONCERN.

"MANY OF HERR HITLER'S SOCIAL REFORMS, IN SPITE OF THEIR COMPLETE DISREGARD OF PERSONAL LIBERTY, OF THOUGHT, WORD OR DEED, WERE ON HIGHLY ADVANCED DEMOCRATIC LINES. THE 'STRENGTH THROUGH JOY' MOVEMENT, THE CARE OF THE PHYSICAL FITNESS OF THE NATION AND ABOVE ALL THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LABOR CAMPS, AN IDEA WHICH HERR HITLER ONCE TOLD ME THAT HE HAD BORROWED FROM BULGARIA, ARE TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF A BENEVOLENT DICTATORSHIP X X X.

"IT WAS NOT THE INCORPORATION OF AUSTRIA AND THE SUDETEN GERMANS IN THE REICH WHICH SO MUCH SHOCKED PUBLIC OPINION IN THE WORLD AS THE UNSCRUPULOUS AND HATEFUL METHODS WHICH HERR HITLER EMPLOYED TO PRECIPITATE AN INCORPORATION WHICH WOULD PROBABLY HAVE PEACEFULLY COME IN DUE COURSE OF ITS OWN VOLITION AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

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"YET EVEN THOSE METHODS MIGHT HAVE BEEN ENDURED IN A WORLD WHICH HAD EXPERIENCED 1914-1918 AND WHICH SOUGHT PEACE AS AN END IN ITSELF, IF HERR HITLER HAD BEEN WILLING TO ACCORD TO OTHERS THE RIGHTS WHICH HE CLAIMED FOR GERMANY.

"REVOLUTIONS ARE LIKE AVALANCHES X X X. HISTORY ALONE WILL DETERMINE WHETHER HERR HITLER COULD HAVE DIVERTED NAZIISM INTO NORMAL CHANNELS, WHETHER HE WAS THE VICTIM OF THE MOVEMENT WHICH HE HAD INITIATED, OR WHETHER IT WAS HIS OWN MEGALOMANIA WHICH DROVE IT BEYOND THE LIMITS WHICH CIVILIZATION WAS PREPARED TO TOLERATE."

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HENDERSON SAID THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN "HOISTED THE SKULL AND CROSS-BONES OF THE PIRATE, CYNICALLY DISCARDED HIS OWN THEORY OF RACIAL PURITY AND APPEARED UNDER HIS TRUE COLORS AS AN UNPRINCIPLED MENACE TO EUROPEAN PEACE AND LIBERTY" BY SUPPRESSING THE FREEDOM OF THE CZECHS.

"THE DEMOCRACIES WERE, HE THOUGHT, SO AVERSE TO WAR THAT THEY WOULD ACCEPT ANY FIAT ACCOMPLI," THE BRITON DECLARED, ADDING THAT "TWO OF THE LESS ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GERMAN ARE HIS INABILITY EITHER TO SEE ANY SIDE OF A QUESTION EXCEPT HIS OWN OR TO UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF MODERATION."

"THE FIRST MUTTERINGS OF THE STORM," SIR NEVILE SAID, OCCURRED ON AUG. 4 WHEN POLAND WARNED GERMANY THAT "ANY FUTURE INTERVENTION" TO THE DETRIMENT OF POLISH RIGHTS AND INTERESTS IN DANZIG" WOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ACT OF AGGRESSION.

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"I HAVE BUT LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE LATTER PHRASE SERVED MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE TO PRODUCE THE FINAL BRAINSTORM IN HERR HITLER'S MIND ON WHICH THE PEACE OF THE WORLD DEPENDED," HE CONTINUED.

"THE TRAGEDY OF ANY DICTATOR IS THAT AS HE GOES ON HIS ENTOURAGE STEADILY AND INEXORABLY DETERIORATES. FOR LACK OF FREEDOM OF UTTERANCE HE LOSES THE SERVICES OF THE BEST MEN.

"ALL OPPOSITION BECOMES INTOLERABLE TO HIM. ALL THOSE THEREFORE BOLD ENOUGH TO EXPRESS OPINIONS CONTRARY TO HIS VIEWS ARE SHED ONE

BY ONE AND HE IS IN THE END SURROUNDED BY MERE YES MEN WHOSE FLATTERY AND COUNSELS ALONE ARE ENDURABLE TO HIM X X X

"PEOPLE ARE APT, IN MY OPINION, TO EXAGGERATE THE MALIGN INFLUENCE OF HERR VON RIBBENTROP, DR.GOEBBELS, HERR HIMMLER AND THE REST."

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Onslaught of 60,000 Reich Troops Stopped by Heavy Gunfire.

FIGHTING ON 20-MILE FRONT

Maginot Line Artillery Shells Onrushing Germans After Two Successful Thrusts.

PARIS, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—A smashing German offensive along a twenty-mile sector east of the Saar River has broken down, the French reported today, in the face of devastating Maginot Line fire.

At least six German divisions were known to have taken part in the offensive yesterday in two attacks, one of which carried 100 yards into French territory, military dispatches said.

Allied army authorities estimated the strength of each division to be at least 10,000 men.

Whole Front Now Stationary.

"Our fire stopped the enemy," the French General Staff announced after explaining advanced French outposts had been drawn back to prepare defensive positions in the face of the advancing Germans.

Tonight's French communique read:

"Local activity on the whole front, which since this morning remains stationary, in spite of sharp infantry engagements at certain points."

Military advices said that the German army threw a full division of more than 10,000 men into its first assault yesterday morning on a four-mile sector in the Moselle River valley. This thrust pushed forward a mile and a half, then across the border 100 yards into the French village of Apach, near the Luxemburg border.

Halted by Curtain of Fire.

Blocked by a curtain of French artillery and machine-gun fire, the Germans halted north of Apach.

The second attack, said French dispatches, put five German divisions into action yesterday afternoon on a twenty-mile sector east of the Saar River. There the German advance was said to have been stopped on "the line foreseen," still within German territory and well in advance of the main Maginot Line.

This was described as the largest and most bitterly fought action of the war on the western front thus far.

The Nazis drove hard across No-Mans-Land in the Saar attack in the wake of an artillery barrage without the protection of tanks.

French artillery fire shattered the German drive, causing heavy losses, dispatches said.

With their first line of observation gone, however, the French command kept forces alert along the main line watching for a new assault.

This morning French military dispatches stated the Germans had failed at least for the moment to pursue their attacks.

Reports Situation In Hand.

[At Berlin today the German Supreme Command declared in a communique: "In the course of the day yesterday French troops evacuated the greatest part of German territory they had hitherto occupied in front of our fortifications, and retreated to and across the border."

[According to the Associated Press, however, this development was not regarded in Berlin as important news. The Germans have claimed that the French had merely entered two or three little "fingers" of German territory, and their evacuation caused satisfaction but no particular jubilation.

[During the fighting on the western front, the communique added, five enemy planes were shot down, among them two British craft.]

French confidence that the situation was well in hand was reflected in a War Ministry announcement that soldiers in the class of 1909 would be released from the army starting Friday and the class of 1910 would be released immediately afterward.

Dispatches also stated some of the older officers in the army would be released.

In anticipation of the German thrust, a war communique added, the French command had decided more than fifteen days ago to order back to new positions the divisions which had earlier penetrated into German territory. This movement, it was said, terminated on October 3.

"Since then," the communique said, "we have left in contact only light elements of observation and some fractions of support."

Near the Luxemburg border, after penetrating to the French village of Apach yesterday, Nazi infantry and tanks were reported clinging to hard won positions on the heights of Schneeburg.

Suddenly Unrolling Battle.

French informants said that the German thrust at Apach yesterday apparently was aimed to carry past the village and turn west toward the Moselle River below Luxemburg in an attempt to strike at the weakest part of the Maginot Line.

The French did not mention their casualties in the suddenly unrolling battle, which forced their lines back from a mile to a mile and a half in the pocket formed by the junction of the German, French and Luxemburg borders.

The Germans employed heavy tanks and airplanes in large numbers as well as infantry, it was reported, in sweeping past the French outposts along the Moselle and driving up that valley in the direction of Sierck. The outer fortifications of the Maginot Line are some six or seven miles south of Sierck in the vicinity of Thionville.

French advices indicated that Apach is considered a vital point, situated as it is on their flank.

While the Germans attacked in the corner near the Luxemburg border, heavy French guns sent shells screaming across the line all along the 100-mile front between the Moselle and the Rhine in an attempt to break up Nazi troop concentrations.

Railroad Guns in Action.

Railroad artillery of large caliber was reported to have participated for the first time in the heavy bombardment.

Some military informants said that the attacks on the flank might be a feinting prelude to other German thrusts intended to drive the French artillery from positions commanding Germany's rich Saarland mining area. There were indications that French strategy was based on the hope that the Germans might be enticed into an assault on the Maginot Line. Semi-official statements admitted that it would be a "waiting war" on the part of French and British troops.

The allies, these statements said, would attempt to cause the Germans to leave their own Siegfried Line in the hope of gaining an immediate victory before the pinch of the British blockade is felt at home.

The French press treated the new German offensive cautiously, many newspapers apparently believing that it was merely a mask for a big push elsewhere.

Meanwhile, Premier Daladier summoned his Cabinet to meet with President Lebrun on Thursday for a review of the war.

German infantry attacks on the northwestern end of the front near the Moselle river and east of the Saar, in no way affected the concentration movement, according to advices received here.

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This concentration was on the western slope of the Vosges mountains. The French have been quietly matching the movement with their own reinforcements.

Nazi Attacks Believed Part Of Larger Drive

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Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 17 (AP)—Military observers here expressed the belief tonight that the current German attacks on the Western front are only feints in preparation for a larger drive against the Wissembourg-Lauterbourg-Rhine triangle at the middle of the French-German frontier.

For the third successive day and night the Germans continued a concentration of troops and offensive material at Karlsruhe and other points around the strategic Lauterbourg sector.

BY ROY PORTER

PARIS, OCT 17-(AP)-THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF REPORTED TONIGHT THERE WERE "SHARP INFANTRY ENGAGEMENTS AT CERTAIN POINTS" AND "LOCAL ACTIVITY ON THE WHOLE (WESTERN) FRONT," ALTHOUGH THE FIGHTING FAILED TO BRING ANY CHANGE IN POSITIONS.

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THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT "A GERMAN MERCHANT SHIP HAS BEEN CAP-TURED BY OUR ATLANTIC PATROL," BUT GAVE NO DETAILS.

REFERENCE TO INFANTRY FIGHTING WAS TAKEN BY MILITARY OBSERVERS TO MEAN THAT SMALL GROUPS OF BOTH FRENCH AND GERMAN TROOPS WERE CONTINUING ACTIVITY OF PURELY LOCALIZED CHARACTER FOLLOWING THE FRENCH REPULSE OF TWO GERMAN ATTACKS YESTERDAY.

PREMIER DALADIER AND GEN. MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN CONFERRED AT THE WAR MINISTRY DURING THE AFTERNOON.

THE GENERAL STAFF'S ASSERTION THAT THE FRONT REMAINED WITHOUT CHANGE WOULD ESTABLISH THE GERMAN LINES AT THE SAME PLACE WHERE FIGHTING ENDED LATE MONDAY.

THESE POSITIONS WERE KNOWN IN AT LEAST ONE SECTOR WHERE THE FRENCH

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SAID THE GERMANS WERE FORCED TO RETIRE NORTH OF THE LORRAINE VILLAGE OF APACH AFTER PENETRATING INTO FRENCH TERRITORY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE WAR.

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MILITARY AUTHORITIES ESTIMATED SIX NAZI DIVISIONS OF AT LEAST 10,000 MEN EACH TOOK PART IN THE TWO ATTACKS BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND RHINE RIVERS WHICH SHOVED FRENCH ADVANCE POSTS OFF GERMAN SOIL AT SOME POINTS.

FIRE FROM THE MAGINOT LINE FORTS SHATTERED THE GERMAN ATTACKS "ON THE LINE FORESEEN," THE FRENCH REPORTED. GENERAL STAFF AUTHORITIES SAID THE LONG-CONSIDERED WAR PLAN WAS TO MAIN OUTPOSTS ON GERMAN SOIL.WITH SMALL FORCES WHILE MASSING HEAVY CONCENTRATIONS IN THE MAJOR DEFENSES OF THE FRONTIER.

THE FIRST NAZI THRUST CARRIED ACROSX THE BORDER ABOUT 100 YARDS INTO THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF APACH NEAR LUXEMBOURG.

A SECOND ATTACK EXTENDED ALONG A 20-MILE SECTOR EAST OF THE SAAR RIVER, REGAINING GROUND LOST TO THE FRENCH IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE WAR.

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AUTHORITIES SAID THE FIGHTING WAS THE BITTEREST OF THE WAR.

THE GERMANS USED THE OLD WORLD WAR TECHNIQUE IN THEIR ATTACK, WITH ARTILLERY BARRAGES PREPARING THE GROUND AND THEN INFANTRY RUNNING ACROSS THE SHELL-POCKED GROUND IN THE WAKE OF THE SHELL FIRE.

FRENCH MILITARY COMMENTATORS SAID ROUGH TERRITORY, PARTICULARLY IN THE SECTOR NEAR THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER, MADE IMPOSSIBLE THE EFFECTIVE USE OF TANKS AND MOTORIZED UNITS. THE AREA IS WOODED, ROCKY AND PITTED WITT NARROW RAVINES.

THE EXACT SITUATION OF THE NEW LINES WAS NOT CLARIFIED, ALTHOUGH THE FRENCH DISPATCHES REPORTED ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN FIRE HAD DEFINITELY STOPPED THE ATTACKS.

THE FRENCH CLAIMED TO HAVE EXACTED A HEAVY TOLL AMONG THE GERMAN FORCES AS WAVES OF NAZI INFANTRY STRUCK OUT IN THE TWILIGHT YESTERDAY ACROSS NO-MAN'S-LAND.

FRENCH ADVANCE GUARDS SENT ROCKETS HISSING SKYWARD TO WARN THE MAIN LINE OF DEFENSE TO THE REAR OF THE ATTACK. THEN THE FRENCH ARTILLERY OPENED FIRE ON ADVANCING REICHSWEHR DIVISIONS WHILE THE FRENCH ALLIED ADVANCE GUARDS SLOWLY RETIRED. FIRE FROM THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE OVER THE HEADS OF THE ADVANCE GUARD ACTUALLY HALTED THE ATTACK, FRENCH REPORTS DECLARED.

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THE FRENCH SEIZED THE OCCASION TO POINT OUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GENERAL STAFF'S STRATEGY IN ESTABLISHING A DOUBLE DEFENSIVE LINE TO ACT AS A BUFFER AGAINST GERMAN ATTACKS AND AT THE SAME TIME ESTABLISH A SPRINGBOARD FOR A POSSIBLE FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK LATER.

SUCH STRATEGY WAS FIRST LAID DOWN BY GENERAL HENRI J.E.GOURAUD DURING THE CLOSING PHASES OF THE WORLD WAR. ITS SUCCESS LED FRENCH COMMANDERS TO ADOPT SIMILAR TACTICS WITH MODIFICATIONS.

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Reich Honors U-boat Captain

Crew That Sank Royal Oak Are Decorated —Pictures of Scottish Damage Claimed.

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BERLIN, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Commander Prien and the crew of his submarine which sank the British battleship Royal Oak on Saturday and claimed to have torpedoed the battle cruiser Repulse received Iron Crosses today for their exploits.

It was announced that they had arrived at an unnamed harbor and that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder hurried there to extend the congratulations of the Reich.

Adolf Hitler also elevated Commodore Doe.tz, commander of the German submarine fleet, to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Escaped Mines and Nets.

DNB, the official German news agency, quoted Commander Prien as saying that he had succeeded in entering the Bay of Scapa Flow, off the north coast of Scotland, where the Royal Oak and Repulse were lying at anchor.

The submarine succeeded in hitting both, DNB said, and managed to escape, despite mines and anti-submarine nets.

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[The British Admiralty has acknowledged the sinking of the Royal Oak, but has denied the Repulse was struck.]

Authorized sources announced that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, would "in such form as the German Supreme High Command thinks desirable."

be made acquainted with photographs of bombing activity in the Firth of Forth taken yesterday by German flyers.

First Lord Is Taunted.

These sources tauntingly asked whether Mr. Churchill would dare deny the extent of the damage inflicted in the light of the documentary proof said to be in German possession.

The Supreme High Command stuck to its version that two British warships in the Firth of Forth had been hit by heaviest caliber bombs. Officials ridiculed British versions that splinters were the sole result of German bombing activity.

A further cause for jubilation was given by the High Command's announcement that seven steamships totaling 54,396 gross tons had been sunk within three days in the North and Baltic seas.

"England wanted war—now she's got it," was an expression frequently heard in the Berlin streets.

Below the Surface

The morning newspapers here devoted practically their entire front pages to the attacks on the British fleet, giving the readers detailed descriptions of the warships reported sunk or put out of commission by torpedoes and aerial bombs.

The newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung printed a cartoon showing Prime Minister Chamberlain and the First Lord of the Admiralty with the aircraft carriers Courageous and Ark Royal and the battleship Royal Oak sinking in the background. In the cartoon Mr. Churchill was made to say: "If a few more warships sink we shall also control the North Sea below the surface."

Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, declared in a headline today: "German Torpedoes Destroy Churchill's Lies."

The Boersen Zeitung headlined its report, "England's Naval Supremacy Tottering."

NAZI STRATEGY

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 17—News of the bombing of the British naval base at Rosyth, Scotland, today brought the enthusiasm of the German people to new heights.

"England wanted war—now she's got it," was an expression frequently heard on Berlin streets.

Word of the Firth of Forth raid by power-diving planes came on the same day as the announcement that the British battle cruiser Repulse had been torpedoed and two days after the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak.

On Western Front

During fighting along the Western front yesterday, the high command said, five enemy planes, among which were two British craft, were shot down.

Lightning attacks on the British Navy apparently have become the Nazi strategy against the nation which is generally described here as Germany's "chief enemy."

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's air force has joined Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's submarines in these operations.

An official army announcement said the airmen dropped bombs on two British cruisers at Rosyth and shot down two pursuit planes which roared up to give battle. The Germans gave their losses as "two planes missing."

"Victory For Defenses"

(The British, asserting that at least four of the twelve or fourteen bombers had been shot down, claimed a victory for Scottish coast defenses. The Admiralty announced that the cruiser Southampton was slightly damaged and the cruiser Edinburg and the destroyer Mohawk showered with bomb splinters, but undamaged.

(Two British officers and thirteen men were killed and twenty others wounded—twelve seriously.)

Members of the submarine crew credited with sinking the Royal Oak were hailed as national heroes. Gifts were showered on them from all parts of the country. Word of the acclaim was transmitted by German broadcasting stations to the submarine still "somewhere in the North Sea."

Due To Be Decorated

The commander, subordinate officers and the crew, it was learned, will receive the highest war decorations. Either the crew will come to Berlin to be presented to Adolf Hitler or the Führer will meet them at Wilhelmshaven.

It also was planned to have the commander receive foreign newspapermen to tell the story of his triumph.

The morning newspapers devoted practically their entire front pages to the attacks on the British fleet, giving readers detailed descriptions of the warships reported sunk or put out of commission by torpedoes and aerial bombs.

Leaders Lampooned

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung printed a cartoon showing British Prime Minister Chamberlain and First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill with the aircraft carriers Courageous and Ark Royal and the battleship Royal Oak sinking in the background.

In the cartoon Churchill was made to say: "If a few more warships sink, we shall also control the North Sea below the surface."

(The Courageous was torpedoed September 17. Eleven days later German radio stations announced that the Ark Royal also had been bombed and sunk, but on October 1 Capt. Alan G. Kirk, United States naval attache at London, attended religious services aboard the plane carrier.)

Hitler's newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, in a headline said, "German Torpedoes Destroy Churchill's Lies."

The *Boersen Zeitung* headlined its report, "England's Naval Supremacy Tottering."

The official German news agency, DNB, described the planes which attacked the warships at Rosyth, as of "the greatest attacking power and fighting ability."

DNB said the bombing units started from their respective bases early yesterday morning and crossed the North Sea within the shortest time, despite their heavy bomb loads.

Attack Photographed

This report added that the attack so thoroughly surprised the British that the first bombers were able to discharge their cargoes practically undisturbed by enemy fire. Numerous hits were scored, DNB said, and all of them were photographed. "Several" warships were said to have been considerably damaged.

After the attack, according to DNB, the German planes followed the Scottish coast and flew over Edinburgh at low altitudes. Two British pursuit planes, which attempted to engage the Germans, were shot down, the report concluded.

News of the air attack on Scapa Flow came while the public was still celebrating yesterday's air raid on the Firth of Forth and Saturday's submarine assault at Scapa Flow, which resulted in the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak and the reported torpedoing of the battle cruiser Repulse. The announcement of today's air attack issued by the official news agency D. N. B. said:

"On Oct. 17 German air force units advanced to Scapa Flow. Vessels of the British battle fleet lying in the harbor were attacked with success. Among others a battleship was struck by bombs of heavy and medium caliber.

"In the air battle which followed one enemy pursuit plane was shot down by our bombers. Despite the heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire, all German planes, with the exception of one machine, managed to return undamaged to their home harbors."

"England no longer is mistress of the seas,' newspaper headlines said. "England's prestige is hard hit" and "Germany has taught England it no longer is an island," others read.

The German press reflected the official view that the lightning campaign against the British fleet was Germany's reply to the refusal of the Allies to heed Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's peace gestures. "After a week or ten days of this uninterrupted attacking, Britain will see what is left of her fleet," said one highly placed official.

The Nazi drive has concentrated on Britain's strongest arm, her fleet, as officials stressed what they termed Britain's inability to cope with German submarines and planes, pointing out that only two German submarines succeeded in entering Scapa Flow during the World War. One slipped through in November, 1914 and another in November, 1918, but both were sunk in the closely guarded bay which is a base for British warships operating in the North Sea.

Iron crosses were awarded today to Commander Prien and the crew of his submarine which returned to an unnamed German base after sinking the battleship Royal Oak and reporting they had torpedoed the battle cruiser Repulse, both in Scapa Flow. (Britain denied the Repulse had been hit, and said the Royal Oak was sent to the bottom early Saturday morning by torpedoes fired in rapid succession. Loss of life was placed at 786.)

Commodore Doenitz, commander of Germany's submarine fleet, was raised by Hitler to the rank of rear admiral for the exploits of his submarines against British warships. Grand Admiral Erich Raeder hastened to the port where the Scapa Flow raiders landed to extend the Reich's congratulations.

The successful raid on Scapa Flow by Comdr. Prien and his submarine had special significance for Germans, as it was there that the German fleet was interned after the World War. On June 21, 1919, the German crews scuttled their warships on command of Admiral Reuter when he learned the fleet was to be turned over to Britain. Prien issued a statement tonight, saying his first thought when he had penetrated Scapa Flow was to "do something in honor of Admiral Reuter."

Germans found further cause for rejoicing in a high command announcement that "five enemy planes, among which were two British," had been shot down and that French troops had withdrawn from the "greater part of German territory" on the western front.

Officials said the French withdrawal meant little in a military sense, as they had occupied only small areas between the German Limes and French Maginot fortifications. Germans were warned not to take the action as meaning that France was weakening in her resolve to prosecute the war.

Nazi Raids Aim To Blast British Fleet in 10 Days

Jubilant Germans Confident Foe Is Helpless to Parry Series of Lightning Blows

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—German raids on the important British naval base at Scapa Flow—by warplane today and by submarine Saturday—were described by German officialdom tonight as part of a lightning campaign to break British resistance.

BERLIN, OCT 17-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBING PLANES ATTACKED BRITISH WARSHIPS AT SCAPA FLOW TODAY, DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED, THE ASSAULT FOLLOWING QUICKLY THE SUBMARINE RAID THERE SATURDAY IN WHICH THE BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK WAS SUNK.

THE SHORT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ONE BRITISH WARSHIP HAD BEEN STRUCK BY HEAVY AND MEDIUM WEIGHT BOMBS, THAT A BRITISH BATTLE PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ONE GERMAN PLANE FAILED TO RETURN FROM THE BATTLE IN WHICH BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES PARTICIPATED FURIOUSLY. OCT 18 1939

THE ATTACK ON THE IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS, NORTH OF SCOTLAND, WAS DESCRIBED AS ANOTHER OF THE LIGHTNING STROKES WHICH GERMANY IS DEALING TO THE BRITISH FLEET FROM THE AIR AND FROM BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE SEA.

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FREQUENT HAMMERING AT BRITISH SEA POWER WAS BELIEVED IN INFORMED QUARTERS TO BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF MAKING BRITAIN WEARY OF THE WAR IN A HURRY.

ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT, MEANWHILE, THE SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND SAID A RAILWAY CONFERENCE AMONG GERMANY, SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE BALTIC STATES WOULD BE HELD SOON IN ORDER TO REORGANIZE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO BERLIN AND MOSCOW BECAUSE OF PRESENT ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS AIMING AT AN INCREASE IN GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE TO 10 TO 15 TIMES LAST YEAR.

IN ADDITION TO THE ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE AND CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED AUG. 20, GERMANY SENT A SECOND DELEGATION TO MOSCOW TODAY TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS ON REPATRIATION OF GERMAN MINORITIES IN THE BALTIC STATES AND FORMER POLISH TERRITORY.

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THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER VOELKISCHER WILLE, COMMENTING ON THE REPATRIATION NEGOTIATIONS, SAID APPROXIMATELY 900,000 GERMANS NOW LIVE IN RUSSIA.

IT SAID THERE WERE ROUGHLY 400,000 SO-CALLED "VOLGA GERMANS" AND AN EQUAL NUMBER OF GERMANS WHO SETTLED IN THE UKRAINE AS FARMERS. THE OTHERS WERE SAID TO BE CENTERED AT SAREPTA AND IN THE CRIMEA.

THE EMIGRATION OF GERMANS, ESPECIALLY FROM SOUTHERN GERMANY, STARTED IN THE 18TH CENTURY. IN 1914 AN ESTIMATED 2,400,000 GERMANS LIVED IN RUSSIA BUT THROUGH CESSION OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY AFTER THE WAR AND FOR OTHER REASONS THE FIGURE DWINDLED. IN 1926 THERE STILL WERE MORE THAN 1,000,000 GERMANS LIVING IN RUSSIA.

NEWS OF THE AIR ATTACK, ETC., SECOND GRAPH PVS.

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OFFICIALS SAID A SECOND ATTACK ON BRITISH WARSHIPS IN SCAPA FLOW HAD BEEN MADE TODAY AT 10:30 A.M. (4:30 A.M. EST), THIS TIME BY PLANES. AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS EXPECTED LATER.

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(THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT FOUR GERMAN PLANES RAIDED SCAPA FLOW TODAY AND DAMAGED THE TRAINING SHIP IRON DUKE.)

BRITISH ATTEMPT TO BOMB EMDEN

Attack on Germany's Base for Mine Sweepers Beaten Off, Mayor of Town Says

DUTCH PLANES UNDER FIRE

Netherland Patrol at Border Endangered by Nazi Guns—Protest Sent to Berlin

OCT 18 1939

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Oct. 17 (AP)—Northeastern Netherlands got a taste of war today when British bombers attempted to attack Emden, important German mine sweeping base, and when German anti-aircraft guns fired on Netherland planes but did not hit them.

From 7 A. M. to 11:30 A. M., heavy firing was heard along Dollart Bay in Groningen Province. Witnesses said they saw clouds of white smoke made by bursting shells and could distinguish the British insignia on the planes. The number mentioned varied from four to forty. The firing was so intense that windows were shaken in villages along the Netherlands coast.

The Mayor of Emden told the Amsterdam newspaper Da Telegraaf that British planes had attempted to approach the German port but had been driven off.

The German port of Emden, shortly after reports came from the frontier areas of an attempted British air raid on Emden. The government announced it was protesting to Berlin.

The announcement, which said the planes were not hit, followed reports from villages in the northeastern Netherlands that heavy firing had been heard around Emden, which is three miles across Dollart Bay from Holland's province of Groningen. Villagers along the bay said they saw a plane that appeared to be British flying toward Emden.

Informed sources said the Netherlands planes were fired upon when they flew in the vicinity of Emden at 11:15 a. m. Artillery fire from the direction of Emden was heard first at about 7 a. m. and again at 11. It became so heavy at the latter hour that windows in Netherlands villages rattled.

The government communique said: "This morning at 11:15 a. m. there was shooting from the direction of Emden by anti-aircraft guns on Netherlands planes which flew along the border. The planes were not hit. The Netherlands government is making a protest at Berlin."

Dutch Planes Fired On By Nazis; Protest Planned

OCT 18 1939

Shooting Linked to Reported British Raid on Emden

THE HAGUE, Oct. 17 (AP).—The government announced that Netherlands planes were fired upon today by German anti-aircraft guns near

Netherlands Soldiers' Pay Causes a Marriage Boom

OCT 18 1939

Officials May Eliminate Extra Cash for Family Men

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17 (AP). — Netherlands authorities disclosed today that they were considering measures to stop an increase in marriages, attributed to the fact that married soldiers receive five times as much pay as single men.

It was understood an order would provide that soldiers marrying after a certain date would not get the benefit of the pay differential.

Unmarried soldiers at present get 3 guilders ($1.50) a week, and married soldiers 15 guilders ($7.50).

Finn Reports Seizure By Nazis Of Steamer Bound For Baltimore

OCT 18 1939

Copenhagen, Oct. 17 (AP)—The captain of the Finnish steamer Asturias reported today from Stettin, Germany, that his ship was halted in the Baltic last Wednesday while en route from Mariehamn, Finnish port in the Aaland Islands, to Baltimore with a cargo of wood pulp. The 3,100-ton vessel was held at Stettin.

OCT 18 1939

Finns Delay Reply to Russia

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 17 (AP).—Finland looked to the conference of northern neutral powers in Stockholm tomorrow for support and guidance in her critical negotiations with Soviet Russia.

A government spokesman said it was almost certain Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, chief Finnish negotiator, would not return to Moscow before Friday night, after the return of President Kallio from the conference in Sweden.

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko and Prime Minister Aimo K. Cajander discussed the Russian proposals today with Paasikivi. A spokesman said no reply to Russia had been agreed upon and the meeting in Stockholm might "influence further proceedings."

Government officials said a number of men and women residents of several islands in the Gulf of Finland, including Hogland, who had been removed for a week, had been permitted to return because their services were needed for agricultural purposes. The islands have been frequently reported as probable objects of Russian demands for use as naval bases.

Blast Off Norway Just "Nerves"

KRISTIANSAND, Norway, Oct. 17 (AP).—Investigation of reports of a fire and explosion at sea led observers today to attribute the incident to "overwrought nerves" after a Coast Guard ship failed to find any evidence of a stricken ship or survivors.

OCT 18 1939

Coast residents at Augland said a series of explosions and a fire last night indicated that a tanker might have been sunk at sea, but no wreckage, oil or indication of a wreck was found today.

U-BOAT SINKS FRENCH VESSEL

British Warship Rescues 43 From the Vermont.

NORWEGIAN SHIP TORPEDOED

Tanker Picks Up Crew of 21 From England-bound Craft.

OCT 18 1939

LONDON, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Forty-three survivors of the crew of the 5,186-ton French steamship Vermont were landed today at a south England port by a British warship which rescued them in the Atlantic.

Two seamen were lost in the sinking of the vessel and four of the survivors were injured. The survivors said that a submarine sank their ship.

[The French Line, owners of the freighter Vermont, said that the vessel had left France several days ago for New Orleans, after having landed a general cargo, including twenty airplanes. Her sinking was the third loss for the French Line since last Friday, and the sixth since the start of the war.

Formerly named the Easterly, the Vermont was built at Sunderland, England, in 1919. She was 399 feet long, had a beam of 52 feet and a depth of 28.]

One of the survivors said: "We were told by the German captain that he was sorry he could not accommodate us in the submarine. He wished us good luck."

Norwegian Ship Sunk.

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Its owners reported today the Norwegian steamship Lorentz W. Hansen, a vessel of 1,918 tons, was torpedoed and sunk with a cargo of wood bound from Canada to England. The owners were notified that the crew of twenty-one was saved by a tanker at a point two days out in the Atlantic.

At Oslo it was said that the Norwegian steamship Kongsdal had reported rescuing the crew. The Hansen sailed from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for England, by way of Chatham, N. B., on September 28.

The Norwegian-American Line was advised by radio today that its liner Stavangerfjord was preparing to sail from Kirkwall, England, for Bergen.

The ship, which has about 200 passengers aboard, had been held by the British for eight days.

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Finnish Freighter Seized.

HELSINKI, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—Halting of two Finnish freighters which presumably now are being held in a German harbor was reported to their owners today.

Reports said the steamship Scandinavia was stopped October 13 in the Gulf of Bothnia near the Aaland Islands while carrying lumber from the Finnish port of Kemi consigned to Holland.

The sailing ship Tarmo was stopped October 8 south of Gotland also with a cargo of lumber.

The Maritime Register said today that it had confirmed unofficial reports of a month ago that the 1,594-ton freighter Bramden had been destroyed, possibly by a torpedo, off the English coast with a loss of three lives. Thirteen survivors of the sinking, September 16, reached England, the Register said.

Blast Rocks Norse Tanker Anchored in Lisbon Harbor

OCT 18 1939

LISBON, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—A violent explosion in the engine room of the 6,367-ton Norwegian tanker Sysla injured seven members of the crew today, two seriously.

A resulting fire was extinguished by harbor tugs.

The Sysla, with a full load of oil from Mexico, is bound for "a northern European port."

The ship anchored here September 12 and reported that she was waiting for instructions to proceed on the voyage.

U. S. Ship Reports Picking Up 300

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Maritime Commission received a message tonight from the master of the vessel Independence Hall that she had picked up 300 survivors of the steamship City of Mandalay.

The Independence Hall, bound from Bordeaux, France, to New York, reported she was 500 miles west of France. The message contained no details of the rescue.

The Independence Hall is owned by the Maritime Commission and operated by the American France Line.

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The City of Mandalay, British craft of 7,028 tons, is listed in the Maritime Register as operated by the Ellerman Lines, Ltd., out of Glasgow, Scotland.

Paris Anti-Aircraft Guns May Fire Without Notice

Warning Follows Opposition to City's Siren Alarms

OCT 18 1939

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP).—Coincident with the German air raid on Scotland police warned Parisians today that anti-aircraft batteries may start firing on enemy planes without advance notice.

After five uneventful raid alarms in the first month of the war, one of the biggest problems of authorities has been to get people to seek safety in bomb-proof shelters.

In previous air raid alarms the Parisians have slept on if the warning siren came at night or rushed into the street and gazed skyward if in the daytime.

Unpopularity of the alarms has been reflected in successive relaxations of the system. At first the sirens sounded any time an enemy plane crossed the frontier, although it might not be Paris-bound. This gave at least a half hour to take cover. Then the time was reduced to fifteen minutes.

The latest communique warns there may be no advance notice of a raid. Authorities said the new system was designed to reduce the number of warnings which disrupt the routine of the city.

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Finland on the Alert.

HELSINKI, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The Finnish Government authorities studied the questions raised in the negotiations with Soviet Russia today, but no definite change in the situation was expected until after the Thursday Stockholm conference of Scandinavian Kings and the President of Finland.

Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Finnish Minister to Sweden and chief negotiator with the Soviet Union, was constantly at the call of the Government heads and was expected to remain here at least until the next week end.

President Kyoesti Kallio and Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko prepared to fly to Stockholm tomorrow for the conference with other northern neutral nations to discuss their mutual problems.

Early tomorrow all the principal choruses in Helsinki will gather outside the President's home to sing farewell hymns before his departure.

Meanwhile thousands of women continued to sew and knit for reservists called for duty.

Black paper was being tacked on windows in preparation for new blackout exercises, while guards still paced before public buildings.

MOSCOW IS EAGER FOR BRITISH TRADE

Ready to Resume Deal With London at Once.

OCT 18 1939

LONDON, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—It was said tonight in Soviet diplomatic circles that Russia had indicated to Great Britain her willingness to resume negotiations for further extension of trade relations between the two countries.

It was understood that Ambassador Ivan Maisky had made plain Russia's attitude in his conversations with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, yesterday, but that no definite date for resumption of economic negotiations had been proposed by the British.

Soviet sources hinted that Moscow would welcome a trade envoy from Great Britain.

Last Wednesday Great Britain agreed to barter rubber and tin for Soviet timber. Although the amounts were not disclosed, it was said they would be about the same as normal peace-time transactions.

Timber, which might be used as cellulose in the making of munitions, is on the list of contraband articles Germany is seeking to bar from England.

Turkish Envoy Going Home

No Pact Announced and No More Talks as He Prepares to Quit Moscow.

OCT 18 1939

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—The protracted negotiations between Soviet Russia and Turkey came to at least a temporary halt today with the announced intention of the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, to leave Moscow tonight.

Mr. Saracoglu has been in Moscow for nearly a month discussing problems in connection with the Black Sea and its outlet, the Dardanelles.

Turkish officials said that he would hold no further talks either with Stalin or the Premier—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, before his departure.

There was no indication of what the next move would be in the negotiations with Turkey. Mr. Saracoglu was expected to confer shortly with Rumanian leaders.

It was considered significant that in concluding recent pacts with Baltic States, the Russians always announced them before the departure of visiting envoys.

Coincident with the announcement of Mr. Saracoglu's leaving was the appearance of an article in the Government newspaper Izvestia which declared that Great Britain and France could not establish an effective sea blockade against Germany because of the economic aid the Reich would receive from Russia and Italy. The article, signed by I. Vanov, reflected support of Adolf Hitler's "peace campaign" and hinted that Russia was prepared to give Germany economic assistance on a large scale.

Vanov's article in Izvestia said that Italy, as a neutral, could import commodities Germany needs and then export them to the Reich. It also recalled that Russia is pledged to supply Germany with raw materials under recent agreements.

Britain and France, Vanov argued, could make the blockade more effective only by "infringing upon the trade rights of neutral States, which inevitably would lead to new international complications."

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There was wide speculation over the nature and scope of such a pact, but it was stressed that the pact would not affect the status of the Balkans or Black Sea or impair Turkey's commitments to Britain and France.

Competent quarters insisted that Turkey never would subscribe to any combination refuting pledges to her Balkan allies or the Western powers. Turkey has mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France, effective in case of a Mediterranean war, and is a member of the Balkan Entente.

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Neutral observers noted Istanbul reports of Turkish military precautions and the asserted refusal of Saracoglu to accede to Russian demands, were not completely optimistic of the result of the Moscow conferences. It was reported in Istanbul Sunday night that Saracoglu had refused to recognize the partition of Poland or agree to the formation of a Russian-supervised Balkan neutrality bloc or any Russian expansion at the expense of Rumania.

Turkey And Russia

OCT 18 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Oct. 17—The speedy conclusion of negotiations with Russia and signature of a new pact were anticipated in Turkish political circles today as the result of a special Cabinet meeting, which was said to have sent final instructions to Foreign Minister Saracoglu, now in Moscow.

TURKEY CALLS HALT TO TALKS WITH RUSSIANS

Holds Demands Contrary To Security—May Sign With Britain

OCT 18 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Turkey, Oct. 17—Prime Minister Refik Saydam, in an official communique tonight, said the negotiations with Soviet Russia had failed because the Soviet demands were contrary to Turkish security.

It was reported reliably that a definite agreement with Britain will be signed in Ankara this week, probably Thursday or Friday.

The official communique said the Prime Minister, in a statement to a Parliamentary group of the Republican People's Party, declared the Soviet Government had suggested to Turkey proposals entirely different from those previously agreed upon.

Demands Incompatible

The Prime Minister said the Soviet demands were incompatible with the Turkish policy regarding the Dardanelles, proved incompatible with Turkey's engagements which the Soviet Government knew had been assumed toward Britain and France, were contrary to Turkish security and the guarantees offered did not compensate for the obligations which Turkey was asked to undertake.

He said, however, that although it had been impossible this time to conclude an agreement with Soviet Russia, relations between the two countries were still friendly.

Cabinet Meets

The communique was issued from Ankara, the Turkish capital. Following its issuance the Cabinet met with President Inonu, the president of the National Assembly, Abdul Halik Renda, and the chief of the general staff, Field Marshal Feczi Tchakmak.

Definite terms of the Turkish-British pact were not announced. Turkey has signed a pact with France, however, providing for mutual assistance in event of war in the Mediterranean. A similar agreement with Britain has not yet been signed.

Russians Give Turkish Envoy Rousing Send-Off

OCT 18 1939

LEWIS HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, *Wednesday*, Oct. 18—Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey left for home early today to the blaring of bands and well wishes of high Soviet officials, who turned to a series of diplomatic consultations with Germany.

Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, headed Soviet officials bidding farewell to Saracoglu at the flag-bedecked station in an imposing send-off which contrasted sharply to the departure Saturday night of a Finnish delegation. Not a Kremlin official was there to see the Finns off.

Saracoglu had been here almost a month negotiating with Soviet officials and there were reports that efforts to reach a Soviet-Turkish agreement had bogged down temporarily.

Blunt Refusal Reported

There was one unconfirmed report here that the Turkish mission had refused point blank a Soviet demand that Russian warships be the only one permitted to enter the Black Sea, "Russia's back door," through the Turkish-owned Dardanelles.

But if the Soviet officials were discouraged by the failure of the negotiations thus far, they failed to show it at tonight's send-off. The event rivaled in magnitude the departure of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, on his second visit to Moscow to conclude a non-aggres-

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MOSCOW-OCT-17

TURKEY'S FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU PACKED UP TO LEAVE FOR HOME AT MIDNIGHT AFTER NEARLY A MONTH OF NEGOTIATIONS.

THERE WERE WIDESPREAD UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT THE SOVIET-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS HAD BOGGED DOWN TEMPORARILY. SOURCES CLOSE TO THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT SAID, HOWEVER, THERE HAD BEEN NO BREAKDOWN BUT THEY REMAINED SILENT AS TO THE EXACT STATUS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

A COMMUNIQUE BY TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, ONLY SAID THAT SARACOGLU'S STAY IN MOSCOW HAD "PROVIDED THE OCCASION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS" REGARDING THEIR RELATIONS, AND THAT THE EXCHANGE IN A "CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE" AGAIN HAD CONFIRMED THEIR "INVARIABLE FRIENDLY RELATIONS."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CONCLUSION HAD BEEN REACHED THAT IT WAS DESIRABLE "TO MAINTAIN CONTACT ALSO IN THE FUTURE FOR JOINT DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS OF INTEREST TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THE TURKISH REPUBLIC."

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SARACOGLU OSTENSIBLY WAS RETURNING TO TELL HIS GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET PROPOSALS AND ALSO TO DISCUSS BALKAN MATTERS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GRIGORE GAFENCU OF RUMANIA.

(REPORTS IN BUCHAREST SAID SARACOGLU WOULD MEET AND DISCUSS HIS MOSCOW CONVERSATIONS ALSO WITH GAFENCU. IT WAS SAID IN ISTANBUL THAT SARACOGLU HAD REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE PARTITION OF POLAND AND HAD DECLINED TO AGREE TO FORMATION OF A RUSSIAN-SPONSORED BALKAN NEUTRALITY BLOC OR ANY RUSSIAN EXPANSION AT THE EXPENSE OF RUMANIA.)

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sion pact.

Soviet and Turkish flags decorated the station and there was a guard of honor of 200, including the band.

Huge spotlights played upon the station and the band played the Turkish anthem and "The Internationale." There was a pouring rain before the train left, but that didn't seem to dampen the ardor of the occasion.

British Envoy There

Besides the Soviet officials, there was an impressive turnout from the British and French embassies, including Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador. A number of envoys of the Balkan states also were present, but the German Embassy was not.

With the Soviet-Turkish negotiations halted, for the present at least, the Moscow Government opened negotiations with Germany on repatriation of German minorities in the Baltic states and former Polish territory.

A German delegation headed by a foreign office official flew here from Berlin to begin the consultations on Adolf Hitler's broad plans to bring back all Germans living abroad. Hitler announced his repatriation program October 6 and negotiations with Baltic states are underway.

Germany now has two missions in Moscow. A second delegation has been here several days conferring with Soviet trade experts on problems in connection with the German-Russian trade and credit agreement announced August 20.

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Vanov said the present scope of the "war on the seas" made it vital for the Soviet Union to strengthen its sea defenses.

He added that British and French warships would be unable to penetrate into the Baltic to thrust at Germany from that direction.

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ISTANBUL, OCT 17-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER REFIK SAYDAM ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE THREE-WEEKS NEGOTIATIONS IN MOSCOW HAD PROVED FRUITLESS BECAUSE SOVIET RUSSIA'S DEMANDS WERE CONTRARY TO TURKISH POLICY REGARDING THE DARDANELLES. OCT 18 1939

THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPORT TO A PARLIAMENTARY GROUP OF THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLES PARTY, WAS MADE PUBLIC IN AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE AS FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU LEFT MOSCOW WITHOUT SIGNING A PACT FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET.

THE PRIME MINISTER DECLARED A TREATY HAD PROVED IMPOSSIBLE NOW BECAUSE RUSSIA'S DEMANDS WERE INCOMPATIBLE WITH TURKISH POLICY REGARDING THE DARDANELLES, WERE CONTRARY TO TURKISH SECURITY, DID NOT COMPENSATE TURKEY FOR THE OBLIGATIONS SHE WAS ASKED TO ASSUME, AND WERE INCOMPATIBLE WITH TURKEY'S AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

HE EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND

SOVIET RUSSIA REMAINED FRIENDLY. DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW TONIGHT TELLING OF THE HEARTY SENDOFF GIVEN THE DEPARTING TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER BY BANDS, FLAGS AND THE FAREWELLS OF SOVIET OFFICIALS BORE OUT THIS IMPRESSION.

ALTHOUGH DEMANDS OF THE SOVIET, PRESSING EXPANSION OF HER INFLUENCE IN NORTHEASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND, WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, IT HAS BEEN WIDELY REPORTED THT SHE SOUGHT AN AGREEMENT TO BAR ALL FOREIGN WARSHIPS FROM PASSAGE THROUGH THE DARDANELLES EXCEPT HER OWN.

TURKEY CONTROLS THE DARDANELLES, THE ONLY WATER PASSAGE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE BLACK SEA AND THE "BACKDOOR" TO RUMANIA.

IT WAS REPORTED ON GOOD AUTHORITY HERE SUNDAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER SARACOGLU HAD REFUSED THREE OTHER RUSSIAN PROPOSALS--RECOGNITION OF THE PARTITION OF POLAND, FORMATION OF A NEUTRAL BLOC IN THE BALKANS UNDER GERMAN-RUSSIAN INFLUENCE, AND RUSSIAN AND BULGARIAN TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AT THE EXPENSE OF RUMANIA.

GREAT INTEREST ATTACHED TO THE MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS BECAUSE BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE GIVEN PLEDGES TO DEFEND THE INDEPENDENCE OF RUMANIA.

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THE DARDANELLES, THE MOST EFFECTIVE ROUTE FOR THEIR GIVING AID TO RUMANIA, WOULD HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO THEM HAD TURKEY CONSENTED TO THE REPORTED SOVIET PROPOSALS.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH ALSO HAVE AGREEMENTS WITH TURKEY, ANNOUNCED MAY 12, TO FIGHT TOGETHER IN EVENT OF WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE, IN WHICH TURKEY ALSO SECURED THE 10,000-SQUARE-MILE AREA OF THE HATAY REPUBLIC, A FORMER PART OF FRANCE'S SYRIAN MANDATE, WAS SIGNED JUNE 23, BUT THE AGREEMENT WITH LONDON WAS NEVER SIGNED FORMALLY.

BUT A TURKISH MILITARY MISSION HAS BEEN IN LONDON AWAITING OUTCOME OF THEMOSCOW TALKS. IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED THAT THE BRITISH PACT WOULD BE SIGNED THIS WEEK, PROBABLY THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.

TURKISH OFFICIALS HAVE SAID FROM THE TIME OF THE INITIATION OF THE TALKS IN MOSCOW THAT THEY SAW NO INCONSISTENCY WITH THEIR AGREEMENTS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE AND A PACT WITH RUSSIA, WITH WHOM TURKEY HAS CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED CLOSE RELATIONS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT TURKEY WAS NOT PREPARED TO GO AS FAR AS RUSSIA WISHED.

THE COMMUNIQUE X X X6TH GRAF PREVIOUS.

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SURVIVOR SAYS ATHENIA BORE LOAD OF GUNS

Illinois Man's Affidavit Is Placed in State Department Files.

HE QUOTES CHIEF OFFICER

OCT 18 1939

Asserts the Torpedoed Ship Was Later to Have Been a Raider.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—An affidavit saying that the British liner Athenia, sunk on September 3 en route to New York, carried coast defense guns for Canada and was to be outfitted as a raider after completing its trip has been filed at the State Department by Gustav A. Anderson of Evanston, Ill., operator of a travel bureau. He was a passenger on the Athenia.

The affidavit was drawn on the basis of questions by three Congressmen: Francis H. Case, Republican, of South Dakota; Overton Brooks, Democrat, of Louisiana, and Walter M. Pierce, Democrat, of Oregon. Mr. Anderson grew up in Mr. Pierce's Congressional district.

Mr. Anderson's statements were said to be based on information from Chief Officer Copeland of the Athenia that there were plenty of guns on the ship for coast defense at Halifax and Quebec.

Secretary Hull said at his press conference today that Mr. Anderson's affidavit was the first intimation he had had that there were guns aboard the Athenia.

Highlights From It.

The affidavit said:

"Congressman Case: Have you any knowledge whether the Athenia carried guns or ammunition on that trip?

"Anderson: There were no guns in sight outside.

"Congressman Brooks: Were there any guns inside that you know of?

"Anderson: I believe there was. I talked to the chief officer and I asked him, 'are there guns here?' He said they were in the hold and there were plenty on board.

"Congressman Pierce: What did he say they were for?

"Anderson: He said they were to be used for coast defense for Halifax and Quebec.

"Pierce: Did he say she was fitted out as a raider?

"Anderson: He said they were to outfit the Athenia as a raider for her return trip.

"Brooks: Did you see any guns?

"Anderson: I was looking down the hold and talking with one of

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the seamen loading cargo. I asked, 'What's that, the guns?' and he said 'yes.'

"Brooks: What did you have reference to?

"Anderson: The stuff down in the hold. There was a canvas or burlap covering it.

"Pierce: Could you form any idea as to the size of the guns?

'A Huge Pile.'

"Anderson: I could not form any idea as to size. But the guns under the burlap formed a huge pile.

"Pierce: Had you any knowledge as to whether the Germans knew the Athenia had guns?

"Anderson: No. But there was a rumor to that effect.

"Brooks: Did you see any indication that the Athenia was equipped to carry guns?

"Anderson: She was re-enforced with heavy beams and braces.

"Brooks: Did you discuss the reasons with Officer Copeland for these braces and beams?

"Anderson: Everybody knew it. Everybody on board knew it. Some time last year after the Munich conference she was fitted out as a raider."

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Mr. Anderson recounted vividly his experiences when the ship was torpedoed. He got off in a lifeboat carrying fifty persons. He was rescued by the Swedish boat Southern Cross.

His affidavit is one of several score already obtained by the State Department from passengers aboard the Athenia. The department in seeking to ascertain the responsibility for the sinking, in which twenty-eight Americans lost their lives. An official said today that he did not know whether any other passenger had given testimony concerning guns.

The Maritime Commission thanked today Miss Helen Crosby of Washington, a psychology student at Swarthmore College, for helping in the rescue of 220 passengers of the Athenia by the commission's freighter City of Flint.

Chairman Emory S. Land wrote to Miss Crosby the commission's appreciation "of the assistance rendered by you, a passenger, to the captain of the Maritime Commission ship City of Flint in preparation for, and during the time that, the survivors of the S. S. Athenia were on board the City of Flint."

"Your voluntary assistance in the listing and checking of the names and addresses of the survivors of the S. S. Athenia greatly facilitated their care and management on board the City of Flint. The dissemination of news as to their location and condition to their friends and relatives, and expedited that ultimate debarkation at Halifax," Mr. Land said.

Capt. J. A. Gainard of the City of Flint suggested to the commission that it thank Miss Crosby for her conspicuous help as an organizer.

Interviewed by the Washington Post by telephone in her college dormitory room at Swarthmore, Pa., Miss Crosby suggested that Capt. Gainard should receive a few hearty plaudits.

"He didn't sleep a wink through it all," she said. "He's a wonderful man. If I ever have to go through another experience like that—and I hope I don't—I hope it's on Capt. Gainard's ship."

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KaininAssures RooseveltFinns GetFullRespect

Soviet President, in Reply, Says'TendentiousReports' Cloud Purpose of Parley

OCT 18 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—President Mikhail I. Kalinin of the Soviet Union has informed President Roosevelt that present negotiations between the Soviet and Finnish governments are being conducted in conformity with principles which recognized the state independence of Finland.

The White House made public a dispatch to President Roosevelt from the Soviet President, replying to a note in which the American Chief Executive on last Wednesday called attention to the "long-standing and deep friendship which exists between the United States and Finland."

Text of Roosevelt's Note

President Roosevelt's note, on Oct. 11, to President Kalinin, follows:

"The President of the United States sends his greetings to President Kalinin with the following personal message:

"'While the United States is taking no part in existing controversies in Europe, the President wishes to call attention to the long-standing and deep friendship which exists between the United States and Finland. He feels that he can call this to the attention of President Kalinin because of their joint efforts a number of years ago which resulted in the resumption of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"'Such being the case the President expresses the earnest hope that the Soviet Union will make no demands on Finland which are inconsistent with the maintenance and development of amicable and peaceful relations between the two countries, and the independence of each.

"'The President feels sure that President Kalinin and the government of the Soviet Union will understand the friendly spirit in which this message is sent, and extends to President Kalinin an expression of his highest consideration.

"'FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'."

Kalinin's Reply

President Kalinin replied to President Roosevelt on Oct. 16 as follows:

"Mr. President: I thank you for your greetings and for the friendly sentiments expressed in your message transmitted to me on Oct. 12.

"I consider it appropriate to remind you, Mr. President, that the state independence of the Finnish Republic was recognized by the free will of the Soviet government on Dec. 31, 1916, and that the sovereignty of Finland was guaranteed to it by the peace treaty of Oct. 14, 1920, between the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and Finland. By the above-mentioned acts of the Soviet government the basic principles of the reciprocal relations between the Soviet Union and Finland were defined. The present negotiations between the Soviet government and the government of Finland are also being conducted in conformity with these principles.

"Despite the tendentious versions which are being disseminated by circles evidently not interested in European peace, the sole aim of the negotiations referred to above is the consolidation of the reciprocal relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and a strengthening of friendly co-operation between both countries in the cause of guaranteeing the security of the Soviet Union and Finland. I beg you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of my deep respect.

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M. KALININ."

EXPECTS 20,000,000 FLEEING FROM WAR

Roosevelt Makes Prediction At Conference Held At White House

Urges Intergovernmental Group Leaders Survey New Lands For Refugees

OCT 18 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 17—Predicting that 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 persons may become refugees as a result of the war, President Roosevelt proposed today a new, gigantic program of resettling homeless masses in the earth's "vacant spaces."

At a White House meeting of leaders of the intergovernmental committee on political refugees, he declared that the United States and other neutrals must press the task of building "new refuges for the tired, for the poor, for the huddled masses yearning to be free."

Praising the work which the committee has done in trying to find new homes for Jews and others who became refugees before the war began, he added that "this ghastly war" would complicate the task enormously.

Asks Scientific Study

He asked that the committee study cientifically the "geographical and economic problem of resettling several million people in new areas of the earth's surface."

"We have been working, up to now, on too small a scale," he said, "and we have failed to apply modern engineering to our task. We know already that there are many comparatively vacant spaces on the earth's surface where, from the point of view of climate and natural resources, European settlers can live permanently.

Cites Possibilities

"The possible field of new settlements covers many portions of the African, American and Australasian portions of the globe."

In referring to the work hitherto done on the refugee problem, the President said, "I am glad to be able to announce today that active steps have been taken to begin actual settlement, made possible by the generous attitude of the Dominican Government and the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth."

This recalled that members of a Presidential committee on refugees had found, after a survey, that the island of Mindanao in the Philippines would be a suitable haven for some 10,000 refugees, and the Dominican Republic for 25,000. If 10,000 persons are sent to Mindanao, they probably will be selected from among 15,000 German Jews concentrated temporarily at Shanghai.

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Should Be Ready, He Says

"We hope, and we trust," the Chief Executive declared, "that existing wars will terminate quickly; and if that is our hope, there is all the more reason for all of us to make ready beginning today, for the solution of problem of the refugee.

"The quicker we begin the undertaking and the quicker we bring it to a reasonable decision, the quicker will we be able to say that we can contribute something to the establishment of world peace.

"Gentlemen, that is a challenge to the intergovernmental committee—it is a duty because of the pressure of need—it is an opportunity because it gives a chance to take part in the building of new communities for those who need them. Out of the dregs of present disaster we can distill some real achievements in human progress."

Refers To War

The President said of the war now raging in Europe:

"The war will come to an end some day, and those of us who are realists know that in its wake the world will face a refugee problem of different character and of infinitely greater magnitude.

"Nearly every big war leaves behind it vast numbers of human beings whose roots have been literally torn up. Inevitably, there are great numbers of individuals who have lost all family ties—individuals who find no home to return to, no occupation to resume—individuals who for many different reasons must seek to rebuild their lives under new environments."

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Executive Committee

The group which met at the White House was the executive committee of the intergovernmental committee. Present were Lord Winterton, committee chairman; Sir Herbert Emerson, secretary, and diplomatic representatives of France, Argentina, Brazil and The Netherlands.

A memorandum urging that Palestine be given first consideration as a place for further settlement of Jews was laid before the committee by the American Emergency Committee on Palestine Affairs and the United Palestine Appeal.

The organizations said that Palestine could absorb 2,800,000 settlers, and that American Jews would be ready to finance a settlement program.

Roosevelt's Plea on Refugees

OCT 18 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—President Roosevelt's statement to the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee follows:

I am glad to welcome to the White House Lord Winterton, the chairman; Sir Herbert Emerson, the director; Mr. Myron Taylor, the vice-chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee representing the United States of America, the heads of missions of the Argentine republic, Brazil, France and the Netherlands; and Mr. James G. McDonald, the chairman of my advisory committee on political refugees.

I extend through you to the thirty-two governments participating in the Intergovernmental Committee and to the private refugee organizations my appreciation for the assistance which has been given to refugees in the period since the meeting at Evian. I hope the work will be carried on with redoubled vigor and with more positive results.

In March, 1938, it became clear to the world that a point had been reached where private agencies alone could no longer deal with the masses of unfortunate people who had been driven from their homes. These men, women and children were beating at the gate of any nation which seemed to offer them a haven.

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Members of Many Races

Most of these fellow human beings belonged to the Jewish race, though many thousands of them belonged to other races and other creeds. The flight from their countries of origin meant chaos for them and great difficulties for other nations which, for other reasons—chiefly economic—had erected barriers against immigration. Many portions of the world which in earlier years provided areas for immigration, had found it necessary to close the doors.

Therefore, a year and a half ago I took the initiative by asking thirty-two governments to cooperate with the government of the United States in seeking a long-range solution of the refugee problem. Because the United States through more than three centuries has been built in great measure by people whose dreams of other lands had been thwarted, it seemed appropriate for us to make possible the meeting at Evian, which was attended by Mr. Myron C. Taylor as my personal representative.

That meeting made permanent the present Intergovernmental Committee, and since that time this Intergovernmental Committee has greatly helped in the settling of many refugees, in providing temporary refuge for thousands of others and in making important studies toward opening up new places of final settlement in many parts of the world.

I am glad to be able to announce today that active steps have been taken to begin actual settlement, made possible by the generous attitude of the Dominican government and the government of the Philippine Commonwealth. This is, I hope, the forerunner of many other similar projects in other nations.

Furthermore, I am glad to note the establishment of a distinguished Anglo-American group of the co-ordinating foundation, which with the help of your committee will investigate the suitability of other places of settlement for immigrants.

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Interrupted by War

Things were going well, although I must confess slowly, up to the outbreak of the war in Europe. Today we must recognize that the regular and planned course of refugee work has been of necessity seriously interrupted. The war means two things:

First, the current work must not be abandoned; it must be redirected. We have with us the problem of helping those individuals and families who are at this moment in countries of refuge and who for the sake of the world and themselves can best be placed in permanent domiciles during the actual course of the war without confusing their lot with the lot of those who in increasing numbers will suffer as a result of the war itself.

That I may call the short range program, and it presents a problem of comparatively small magnitude. In a moment you will see why I say "comparatively small magnitude." At this moment there are probably not more than two or three hundred thousand refugees who are in dire need and who must as quickly as possible be given opportunity to settle in other countries where they can make permanent homes.

This is by no means an insoluble task, but it means hard work for all of us from now on—and not only hard work but a conscientious effort to clear the decks of an old problem—an existing problem, before the world as a whole is confronted with the new problem involving infinitely more human beings, which will confront us when the present war is over. This last is not a cheerful prospect, but it will be the almost inevitable result of present conflicts.

That is why I specifically urge that this intergovernmental committee redouble its efforts. I realize, of course, that Great Britain and France, engaged as they are in a major war, can be asked by those nations which are neutral to do little more than to give a continuance of their sympathy and interest in these days which are so difficult for them. That means that upon the neutral nations

there lies an obligation to humanity to carry on the work.

I have suggested that the current task is small in comparison with the future task. The war will come to an end some day; and those of us who are realists know that in its wake the world will face a refugee problem of different character and of infinitely greater magnitude.

Nearly every great war leaves behind it vast numbers of human beings whose roots have been literally torn up. Inevitably there are great numbers of individuals who have lost all family ties—individuals who find no home to return to, no occupation to resume—individuals who for many different reasons must seek to rebuild their lives under new environments.

Every war leaves behind it tens of thousands of families who for very many different reasons are compelled to start life anew in other lands.

Economic considerations may affect thousands of families and individuals.

All we can do is to estimate on the reasonable doctrine of chances, that when this ghastly war ends there may be not one million, but ten million or twenty million men, women and children belonging to many races and many religions, living in many countries and possibly on several continents, who will enter into the wide picture—the problem of the human refugee.

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Second Great Task

I ask, therefore, that as the second great task that lies before this committee, it start at this time a serious and probably a fairly expansive effort to survey and study definitely and scientifically this geographical and economic problem of resettling several million people in new areas of the earth's surface.

We have been working, up to now, on too small a scale, and we have failed to apply modern engineering to our task. We know already that there are many comparatively vacant spaces on the earth's surface where, from the point of view of climate and natural resources, European settlers can live permanently.

Some of these lands have no means of access; some of them require irrigation; most of them require soil and health surveys; all of them present in the process of settlement, economic problems which must be tied in with the economy of existing settled areas.

The possible field of new settlements covers many portions of the African, American and Australasian portions of the globe. It covers millions of square miles situated in comparatively young republics and in colonial possessions or dominions of older nations.

Most of these territories which are inherently susceptible of colonization by those who perforce seek new homes cannot be developed without at least two or three years of engineering and economic studies. It is neither wise nor fair to send any colonists to them until the engineering and economic surveys have resulted in practical and definite plans.

Contribution to World Peace

We hope and trust that existing wars will terminate quickly, and if that is our hope there is all the more reason for all of us to make ready, beginning today, for the solution of the problem of the refugee. The quicker we begin the undertaking and the quicker we bring it to a reasonable decision, the quicker will we be able to say that we can contribute something to the establishment of world peace.

Gentlemen, that is a challenge to the intergovernmental committee—it is a duty because of the pressure of need; it is an opportunity because it gives a chance to take part in the building of new communities for those who need them. Out of the dregs of present disaster we can distill some real achievements in human progress.

This problem involves no one race group—no one religious faith. It is the problem of all groups and all faiths. It is not enough to indulge in horrified humanitarianism, empty resolutions, golden rhetoric and pious words. We must face it actively if the democratic principle based on respect and human dignity is to survive—if world order, which rests on security of the individual, is to be restored.

Remembering the words written on the Statue of Liberty, let us lift a lamp beside new golden doors and build new refuges for the tired, for the poor, for the huddled masses yearning to be free.

OCT 18 1939

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17-(AP)-AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE TOOK UP TODAY A GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEE PROBLEM MADE URGENT BY WAR AND COMPLICATED BY THE PLIGHT OF THOUSANDS OF OTHER EUROPEANS SEEKING NEW HOMES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES CAME HERE AT THE INVITATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO WAS CHOSEN TO PRESIDE AT THE MEETING.

LORD WINTERTON, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, AND SIR HERBERT EMERSON, SECRETARY, WERE HERE FROM LONDON. PAUL VAN ZEELAND, FORMER PREMIER OF BELGIUM, ATTENDED IN HIS CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT OF THE COORDINATING FOUNDATION, A CORPORATION WORKING WITH THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE MASS SETTLEMENT OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP IS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SIX NATIONS---UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, AND THE NETHERLANDS. THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTS 32 NATIONS, AND WAS FORMED ON THE INITIATIVE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATE IS MYRON C. TAYLOR, FORMER HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, WHO IS VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE. HE WELCOMED WINTERTON AND EMERSON ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK AND CAME TO WASHINGTON WITH THEM.

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THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD BEFORE IT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE WAR:

1. BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AMONG THE PRINCIPAL AIDS IN THE REFUGEE WORK, ARE CENTERING ALL THEIR EFFORTS ON THE WAR.

2. GERMANY, WHICH HAD AGREED TO AN ORDERLY EMIGRATION OF 175,000 JEWS A YEAR, INTENDS TO KEEP THE MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN FOR WAR WORK AND TO LET OUT ONLY OLD WOMEN AND CHILDREN. BUT OTHER NATIONS DO NOT WANT OLD WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

3. GERMANY NEEDS ALL HER FOREIGN CURRENCY FOR WAR PURCHASES AND CANNOT GIVE EMIGRATING JEWS ANY FOREIGN MONEY. ALSO, HER STEAMSHIP LINES, WHICH CARRIED JEWS TO OTHER COUNTRIES WITHOUT THE NECESSITY FOR PURCHASING STEAMSHIP TICKETS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY, ARE SHUT DOWN.

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4. OTHER PEOPLES BESIDES THE GERMAN JEWS NOW ARE REFUGEES. AMONG THEM ARE MORE THAN 100,000 SPANIARDS WHO HAVE GONE TO FRANCE, THOUSANDS OF POLES DRIVEN INTO RUMANIA AND THE BALTIC STATES, AND NEARLY 2,000,000 POLISH JEWS UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION. THE CONFERENCE EXPECTED TO DECIDE WHETHER TO ENLARGE THE WORK OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO INCLUDE OTHER PEOPLES, ALTHOUGH ITS ORIGINAL MANDATE SPECIFIED ONLY GERMAN POLITICAL REFUGEES.

5. BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND SWITZERLAND HAVE 140,000 GERMAN JEWS WHO WERE RECEIVED AS TEMPORARY RESIDENTS. THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE WILL SEEK TO FIND PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS FOR THEM OVERSEAS.

REPORTS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES ON LIKELY SPOTS FOR MASS SETTLEMENT WERE PREPARED FOR THE CONFERENCE. ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING IS THAT ON THE ISLAND OF MINDANAO IN THE PHILIPPINES WHERE IT IS THOUGHT AT LEAST 10,000 JEWS CAN BE SETTLED. IF SO, THEY PROBABLY WILL BE TAKEN FROM THE 15,000 GERMAN JEWS CONCENTRATED TEMPORARILY AT SHANGHAI.

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THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING HERE ARE NOT BINDING ON THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE. THEY MUST BE REFERRED TO THE LARGER COMMITTEE WHOSE MEMBERS WILL TAKE THEM UP WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS.

RZ237AES

New French Decree Calls For Meatless Mondays

OCT 18 1939

Steak Is Banned on Tuesdays Also to Save Beef for Army

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Frenchman's taste for beefsteak in preference to veal, pork or mutton led Minister of Agriculture Henri Queuille to decree today the closing of all butcher shops in France on Monday and no sale of steak on Tuesdays.

The reason for his action was the oversupply of veal, pork and mutton, he said. By closing the shops, he stopped the sale of beef generally, although pork, veal and mutton chops may be cooked in delicatessens.

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The army also has a fondness for beef, which is better suited for refrigeration and transportation than other French meats.

Hotels and restaurants were notified to follow instructions in making menus for the two specified days each week.

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Argentina Sells Allies 200,000 Tons of Meat

OCT 18 1939

Beef and Mutton To Be Sent Overseas Within 16 Months

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17 (AP).—One of the largest individual transactions in the history of the Argentine packing industry was disclosed today when the government announced Argentina had sold 200,000 tons of meat to Great Britain and France.

The meat, 170,000 tons of chilled and frozen beef and 30,000 tons of frozen mutton, will be forwarded within sixteen months. It was estimated nearly 600,000 head of cattle would be involved in the order.

Roberto M. Ortiz, President of Argentina, in a statement at Tandil, where he is resting, said it had been agreed with Britain and France to sell war supplies of beef and mutton outside the ordinary import quotas allotted by both countries to the Argentine.

The announcement ended bitterly contested negotiations which began more than two months ago and once were broken off by the British.

New Polish President Designates Successor

Names General To Take Place In Case Post Becomes Vacant During Wartime

OCT 18 1939

Paris, Oct. 17 (AP)—Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, Polish President since September 30, today named Gen. Casimir Sosnowski, former army corps commander, as his successor "in case the post should become vacant before the conclusion of peace."

The President acted under the Polish constitution, which provides that the head of the state has authority to designate his successor during wartime.

President Raczkiewicz was ordered to take a complete rest westerday by his doctors.

Hungary Bans Nazi Writings

Pushes Roundup Of Plot Suspects; Public Kept Completely In Dark

OCT 18 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 17—The Hungarian Government clamped down on Nazi pamphleteers today, ordering the confiscation of a long list of publications it termed "incitive"—including a pamphlet on Adolf Hitler's Danzig speech.

The Government said the pamphlets had been put on sale without submission to the censor.

Among those banned were *Reflect, Brethern, In Fire and in Blood, Hungarian Justice, English Politician, Justice in Palace and Hovel,* and a book of verse.

Calm Follows Roundup

The country remained calm following yesterday's jailing of 140 members of the outlawed Nazi "Death Legion," who, it was charged, planned to overthrow the Government and assassinate 17 of their opponents and the more moderate Nazi leaders.

While the secret police sought others connected with the alleged plot, all news of it was kept from the general public. No mention of it was made on the radio, and not one of Hungary's thirty-five newspapers was permitted to print even the bare announcement of the arrests. Only one paper carried a report of the pamphlet confiscation order.

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Hungarist Plotters Put In Concentration Camp

Stern Action Taken Against Extremists Said To Have Planned Putsch

OCT 18 1939

Budapest, Oct. 17 (AP)—Several Hungarist "legion of death" plotters were sent to Kistarcso concentration camp as the Government took stern action today against Nazi extremists who were elleged to have plotted a putsch.

At Kistarsca they took their places with several hundred Hungarian Nazis already there and also with a number of Jews sent there for political offenses. Other alleged plotters were in the Budapest jail reserved for vagrants and prisoners on trial.

Secret police continued to seize Nazi pamphlets which, it was said, showed the influence of German propaganda. The pamphlets attacked the Government for the sympathetic reception accorded Polish refugees.

ASK SOVIET'S GERMANS

Nazi Delegates in Moscow With Repatriation Plan.

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (A. P.).—A special German delegation arrived by airplane from Berlin today to negotiate with Soviet Russia for the repatriation of German minorities in Baltic States and Polish territory.

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Adolf Hitler announced on October 6 that Germans living abroad would be brought into the Reich and since then negotiations have started with the Baltic States for repatriation of their German minorities.

Germany has already arranged with the small Baltic States for the repatriation of German mino

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VIRTUALLY ALL HIGH "LEGION OF DEATH" LEADERS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE ESCAPED TO VIENNA FOLLOWING THE CRUSHING OF AN ATTEMPTED UPRISING OVER THE WEEKEND. ABOUT 140 MEMBERS OF THE PRO-NAZI LEGION WERE JAILED.

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TWO MONTHS WERE ADDED TODAY TO A TWO-WEEKS PRISON SENTENCE RECENTLY IMPOSED ON LASZLO HORVATH, SECRETARY OF THE HUNGARIST PARTY, FOR DISTRIBUTION OF NAZI PAMPHLETS.

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Reich Revives A War Song, but Britain's Is New

Nazis 'Sail Against England' as in '14; London Ditty Called 'Run, Adolf, Run'

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP).—A German sailors' song of the last war, "When We Sail Against England," was being popularized again and played over the radio today after each news broadcast. From the beginning of the Polish campaign on Sept. 1 until today, the "March of Germans in Poland" had been played similarly.

The sailors' song was written by the German author and national poet, Hermann Loens, who fell in the World War at Reims on Sept. 26, 1914. The words of the song, in free translation, follow:

Today a song we'll sing.
We'll drink the cool, sweet wine
And let our glasses clink
For orders came to part.

CHORUS

Give me your hand, your dear, white hand.
Farewell, my sweetest love.
Farewell, my sweet, farewell.
Farewell, for we sail; farewell, for we sail,
For we sail against England.

Our flag, see it wave from the mast.
Of Germany's strength it speaks.
We want to halt at last
The Englishman's sneering laugh.

Should tidings come of my fall,
Of my sleep in ocean's floods,
Don't weep over me at all,
For the Fatherland flowed my blood.

BIG MIGRATION REPORTED

100,000 Polish Refugees Said to Be on Way to Vilna

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 17 (AP)—International Red Cross officials received a report today that 100,000 Polish refugees from regions occupied by Russia were making their way to Vilna, now under Lithuanian rule.

Malcolm Davis, under-secretary of the General Red Cross League, has been asked to go to Vilna and ascertain what help might be needed. Mr. Davis is now visiting the Scandinavian countries.

Ernest J. Swift, chief of the European delegation of the American Red Cross, and Wayne C. Taylor, member of the delegation, left last night for a two weeks' mission to Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Mr. Swift will then return to America, while Mr. Taylor and James T. Nicholson, another member of the delegation, will set up a liaison office in Geneva.

Polish Jews Pour Into Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP).—An increasing flood of Jewish refugees from German-occupied Polish territory into Soviet Russia's new holdings was reported today. Meanwhile, some tattered remnants of the Polish army were understood to be still fighting a guerilla campaign, lurking in the woods and marshes of eastern Poland and donning the uniforms of Soviet soldiers killed from ambush.

There were numerous unofficial reports of the stream of Jewish refugees from the German side of the new boundary, estimated already to total 500,000 to 1,000,000. For example, the population of Bialystok, on the Russian side of the line, normally 100,000, was said to be nearly doubled. Vilna (Wilno), which Russia gave back to Lithuania, was also said to be jammed with refugee Jews.

Russians here said the Red army was receiving the Jews cordially and providing work for them. The native population, however, was said to be fearful of Nazi spies among the refugees and to be receiving them with suspicion. The future status of the wanderers remained unsettled.

Federal Status For India To Be Post-War Item

Viceroy Says in White Paper England Will Be Ready Then To Discuss Issue

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP).—At the end of the present European war, the British government "will be very willing to enter into consultation" looking toward formation of a federal government of India, a British White Paper on "India and the War," written by the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, stated today.

He said he had discussed with fifty-two Indian leaders, including Mohandas K. Gandhi and the president and members of the National Congress working committee, "the objectives of his majesty's government in the war," Britain's intentions "as to the ultimate status envisaged for India, so far as the British Commonwealth is concerned," and how India could aid in the prosecution of the war.

The White Paper said a definition of Britain's war aims could come only at a later stage of the conflict, and that the British government had not yet defined "with any ultimate precision" its war goal. It added that much would depend on the circumstances in which the war came to an end, saying: "The experience of all history shows in these circumstances the unwisdom and impracticality of a precise definition (of war aims) at so early a stage."

"At this grave moment in the destinies of nations, my prayer to all parties would be not to dissociate themselves from a common effort, but to lend their co-operation and their assistance in the prosecution of war," Linlithgow said.

The Viceroy concluded it was his hope "that in the grave juncture we face, India will go forward as a united country in support of a common cause."

State Of Siege In Egypt

London, Oct. 17 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Cairo tonight said the Senate had declared a state of siege in Egypt.

Eastern Europe Rail Talks

Germany Says Parley Will Be Held Soon With Russia And Baltic States

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP).—The semi-official commentary "Dienst Aus Deutschland" said today that a railway conference among Germany, Soviet Russia and the Baltic states would be held soon in order to reorganize transportation facilities in Eastern Europe.

This is especially important to Berlin and Moscow because of present economic negotiations aiming at an increase in German-Soviet trade to ten to fifteen times last year.

Berlin, oct. 17-AP-The Jew has been substituted for the Communist as Germany's chief enemy by editors of the periodical, "Contra Communism."

This "monthly organ of the anti-bolshevism world movement" advised its readers today it would soon change the title and tenor of the publication. Herafter it will devote itself to anti-semitism.

"The arch-enemy of the German people and of all healthy forward striving nations is Jewry," the editors wrote to their subscribers. "It stands behind all our enemies of German rebirth and is the prime mover of German encirclement. The plutocracies of the world ar here tools of Jewdom."

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PARIS, OCT 17-(AP)-THE POLISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GEN. CASIMIR SOSNKOWSKI, FORMER COMMANDER OF A POLISH ARMY CORPS AND MARIAN SEYDA, FORMER POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD JOINED THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

R616PES OCT 18 1939

ATHENS, OCT. 17-(AP)-PREMIER GENERAL JOHN METAXAS TODAY ORDERED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO REDUCE THEIR CORRESPONDENCE AND MEMORANDA TO A MINIMUM OWING TO "A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF PAPER IN THE WORLD MARKETS."

JG102SATS OCT 18 1939

Berlin, Oct. 17--AP--Enthusiastic German editors today began asking news picture agencies to supply them with a full set of pictures of the English fleet fter the German airplane attack on Scapa Flow, British fleet base.

"We will need them all anyway," commented on editor. heretofore, most German editors have only been buying pictures os of ships of the British fleet as they were needed. ###

London, Oct. 17-AP-The British Admiralty "promulgated information" over the week-end on how to knit mittens and socks for sailors, and now is prepared to give further advice on the subject by mail.

"All applications and correspondence should be addressed to the chairman, Royal Navy War Comforts Committee, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1," said an Admiralty statement.

The chairman is Vice-Admiral H.S. Monroe, 62, who retired in 1931. In the world war he was senior officer in charge of the London defense flotilla. #####

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30.24-4115

Bucharest, Oct.17--AP-Information from Moscow that Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish foreign minister, had left Russia's capital without signing any agreement between Turkey and Russia was received with apprehension tonight in Rumanian political and diplomatic circles.

Officials awaited further details before commenting on the development.

It was believed here that Saracoglu might stop at the Blact Sea port of Constanza on his way home for a conference with Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian foreign minister.

The newspaper L'Independence Roumaine, which often reflects opinions of the officials, drew a parallel between the Rumanian and Finnish position in an editorial headed "Independence, neutrality, integrity."

The nespaper said "Finland is ready to reach an agreement with Moscow if these three points are respected. This attitude conforms with the aspirations of all neutral states. We don't doubt that Moscow will understand." ####

OCT 18 1939

VATICAN CITY,OCT.17-(AP)-SOURCES CLOSE TO THE VATICAN SAID TOD... THAT POPE PIUS XII HAD COMPLETED DRAFTING HIS ENCYCLICAL, WHICH UNDER PRESENT PLANS IS TO BE PUBLISHED OCT. 28 ON THE EVE OF THE FEAST OF CHRIST THE KING.

VATICAN OFFICIALS DECLINED ANY FORECAST ON WHAT THE POPE MIGHT SAY.

MONSIGNOR ANTONIO BACCI, SECRETARY OF BRIEFS, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE READY A TENTATIVE DRAFT OF THE LATIN TEXT FOR THE POPE. VATICAN OFFICIALS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT LAST MINUTE CHANGES STILL WERE POSSIBLE.

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THE TEXT WAS EXPECTED TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PONTIFF FOR HIS FINAL APPROVAL WHEN HE RETURNS FROM HIS SUMMER VILLA AT CASTEL GANDOLFO WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

GOLD TELEPHONES SET ASIDE FOR THE POPE'S PERSONAL USE WERE INSTALLED TODAY IN HIS NEWLY DECORATED APARTMENT IN VATICAN CITY.

VATICAN OFFICIALS PREDICTED THE ENCYCLICAL WOULD BE LENGTHY, PROBABLY EXCEEDING 8,000 WORDS. DUE TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. IT HAS BEEN REVISED TWICE SINCE IT FIRST WAS PREPARED LAST JUNE.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE POPE UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD EXHORT ALL CHRISTIANS AND ESPECIALLY CATHOLICS TO COMBAT THE FORCES OF DESTRUCTION THROUGH PENITENCE, PRAYER AND ADHERENCE TO MORAL LIFE.

WD&AOPES

OCT 18 1939

VATICAN CITY, OCT. 17-(AP)-L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER, TODAY PUBLISHED A LONG ACCOUNT FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS OF THE PLIGHT OF POLES IN SOVIETIZED POLISH TERRITORY AND SAID THE TREATMENT OF PRIESTS COMPARED WITH THAT IN SPAIN BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED THE MOSCOW ATHEISTIC MAGAZINE BEZBOZHNIK AS SAYING MANY PRIESTS IN WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINIAN REGIONS OF POLAND HAD BEEN "LIQUIDATED" AFTER HAVING "SET THEMSELVES UP IN CHURCHES WITH POLISH OFFICIALS AND CAPITALISTS TO OBSTRUCT THE MARCH OF THE RED ARMY WITH MACHINE GUNS."

"IT IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN," L'OSSERVATORE COMMENTED. "AS IT WAS IN SPAIN SO IT IS IN POLAND. THIS WAS THE REASON IN SPAIN THAT PRIESTS, GATHERED IN CHURCHES WITH THE FAITHFUL IN SUPREME PRAYER, WERE CONDEMNED TO BE MASSACRED." OCT 18 1939

WE528PES

SPOKANE, OCT.17-(AP)-REICHFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER IS A "MADMAN IN DESPAIR," KLAUS MANN, LITERARY REFUGEE FROM GERMANY, AND SON OF THE 1938 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER, THOMAS MANN, SAID HERE LAST NIGHT.

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SPEAKING TO A SPOKANE DINNER CLUB, MANN ADDED "HITLER IS NOT GOING TO WIN THIS WAR, AND HE KNOWS IT."

"OTHERWISE, WHY SHOULD HE BE SO ANXIOUS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF HIS SO-CALLED PEACE PROPOSALS. HITLER IS NOT ONLY A MADMAN, BUT A MADMAN IN DESPAIR.

"THE SOVIET RUSSIAN-GERMAN PACT MAY BE HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT, BUT FOR HITLER IT WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE END. HITLER FINDS HIMSELF DEPENDENT ON STALIN AND IS HIS PRISONER."

ASSERTING HITLER DOES NOT REPRESENT THE "TRUE FEELING OF GERMANY," MANN PREDICTED THAT AFTER THE "DESTRUCTION OF HITLERISM" A REORGANIZATION OF EUROPE WOULD BRING A "PEACEFUL FEDERATION OF STATES WORKING WITH EACH OTHER."

OCT 18 1939

HU651ACS

BY WADE WERNER

STOCKHOLM, OCT 17-(AP)-HEADS OF FOUR NORTHERN STATES WHOSE NEUTRALITY HAS BEEN MENACED BY SWIFT DEVELOPMENTS AND COMPLICATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT WILL SIT DOWN TOGETHER TOMORROW AND TALK THINGS OVER.

OCT 18 1939

EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS MEETING BETWEEN KINGS HAAKON OF NORWAY, CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, GUSTAF OF SWEDEN AND PRESIDENT KYOESTI KALLIO OF FINLAND WAS THE SITUATION IN FINLAND, WHERE RESIDENTS WERE LEAVING CITIES AND TROOPS WERE HELD IN READINESS IN THE FACE OF SOVIET RUSSIAN DEMANDS, AS YET UNPUBLISHED.

DESPITE THE URGENCY OF FINLAND'S PLIGHT, HOWEVER, OFFICIAL QUARTERS HERE WERE DISCOURAGING THE IDEA THAT TOMORROW'S MEETING HAD ANY MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE. IT ASSERTED THAT THE HEADS OF THE FOUR NORTHERN COUNTRIES AND THEIR FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE GATHERING TO DISCUSS NEUTRALITY PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE WAR, BUT THAT THE DELIBERATIONS WOULD BE DOMINATED BY "THE LODESTAR OF NEUTRALITY."

ON THE EVE OF THE CONFERENCE THE SWEDISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF YOUTH SUBMITTED TO KING GUSTAF A PETITION URGING HIM TO INVITE THE HEADS OF THE GREAT POWERS TO "TAKE THE INITIATIVE" WHICH COULD BRING THOSE AT WAR TO A CONFERENCE TABLE.

THE LEAGUE OF YOUTH IS ONE OF THE SMALLEST POLITICAL PARTIES IN SWEDEN, BUT LATELY HAS BEEN INCREASING IN STRENGTH. IT IS ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE.

EMPHASIZING THE UNMILITARY CHARACTER OF TOMORROW'S CONFERENCE, THERE WAS COMPLETE LACK OF MILITARY POMP AND DISPLAY IN THE WELCOMING CEREMONY PLANNED FOR THE VISITORS.

KING GUSTAF WILL GO TO THE AIRPORT EARLY TOMORROW TO MEET PRESIDENT KALLIO, THEN TO THE RAILWAY STATION TO MEET KINGS CHRISTIAN AND HAAKON. IN THE EVENING THE THREE KINGS AND PRESIDENT KALLIO WILL ATTEND A SPECIAL SERVICE IN THE STORKYRAN--ROYAL CHURCH--AND AT 9:45 MASSED CHOIRS WILL MARCH TO THE FESTIVELY ILLUMINATED PALACE TO WRITE THE CITY'S WELCOME IN SONG.

ALTHOUGH THERE WILL BE NO MILITARY PARADE, THE THOUGHT OF THE WAR'S MENACE TO ALL NOTHERN COUNTRIES--NOT ONLY TO FINLAND--WAS CONSTANTLY IN THE BACKGROUND.

OCT 18 1939

PRECAUTIONARY PREPARATIONS WERE ANNOUNCED FOR AN EXODUS OF STOCKHOLM'S CHILDREN. THE PLANS WERE PURELY PRECAUTIONARY, SIMILAR TO THOSE ALREADY ANNOUNCED FOR COPENHAGEN.

OCT 18 1939

REPORTS FROM BERLIN THAT THE SWEDISH EXPLORER SVEN HEDIN HAD CONFERRED WITH ADOLF HITLER WERE DESCRIBED AS OF NO OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE. HEDIN WAS A FREQUENT VISITOR TO GERMANY, IT WAS POINTEDOUT, BUT HIS RELATIONS WITH GERMAN LEADERS WERE PURELY PERSONAL. A

30.24-417

SUGGESTION THAT HIS VISIT WAS SPONSORED BY KING GUSTAF WAS EMPHATICALLY REJECTED, AS WERE SUGGESTIONS THAT THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES CONFERENCE MIGHT PAVE THE WAY FOR A PEACE APPEAL TO BELLIGERENT POWERS.

UNOFFICIALLY, HOWEVER, SUCH SUGGESTIONS WERE VOICED BY THE NEWSPAPERS AFTONBLADET IN STOCKHOLM AND AFTENPOSTEN IN OSLO.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY DEFINITE DESCRIPTION OF MOSCOW'S DEMANDS ON FINLAND RESPONSIBLE COMMENTATORS HERE WERE VENTURING NO PREDICTIONS AS WHAT SWEDEN WOULD DO IN CASE FINLAND HAD TO FIGHT. MANY PERSONS REMEMBERED, HOWEVER, THAT DURING FINLAND'S FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE IN 1918, WHEN SWEDEN WAS OFFICIALLY NEUTRAL, MANY SWEDES WENT TO FINLAND TO HELP FIGHT AGAINST THE BOLSHEVISTS.

DB550PES

OCT 18 1939

STOCKHOLM, OCT.17-(AP)-THIS SWEDISH CAPITAL IS PREPARING A LAVISH WELCOME FOR RULERS AND STATESMEN OF NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND ON THEIR ARRIVAL TOMORROW FOR A CONFERENCE WITH KING GUSTAF ON PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM SOVIET RUSSIAN TALKS WITH FINLAND AND FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR.

KINGS CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, HAAKON OF NORWAY AND PRESIDENT KYOESTI KALLIO OF FINLAND, WITH THEIR STAFFS, WILL FIND A FLAG-DRAPED AND GAR- LANDED CITY.

THE HIGH SPOT OF STOCKHOLM'S WELCOME IS TO BE A CONCERT OF NORTHERN MUSIC ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY 1,000 SINGERS AND MUSICIANS ON LION HILL IN FRONT OF THE ROYAL CASTLE. AUTHORITIES SAID VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE POPULATION WOULD ATTEND.

FH526AES

OCT 18 1939

30.24-417

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 17-(AP)-IN A TELEGRAM TO KING GUSTAF OF SWEDEN, ARGENTINA TODAY EXPRESSED "SYMPATHY" WITH THE CONFERENCE OF NORTHERN COUNTRIES AT STOCKHOLM TOMORROW.

WE1027PES

OCT 18 1939

MONTEVIDEO, OCT. 17-(AP)-URUGUAY TODAY NOTIFIED THE POLISH MINISTER THAT SHE HAD DECIDED TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT IN PARIS.

WE1028PES

OCT 18 1939

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 17-(AP)-A SUDDEN INCREASE IN THE GOLD STOCKS OF THE NETHERLANDS BANK OF 8,000,000 GUILDERS (ABOUT $4,240,000 AT CURRENT RATE) DURING THE LAST MONTH CAUSED WIDESPREAD COMMENT IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER DIE TELEGRAAF SAID IT HAD LEARNED THE INCREASE WAS CAUSED BY A GOLD SHIPMENT FROM "AN EASTERN COUNTRY." THE PAPER ADDED IT WAS KNOWN THAT RUSSIAN GOLD HAD BEEN SENT TO GERMANY AND THEREFORE MANY PRESUMED THAT BERLIN HAD SENT THE GOLD HERE TO ESTABLISH CREDIT.

(REPORTS WERE HEARD IN RIGA, LATVIA, THIS WEEK THAT RUSSIA WAS LENDING GERMANY GOLD FROM HER RESERVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE EMIGRATION OF GERMANS FROM BALTIC STATES. RUSSIA WAS PICTURED AS DESIROUS OF ELIMINATING ALL GERMAN INFLUENCA FROM THE BALTIC STATES. RUSSIA IS KNOWN TO HAVE A LARGE GOLD RESERVE, BUT ITS EXACT AMOUNT IS A STATE SECRET.)

OCT 18 1939

THE NETHERLANDS BANK'S STATEMENT AS ISSUED TODAY SHOWED A GOLD STOCK OF 1,112,000,000 GUILDERS AS COMPARED WITH 1,104,000,000 LAST MONTH.

WE906PES

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 17-(AP)-PILOTS OF TWO SWISS MILITARY PLANES ON PATROL DUTY WERE KILLED TODAY WHEN THE PLANES COLLIDED IN A FOG OVER GURTENDORF MOUNTAIN SOUTH OF HERE.

OCT 18 1939

JG14APES

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, OCT 17-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY AUTHORIZED POLICE AND ARMY OFFICIALS TO OPEN INTERNMENT CENTERS FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES.

THE COUNCIL ORDER RELAXED VISA RESTRICTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES BUT TIGHTENED RESTRICTIONS GOVERNING FOREIGNERS WITHIN SWITZERLAND AS PART OF THE DRIVE AGAINST ESPIONAGE WHICH ALREADY HAS BROUGHT MORE THAN 100 ARRESTS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

OCT 18 1939

EZ21GPES

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 17-(AP)-DENMARK'S GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY A WAR INSURANCE BILL FOR DAMAGE TO DANISH PROPERTY WILL GO BEFORE PARLIAMENT TOMORROW.

THE PROPOSED BILL WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE IF ANY TOWN IS EXPOSED TO RISK. IT PROVIDES FOR A 700,000,000 KRONE FUND (ABOUT $140,000,000) TO BE RAISED BY ASSESSMENTS OF FIVE PER CENT THE AMOUNT OF FIRE INSURANCE CARRIED ON THE PROPERTIES INVOLVED.

WE406PES OCT 18 1939

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT.14--SNEATON (BR) FREIGHTER, 3,677 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY U-BOAT IN SOUTH ATLANTIC, 1 CREW MEMBER KILLED, 32 RESCUED BY BELGIAN OIL TANKER ALEXANDRE ANDRE.

(EDS: EMILE MIGUET SINKING MAY BE CHANGED TO READ "39 OF CREW RESCUED BY AMERICAN FREIGHTER BLACK HAWK. 1 MISSING." IN ROYAL OAK SINKING ELIMINATE FIRST CASUALTY REPORT AND MAKE IT READ "ADMIRALTY PLACED SURVIVORS AT 414 AND THE DEAD AND MISSING AT 786.")

JG1627AES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 16--BRAMDEN (BR) FREIGHTER, 1,294 GROSS TONS, MARITIME REGISTER IN NEW YORK CONFIRMED EARLIER UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SHE SUNK IN AN EXPLOSION OVER ENGLISH COAST, 3 KILLED, 13 RESCUED.

OCT. 17--LORENTZ W. HANSEN (NOR) FREIGHTER, 1,918 GROSS TONS, OWNERS IN BERGEN REPORTED SHE TORPEDOED AND SUNK TWO DAYS OUT OF ENGLAND WITH CARGO OF WOOD, CREW OF 21 RESCUED BY NORWEGIAN TANKER KONGSDAL.

OCT 18 1939

WE120PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 17--VERMONT (FR) FREIGHTER, 5,186 GROSS TONS, 43 SURVIVORS LANDING AT BRITISH PORT FROM WARSHIP REPORTED SHE SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC BY GERMAN SUBMARINE, SAID TWO SEAMEN LOST, 4 INJURED.

R1132PES OCT 18 1939

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE GERMAN DAYLIGHT AIR-ATTACK ON THE GREAT NAVAL BASE OF ROSYTH, IN SCOTLAND'S PROUD FIRTH OF FORTH (THE FIRST RAID ON BRITISH SOIL IN THIS CONFLICT), MAY MARK THE BEGINNING OF THAT NEW PHASE OF THE WAR WHICH HERR HITLER SO OFTEN HAS THREATENED DARKLY--DEVASTATION FROM THE SKY.

OCT 18 1939

THIS THEATRICAL ASSAULT, COUPLED WITH U-BOAT OPERATIONS THAT RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK, INDICATE

30.24-4119

30.24-4119

A RENEWED EFFORT TO BREAK THE ENGLISH BLOCKADE WHICH IS CALCULATED TO FORCE GERMANY'S CAPITULATION.

WITH IT MAY BE EXPECTED FURTHER BLOWS AT BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING, WITH THE IDEA OF CUTTING OFF VITAL FOOD SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

THE HUNGER-DUEL BETWEEN GERMANY AND BRITAIN WOULD SEEM TO BE ON IN EARNEST.

APROPOS OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS, MY MAIL BRINGS FROM A MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) NEWS AN INQUIRY OF SUCH FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE THAT I AM GOING TO REPEAT IT HERE FOR DISCUSSION.

"CAN BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE," IT READS, "BE SUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE TO STARVE HITLER OUT IN THE END?"

WHILE WE ARE ABOUT IT LET'S ADD ANOTHER QUERY HERE:

"CAN GERMAN U-BOATS AND BOMBING PLANES SINK ENOUGH MERCHANT SHIPPING TO STARVE ENGLAND OUT, DESPITE THE BRITISH NAVY?

THAT'S AN EQUALLY LEGITIMATE QUESTION. BOTH ENGLAND AND GERMANY SUFFERED PRIVATION IN THE LAST WAR.

OCT 19 1939

I WENT INTO THE REICH WITH THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND NEVER SHALL FORGET THE HUNGRY LOOK IN THE EYES OF THE UNDERFED CHILDREN, AND GROWN-UPS AS WELL. MANY OF THE LITTLE ONES WERE SUFFERING FROM RICKETS AND OTHER MALADIES BECAUSE OF LACK OF FATS.

AND I WAS IN ENGLAND WHEN FOLK WERE GOING WITHOUT SUFFICIENT FOOD IN ORDER THAT THE TROOPS AT THE FRONT MIGHT BE WELL FED. THERE WAS AN UNHAPPY TIME WHEN THERE WERE SUPPLIES FOR ONLY ABOUT SIX WEEKS IN THE COUNTRY, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. THOSE WERE THE DAYS WHEN MANY GOOD SHIPS LADEN WITH FOODSTUFFS WERE GOING TO THE BOTTOM.

THE ANSWERS TO OUR TWO INQUIRIES ARE DEPENDENT ON SEVERAL MIGHTY "IFS." HOWEVER, AN ANALYSIS DEVELOPS SOME INTERESTING POINTS.

LET'S LOOK AT GERMANY FIRST. NAZIDOM IS DEPENDENT ON IMPORTS FOR ABOUT A FIFTH OF HER FOOD IN NORMAL TIMES. THIS FIGURE PRESUMABLY INCREASES CONSIDERABLY DURING WAR.

ALSO THE REICH LACKS MANY VITAL WAR MATERIALS, SUCH AS THE OIL WHICH IS ALL-IMPORTANT IN THESE DAYS OF MECHANIZED WARFARE, MANGANESE, COPPER, NICKEL, IRON, RUBBER, COTTON AND A LONG STRING OF OTHERS.

IF WE LEAVE RUSSIA OUT OF THE PICTURE FOR THE MOMENT, THE POSITION OF GERMANY NOW AS REGARDS SUPPLIES ISN'T UNLIKE WHAT IT WAS IN THE WORLD WAR. THE REICH THEN HAD A CALL ON ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT OF FOOD-STUFFS AND WAR MATERIALS FROM EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS. ABOUT THE SAME NEUTRALS WERE AVAILABLE FOR TRADE, INCLUDING SWEDEN, WHICH FURNISHES THE GREAT BULK OF GERMANY'S IRON ORE.

AND YET THE BRITISH BLOCKADE STARVED GERMANY OUT.

WHY? WELL, BECAUSE THE SOURCES NAMED COULDN'T FILL THE REQUIREMENTS. RUSSIA, WHICH WAS ON THE ALLIED SIDE, WAS KNOCKED OUT BY THE RED REVOLUTION BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR.

OCT 19 1939

LOOKING AT IT FROM THIS VIEWPOINT--AND STILL LEAVING RUSSIA OUT--MANY ECONOMIC EXPERTS GIVE BRITAIN AN EXCELLENT CHANCE OF SQUEEZING GERMANY--IF THE BLOCKADE CAN BE MAINTAINED. THIS POSSIBILITY IS STRENGTHENED BY GERMANY'S BAD ECONOMIC POSITION.

BUT NOW WE HAVE TO CONSIDER RUSSIA. SHOULD THE SOVIET LAY ITSELF OUT TO PROVIDE GERMANY WITH ALL SUPPLIES POSSIBLE, REGARDLESS OF PAYMENT, THEN THE REICH MIGHT BE ABLE TO CARRY ON INDEFINITELY, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE BLOCKADE.

HOWEVER, WE DON'T KNOW WHAT RUSSIA IS GOING TO DO. MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE SHE MAY PROVIDE SUPPLIES FOR A WHILE AND THEN CUT THEM OUT.

HAVING IN MIND TO SMASH GERMANY IN THE LONG RUN SO TO EXTEND SOVIET INFLUENCE WESTWARD. WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT TO SEE HOW THIS VERY IMPORTANT "IF" COMES OUT.

NOW ABOUT ENGLAND. THIS DOLL-GARDEN COUNTRY IS FAR MORE DEPENDENT ON THE OUTSIDE WORLD THAN IS GERMANY. SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF ALL JOHN BULL EATS COMES FROM ABROAD.

ENGLISH EXISTENCE DEPENDS ON THE KING'S NAVY KEEPING THE SEAS OPEN FOR HER SHIPPING.

LIKE GERMANY, ENGLAND ALREADY HAS TIGHTENED ITS BELT. THE LITTLE MAN, RESPONDING TO THE SLOGAN "DIG FOR VICTORY," IS BUSY GROBBING IN THE SOIL OF A TINY GARDEN PLOT WHICH ONE DAY WILL PRODUCE A HANDFUL OF THIS AND A MOUTHFUL OF THAT.

GOOD LAND ISN'T EASY TO COME BY IN ENGLAND. AN ESTIMATED HALF-MILLION ACRES ARE UNDER THE PICTURESQUE HEDGES WHICH SURROUND THE FIELDS AND GARDENS. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE PRESERVED IN THE GREAT ESTATES. THE LITTLE MAN GETS HIS SHOVELFUL OF SOIL WHERE HE CAN FIND IT AND TILLS IT PATIENTLY AND PATRIOTICALLY.

THUS FAR BRITAIN CLAIMS TO HAVE SWEPT GERMAN SHIPS FROM THE OCEAN AND TO HAVE THE SUBMARINE MENACE WELL IN HAND. BUT THE OTHER DAY CAME THE ASTONISHING SINKING OF THE BIG ROYAL OAK.

WAS THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS FORTRESS A FLUKE, OR WAS IT DUE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOME NEW TECHNIQUE OR EVEN A DIFFERENT TYPE OF TORPEDO? DOES IT PRESAGE FURTHER SIMILAR DEPREDATIONS? CERTAINLY IT IS SOMETHING TO CAUSE THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY MUCH CONCERN.

THEN WE STILL HAVE TO LEARN THE EFFICACY OF BOMBING PLANES AGAINST WARSHIPS. THAT HASN'T BEEN DECISIVELY DETERMINED YET IN COMBAT.

BUT WHAT IS MOST TO BE FEARED FROM THE BRITISH STANDPOINT IS MASS BOMBINGS BY GREAT NUMBERS OF PLANES AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPPING TIED UP IN ENGLISH SEAPORTS.

THE NAVY MAY BE ABLE TO PROTECT VESSELS AT SEA, BUT WHAT SAVES IT IN HARBOR? ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND DEFENDING PLANES? THERE AGAIN WE MUST WAIT FOR THE TEST.

MEANTIME THOSE SHIPS AT THE DOCKS ARE THE DINNER-PAILS OF ENGLAND.

BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, OCT 15-(AP)-(DELAYED)-EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN THE FOURTH BRITISH ARMY TO FIGHT IN FRANCE SINCE MARLBOROUGH'S DAY, LORD GORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, SAID TODAY "MAN IS STILL MASTER OF THE MACHINE AND THE BEST MEN WILL WIN THE WAR."

THE TALL, 185-POUND GENERAL, WITH A HANDSHAKE LIKE A BLACKSMITH, TOLD BRITISH, DOMINION AND AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS AT A LUNCHEON SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE THAT HE WAS CERTAIN HIS MEN, NOW 158,000 STRONG, WOULD BE "TRUE TO THEIR COLORS."

OCT 19 1939

"WE HEAR A GREAT DEAL ABOUT MACHINES AND ARMIES TODAY ARE FULLY MECHANIZED," HE SAID IN HIS SHORT SPEECH. "BUT MAN IS NOW AND ALWAYS WILL BE MASTER OF THE MACHINE. I AM SURE WE WILL HAVE THE MEN AS WELL AS THE MACHINES."

THE GENERAL OFFERED TOASTS TO THE KING, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THEN TO THE NEUTRAL COUNTRY "WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES WE ARE GLAD TO RECEIVE," COUPLED WITH THE NAME OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

R1127PES

30.24-4121

30.24-4121

By Drew Middleton

OCT 19 1939

With the British Expeditionary Force in France, Oct.15-AP-(Delayed)-General Lord Gort, commander-in-chief of the British Army, believes that men and not macines will win the war.

The General entertained the war cofrespondents, British, Dominion and American, at a luncheon today. Despite his reputation as a man of action --he has won the Victoria Cross and various other decorations--his short speech was easy and able.

Like any general he told nothing of importance but, he was obviously proud of ~~kxi~~ his men, certain they would be "true to their colors" and able to fight as bravely and ably as any others.

"We hear a great deal about machines and armies today are fully mechanized" he said, "But man is now and always will be master of the machine. I am sure we will have the men as well as the machines."

I spoke to him briefly after the luncheon and couldn't get over the feeling I was talking to a successful wheat buyer in Minneapolis or a ~~kx~~ tobacco merchant in Durham. Even the fact that the aide who introduced me was the Earl of Munster did not change things. There was no reason. The Earl of Munster looks and acts like a very nice Yale boy who is sure that all ~~kxxi~~ this is awfully bad form but who likes it anyway.

The General quoted the remark that war was "long stretches of boredom amd moments of intense fear" and then laughingly asked the correspondents not to go too hard on him. He appealed to them for cooperationa as "collaborators telling the people at home what we are doing in this war for liberty."

Gort is about five feet 11 inches tall and weighs about 185 pounds. He has a handshake like a blacksmith and blond hair and a "guards" mustache. His eyes are bright blue. If a movie director were seeking the perfect type for a british general he would go not further than the present commander-in-chief.

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ROOSEVELT SHUTS PORTS AND WATERS

President Invokes Neutrality Act Section to Keep Out Belligerent Undersea Craft.

OCT 19 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt barred American ports and territorial waters today to belligerent submarines.

The President proclaimed Section 8 of the existing neutrality act and thus made it unlawful for submarines of nations at war—both commercial undersea vessels and those which are ships of war, to enter United States ports or territorial waters unless forced to do so by "force majeure."

"Force majeure" was defined as meaning "an act of God" such as a storm.

Mr. Roosevelt said he proclaimed the section because he found this would "serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign States, to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, and to promote the security of the United States."

Roosevelt Submarine Order

OCT 19 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's proclamation today closing United States ports to submarines of nations at war follows:

Whereas Section 8 of the joint resolution approved Aug. 31, 1935, as amended by the joint resolution approved May 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 127); U. S. C., Sup. IV; Title 22, Sec. 245E), provides:

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines or armed merchant vessels of a foreign state, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine or armed merchant vessel to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe. Whenever, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply."

Lists Belligerents

Whereas there exists a state of war between Germany and France; oland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa;

Whereas the United States of America is neutral in such war;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of Section 8 of the joint resolution approved Aug. 31, 1935, as amended by the joint resolution approved May 1, 1937, do by this proclamation find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, by the submarines of a foreign belligerent state, both commercial submarines and submarines which are ships of war, will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign states, to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, and to promote the security of the United States;

And I do further declare and proclaim thta it shall hereafter be unlawful for any submarine of France, Germany, Poland or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa to enter the ports or territorial waters of the United States, exclusive of the Canal Zone, except submarines of the said belligerent states which are forced into such ports or territorial waters of the United States by force majeure, and in such cases of force majeure, only when such submarines enter ports or territorial waters of the United States while running on the surface with conning tower and superstructure above water and flying the flags of the foreign belligerent states of which they are vessels. Such submarines may depart from ports or territorial waters of the United States only while running on the surface with conning tower and superstructure above water and flying the flags of the foreign belligerent states of which they are vessels.

To Punish Violators

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

This proclamation shall continue in full force and effect unless and until modified, revoked or otherwise terminated, pursuant to law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto ste my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

ROOSEVELT BACKS BALTIC CONFERENCE AS SESSIONS OPEN

President Cables Gustav as Danes, Norse and Finns Meet With Swedes.

OCT 19 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt advised King Gustav of Sweden today that "this Government joins with the governments of the other American republics in expressing its support of the principles of neutrality and order under law for which the nations represented at the Stockholm Conference have, throughout their history, taken a consistent stand."

The President told the King of Sweden that the conference, called when tension between Russia and Finland threatened to lead to war, "will be followed with deep interest by the Government and people of the United States."

Similar messages were sent by the governments of the twenty other American republics. The action was regarded as one of the first fruits of the recent Panama Conference, at which the American republics pledged themselves to adopt a common neutrality position.

Text of Roosevelt Cable.

President Roosevelt's message marked his second attempt in a week to aid in preserving peace between Russia and Finland. His first was a message to President Kalinin of Russia, to which he received a reply yesterday.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's cablegram to the King of Sweden follows:

"The conference of the Nordic States convened by your Majesty in Stockholm will be followed with deep interest by the Government and people of the United States.

"Under the circumstances which exist, this Government joins with

the governments of the other American republics in expressing its support of the principles of neutrality and order under law for which the nations represented at the Stockholm conference have, throughout their history, taken a consistent stand.

OCT 19 1939

Finnish Cable Made Public.

Later the White House made public a cablegram from President Kyoesti Kallio of Finland to President Roosevelt which states that Mr. Roosevelt's "personal valuable assistance and interest in Finland's fate and difficult problems will never be forgotten in this country."

The telegram was delivered by Hjalmar J. Procope, the Finnish Minister. In it President Kallio, in the name of his people, expressed to the President and the American people. "the sincere gratitude felt by the people of Finland for the sympathy and moral support you and the people of the United States have shown us."

Apparently the message was in recognition of President Roosevelt's note a week ago to President Kalinin of Russia regarding Finland.

OCT 19 1939

Stockholm Meeting Opens.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Kings of the three Scandinavian States and the President of Finland opened their conference today on problems which face the northern neutral countries as the result of the European war.

The visiting heads of State—King Haakon of Norway, King Christian of Denmark and President Kyoesti Kallio of Finland—were welcomed in brief ceremonies devoid of military display in harmony with the peace policy long associated with the Scandinavian nations.

King Gustav, Sweden's eighty-one-year-old monarch, at whose instance the conference was called, presided at the meeting, which was attended by the Foreign Ministers of the four States.

Gustav himself and members of his Cabinet were at the Bromma airport to meet President Kallio and the Finnish Foreign Minister, Eljas Errko. There were so few military uniforms at the airport that they could be counted—five officers among the welcoming group and two steel-helmeted soldiers.

Gustav Hastens to Station.

The same emphasis on the non-military character of the conference was evident at the railroad station when the train carrying King Haakon and King Christian arrived a short time later.

King Gustav, who had taken President Kallio to the royal castle, returned to meet his royal visitors and embraced them as they stepped from the train.

The formal opening session of the conference was held in a reception room of the capitol. After a half hour's discussion the Foreign Ministers adjourned to the Foreign Office to continue deliberations.

How to preserve the neutrality of their nations while maintaining normal trade relations was the question facing the monarchs of Sweden, Norway and Denmark—just as it was during the world war.

To that problem was added the situation of Finland, which existed during the first part of the world war only as a grand duchy of the Russian Empire and which now is engaged in negotiations with Soviet Russia, which the Finns fear may threaten their independence.

General Peace Move Urged.

An appeal to the northern States and their Ministers to widen the scope of the conference and make it a starting point for a general European peace move was published in Stockholm afternoon papers. It was in the form of a full page advertisement signed by "Representatives of Swedish Industry and Trade."

The reaffirmation of the northern States' neutrality and earnest desire to remain at peace is good, the appeal said, "but not enough."

"They must also watch for every opportunity to promote peaceful contacts between belligerent Powers before it is too late," the appeal continued.

"In this hour the influence of the northern States is not small.

"We appeal to the heads of the four States and their ministers to broaden the demonstration of the northern countries' desire for peace and to discuss all possibilities of bringing about negotiations which might result in averting world disaster."

This appeal followed a petition couched in similar language addressed to King Gustav yesterday by the Swedish National League of Youth.

Swedes insisted that their own country was not in danger and ever, no encouragement was given to this idea.

The Gothenburg Trade and Shipping Journal said it was "quite impossible that the four governments should attempt a peace proposal. Platonic demonstrations of that nature are not appropriate for small neutral States whose combined strength does not impress any great power."

Most people seemed to feel that the most to be expected from the conference would be a reaffirmation of the northern States' desire to maintain their neutrality and an expression of their cultural and economic solidarity.

Choirs Give Peoples' Welcome.

Many Swedes said it was too much to expect that any definite stand would be taken regarding possible aid to Finland. They recalled that the combined population of the four northern countries is scarcely 17,000,000 as compared with Russia's 170,000,000 and Germany's 90,000,000.

The complete lack of pomp and military display accompanying the welcoming ceremonies emphasized the unmilitary character of the conference.

This evening the three Kings and President Kallio will attend a special service of the Storkyran—Royal Church—and later massed choirs will march to the festively illuminated palace to deliver the city's welcome in song.

While Sweden generally appeared confident that she would be able to maintain her own neutrality, precautionary measures were taken for an exodus of Stockholm's children in the event of an emergency. The measures were similar to those already announced in Copenhagen.

Dispatches from Copenhagen disclosed that a war insurance bill to cover damage to Danish property would go before Parliament today.

The proposed bill provides a fund of 700 million kronnen (about $140,000,000) to be raised by assessments of 5 per cent of the amount of fire insurance carried on involved properties.

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Solidarity.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—As the Government heads of Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland began their conference at Stockholm today, the press of the three other capitals emphasized North European solidarity.

People eagerly bought papers in the beflagged cities to read such comments as this in the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende:

"Northern people are not bound together by perishable pacts which often, once signed, seem to lose their effectiveness. Events have shown that they, by nature, are more closely knit together than treaties could make them. Whatever is about to happen will not shake this solidarity."

In Oslo the conservative Morgenblad said: "Scandinavia's border is identical with Finland's eastern border. Infringement on Finland must have grave consequences also for Norway and Sweden."

Oslo's Conservative Tidenstegn said: "The world's eyes are directed toward Stockholm today, for none are better fitted for the intiative for peace than are the Scandinavian States, and the world expects that the voice of sense and peace shall get a last chance."

Finland Seeks Support.

HELSINKI, Finland, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—With the Finnish national anthems ringing in their ears, President Kallio and Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko departed by plane for the Stockholm conference.

The Finnish Government hoped to find in the conference support and guidance in the critical negotiations with Soviet Russia.

A Government spokesman said that Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, principal Finnish negotiator with Russia, would probably not return to Moscow before Friday night, after the Stockholm meeting.

Prime Minister Aimo K. Cajander, Foreign Minister Erkko and Dr. Paasikivi discussed the Russian proposals yesterday. The spokesman said that no reply to Russia had been agreed upon and that the Stockholm deliberations might "influence further proceedings."

Tension relaxed among the Finnish citizenry for the first time in two weeks.

The ministers of Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Great Britain along with Prime Minister Cajander and other Finnish officials, bade farewell to President Kallio and Dr. Erkko at the airport.

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Optimism in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia turned today from negotiations with Turkey to preparations for a resumption of talks with Finland within the next few days.

A more optimistic attitude toward Russo-Finnish relations was apparent in foreign circles. There was growing hope for a peaceful settlement of any issues between the two countries.

With the Russo-Turkish talks halted and at least temporarily snagged and negotiations with Finland in a state of suspense, the Kremlin opened conversations with a German delegation on the repatriation of German minorities in the Baltic States and former Polish territory. A separate German delegation is here conferring with Soviet trade experts to broaden commercial relations under the trade and credit agreement announced on August 20.

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Railroad Conference.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—A railway conference was being set up between Germany, Russia and the Baltic States today to reorganize transportation facilities in Eastern Europe, the semi-official commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, reported.

Economic negotiations with Moscow for increases in Russo-German trade emphasized the importance of the railway conference.

Berlin to Hold Aloof.

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Germany will not move a finger to influence Russia's relations with the Nordic and Baltic States one way or another, authoritative sources said today.

They said it was up to these States to make their own arrangements as best they can, just as Germany has made her terms with Russia.

German sources vigorously deny that Germans have a moral or other responsibility for the fate of the Nordic or Baltic States.

Germany's relations with these States, they point out, have always been correct, normal and decent, but the Nordic States themselves always insisted this relationship must not go beyond that point. In other words, the Germans say, these States themselves never wanted the relationship to be intimate.

Deny Any Resentments.

German officialdom, therefore, fails to see why now some foreign voices are raised asking why Germany does not prevent Russia from imposing terms upon these States. Germany does not see any unjustified demand by the Soviets in the offing, authorized sources say.

These sources say that Germany's action is uninfluenced by any "resentments," yet in the same breath they point out how Finland declined to enter a non-aggression pact with Germany some months ago.

They also contend that the Baltic and Nordic States owe a great deal to Germany and her culture, yet they have carefully avoided giving Germany credit.

A study of League of Nations discussions and votes, they further remind inquirers, also shows that these northern neighbors of Germany often acted "peculiarly" toward Germany.

Hence, if these States insisted upon keeping a proper distance in their relationship with Germany heretofore, the Reich sees no reason—so these commentators say—to become their sponsor at present.

100,000 SWEDES RAISE CHEERS FOR FINLAND

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Mass Demonstration Of North Europe Solidarity Greets Rulers

Press Urges Mediation Move As Norse Kings And Kallio Confer

OCT 19 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 18—A great throng of Swedes, upward of 100,000 strong, gathered in front of the Royal Palace and nearby streets and squares tonight in a mass demonstration of solidarity of the northern countries.

Cheers greeted the Kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden when they appeared on the balcony with Finland's President Kyoesti Kallio, meeting here to discuss the preservation of their neutrality and normal trade in the European war.

Cheers For Kallio And Finland

Long after the serenading by massed choirs, which marched up with patriotic organizations carrying 700 banners, cries of "Kallio! Kallio!" continued.

Cheers for Finland resounded through Stockholm's streets. The crowd intoned the national anthems of the four northern countries and waved handkerchiefs in greeting.

The most impressive moment came just before the close of the demonstration when the multitude sang the full-throated old Lutheran hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God."

Press Urges Peace Move

As the conference of the three kings and the President of the four countries got underway today Stockholm papers carried an appeal to the northern states to make the meeting a starting point for a general European peace move.

The conferees also were greeted by a message from the twenty-one American republics, including the United States, expressing support of the principles of neutrality.

17 Faint During Excitement

During the demonstration the kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden stood arm in arm with Finland's President at a moment when his country was in the midst of a crisis growing out of Russian demands.

So great was the crush that seventeen persons fainted and had to be taken away in ambulances.

After cheering Kallio many in the great crowd paused at churches on the way home to pray for his country—and their own.

There was no official reaction to the appeal for a peace move that was published in the Stockholm newspapers.

The appeal signed by "representatives of Swedish industry and trade" said the reaffirmation of the northern states' neutrality and earnest desire for peace was good, "but not enough."

"They must also watch for every opportunity to promote peaceful contacts between belligerent powers before it is too late," the appeal added. "In this hour the influence of the northern states is not small."

No Official Hint Of Mediation

There was no official indication, however, that the northern countries would attempt any mediation in their discussions of problems facing them because of the war.

King Gustaf of Sweden, initiator of the conference, King Haakon of Norway, King Christian of Denmark, President Kallio and their Foreign Ministers opened the conference in the Royal Palace.

Later the states' heads had a separate talk in the palace while the Foreign Ministers and their aides continued the conversations at the foreign office.

The first day's conferences were described tonight as having produced a "rather more optimistic attitude" in high political quarters of the northern European states.

Devoid Of Military Display

Sweden's venerable 81-year-old monarch welcomed the Kings of Norway and Denmark at the railroad station after previously greeting President Kallio at the airport.

The welcoming ceremonies were devoid of military display.

The reply of the Soviet's President Michael Kalinin to President Roosevelt saying that Russia respects Finland's independence was credited with achieving some relaxation of the tension in the northern countries, existing since Finnish-Russian talks began.

Russian demands upon Finland, however, still remained a closely guarded secret.

Chief Issue Before Conferees

The principal question facing the conferees was how to preserve neutrality while maintaining normal trade relations. To that problem was added the situation of Finland whose negotiations with the Soviet, the Finns fear, may threaten their independence.

The Kings and Finnish President attended special services tonight in Storkyrkan—the Royal church adjoining the palace—where Archbishop Eidem asked God to give the northern heads of state "strength to wage the

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struggle against the forces of evil presently rampant in the world."

Later they appeared on a balcony of the Royal Palace to receive the ovation of a great crowd led by a choir of hundreds of musicians. The choir sang the national anthems of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Poland and Iceland.

Gustaf Host At Banquet

Inside the palace King Gustaf was host to seventy guests at a state banquet. Roses from his own garden decorated the table.

The Foreign Ministers will resume their deliberations tomorrow.

Kallio planned to return to Helsinki by plane tomorrow afternoon and Thursday night the Norwegian and Danish sovereigns will depart by train.

Finns Hold Patriotic Rally

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 18 (AP).—Thousands of Finns, with their capital city partly emptied and guarded against possible air attack, staged tonight a mass demonstration for Pan-Scandinavian solidarity.

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A giant chorus led a crowd which packed the great Helsinki Square in singing patriotic song to the accompaniment of a military band. Tumultuous cheering of "Long Live Finland" followed singing of the national anthem.

German officials in Helsingfors were preparing volunteer transportation for German citizens to the Reich if a forced exodus should become necessary in the future. The legation established an information department in the German Chamber of Commerce, where instructions were given to Germans regarding transportation and removal of property. An official advisory letter also was sent to each local German.

Norway Bolsters Defenses

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 18 (AP).—Defense Minister Christian F. Monsen announced today that "certain steps have been taken to increase and strengthen the neutrality defenses of northern Norway," both naval and military. The minister did not elaborate.

Holland to Fortify West Indies Islands

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government asked Parliament today for 2,000,000 guilders (about $1,000,000) to provide anti-aircraft defenses for the Netherlands West Indies Islands of Curacao and Aruba.

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BATTLE REPORTED OFF DUTCH COAST

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Dozen Planes Said to Have Attacked Warships.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Residents of Schiermoonikoog Island, off the north coast of the Netherlands, today reported a fight between unidentified planes and warships some distance outside Netherlands territorial waters.

Witnesses said six warships were attacked by twelve planes about 11 A. M. (5 A. M. New York time).

The nationality of the participating craft could not be determined because of the distance from shore. It also was impossible to learn the outcome of the fight.

Schiermoonikoog is ten miles from the German-Netherlands boundary.

Says Finland Is Determined To Maintain Her Neutrality

Commander Of Nation's Eastern Forces Says Country Hopes For Peace, But Is Building Defenses

OCT 19 1939

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Viipuri, Finland, Oct. 18—The slender, graying man who commands Finland's eastern military forces sat at a desk in his peacetime headquarters high in medieval Viborg Castle today and told of his nation's determination to maintain her neutrality, come what may.

Calmly, Lieut. Gen. Harald Oehquist explained that Finns were taking advantage of every minute to strengthen their defenses, but at the same time all hoped peace would come out of the current troubled times.

"The morale is very high among Finnish troops, which have been augmented to defend our neutrality in the Karelian Isthmus," he said.

Is Natural Route

The isthmus, between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, is half Finnish and half Soviet Russian, and would be the natural route for any southeast attacking force.

"The nearer one gets to the border, the more thoroughly ready is the Finnish soldier for the test," the general asserted. "If there were nervous persons on the isthmus they've all left now in a voluntary exodus.

Strengthened Defenses

"Civil and military authorities and the population stand hand in hand, but are ready for peace and are hopeful that it will be retained."

General Oehquist recalled that Finland began last summer to strengthen her defenses, observing that "everyone knows defenses can never be strong enough."

Some of his troops, whose strength he did not mention, harvested the sugar beets and potatoes of those farmers who left when signs of trouble showed.

The voluntary departure of the civilians has not been completed, he said, and added that some frontier villages still were occupied by virtually their normal populations.

Even in the immediate border vicinity some members of women's organizations of civic guards and village telephone operators were carrying on.

Grain And Cows Removed

At certain border points, General Oehquist said, grain and cows have been removed. He emphasized that there had been no border incidents and no shooting.

In Viipuri, residents said about fifty per cent. of the city's 75,000 population had left.

The general is of Swedish descent. He received his training at the Swedish Military Academy and in the German army against Russia in the World War.

NAZI DRIVE EXPECTED ON CENTER OF FRONT

OCT 19 1939

Think Previous Bitter Attack Was Planned to Mask Bigger Offensive—Nazi Casualties Are Put at 5000.

PARIS, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Sharp fighting accompanying a German offensive along the northern part of the western front since Monday already has cost the Nazis more than 5,000 casualties, French sources estimated today.

The French said their own losses were slight as their troops fell back to previously prepared positions and met the advancing Germans with heavy blasts of artillery fire.

The fighting has been centered in the region just across the Moselle river from Luxembourg, and in the sector between Saarbruecken and Pirmasens further east.

Raiding parties from both sides fought a series of localized engagements during the night, the general staff reported in its morning communique. These actions were described as "ambushes and trench raids."

The general staff also noted "intense movement" of troops and materials by both highway and railway behind the German lines.

Tonight's communique read:

"On the front, no change on the whole.

"Great activity of the scouting units, notably between the Moselle and the Saar."

[Swiss observers reported from Basle German troop concentrations, indicating that an even bigger push was coming.]

French reports said that their troops had voluntarily abandoned positions on German soil near the Borg Forest and Perl, leaving only advance lookouts on Schneeberg Heights close to the border.

When the German advance reached that point, they said, these lookouts reported back to artillery units, which already had calculated the range and cut loose at once with their guns.

Out to Save Saar Industries.

The German offensive along a twenty-mile front east of the Saar River appeared to have been designed to break the French grip on the rich Saarland industrial region, vital to Nazi war industries. There was no official statement as to whether the French still claimed to dominate the Saar Valley. Semi-official reports, however, which said the French still were fighting on German soil in this area, indicated they had not greatly relaxed their grip.

The exact line of the new French positions, which were established some time ago in expectation that Germany would launch an offensive after mopping up in Poland, was not disclosed.

French Tanks Ready.

Behind their new line of defense, the French have drawn up heavy tanks in large numbers. French military men believe these monsters, designed for use in counter-attacks and liaison work, are the most powerful weapons of their kind in the world.

Observers expected that the French, having withdrawn to apparently strong positions, would content themselves with waging a defensive campaign attempting to inflict as many losses as possible upon the Germans while keeping the war off French soil.

Winter weather was expected within a few weeks to thwart any

Reports of French advances in the early weeks of the war indicated they had penetrated as far as seven miles into German territory, cleaning out scattered Nazi pill-boxes and mine fields. Before retreating, it was said, they laid out mines of their own to impede German operations.

French Tanks Ready.

Behind their new line of defense, the French have drawn up heavy tanks in large numbers. French military men believe these monsters, designed for use in counter-attacks and liaison work, are the most powerful weapons of their kind in the world.

They carry crews of at least four men each, and their armament includes machine-guns and small caliber cannons. Heavily armored and equipped with radio, the tanks have a maximum speed of about twenty-five miles an hour.

Observers expected that the French, having withdrawn to apparently strong positions, would content themselves with waging a defensive campaign attempting to inflict as many losses as possible upon the Germans while keeping the war off French soil.

Winter weather was expected within a few weeks to thwart any German offensive ambitions on the western front, while the naval blockade was relied upon to undermine German morale during the months of enforced inactivity ahead.

Berlin's Official Statement.

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today the French were continuing to retreat from German soil and said that ten enemy planes had been shot down in the last two days.

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Capture of "numerous prisoners" was reported as German troops occupied positions from which the French were said to have retired yesterday between the Moselle river and the Palatinate forest.

Seven enemy planes, of which two were British, were shot down over German territory by anti-aircraft fire and pursuit planes.

The communique said. Three other British planes were reported downed "in an air fight over British territory."

The communique also acknowledged that one German fighting plane had been brought down by anti-aircraft fire during the raid on the British naval base at Scapa Flow yesterday. The raid, it was added, resulted on a bomb hit on "an older English battleship" (the Iron Duke).

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Great Activity Behind Lines.

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Rear areas on both sides of the western front seethed with activity today in the wake of German thrusts which Swiss observers believed were intended to divert attention from preparations for a bigger push.

These observers said that the offensive, when it comes, probably will be directed against the Wissemburg - Lauterbourg - Rhine triangle near the middle of the German-French frontier.

For the third successive day and night, it was reported, the Germans continued to concentrate troops and offensive material at Karlsruhe and other points in the strategic Lauterbourg sector. The concentration movement was said to have been in no way affected by assaults which the Germans have been making on the northeastern end of the front, near the Moselle River and east of the Saar.

The French, dispatches indicated, have been matching the German concentration with their own re-enforcements.

Early last evening French long range artillery shelled highways in the German rear for an hour in an apparent attempt to disrupt the concentration. German guns were silent during the bombardment.

A few French patrols which tried to cross the Lauter River were said to have been stopped short by German machine gun emplacements, which have been strengthened all along the Wissembourg-Lauterbourg line.

Pontoons Moved Up.

The Germans were reported to have assembled large numbers of tanks in the first line of the Siegfried fortifications near the Lauter River. These would be of no use for offensive purposes, however, the Swiss said, until infantry and engineers succeeded in crossing the Lauter and spanning the rain-swollen stream with pontoon bridges.

In this connection the French noted that pontoons from Austrian factories which recently passed through Baden were reported to have been sent further north.

Dispatches received here said the French had withdrawn from positions along the banks of the Lauter to a ridge a mile south of the frontier, where a railroad links Wissembourg and Lauterbourg. Many anti-tank guns were reported in position along this line.

The southern end of the front along the Rhine remained quiet meanwhile, and there was nothing to indicate that either the French or Germans planned any immediate offensive activity in this sector. Troops on both sides of the Rhine north of Basle, however, were reported far more wary than at the beginning of the war, when they frequently swam in the stream and shouted across at one another.

BRITISH FEAR U-BOAT MORE

OCT 19 1939

Military Experts Say It Is Deadlier Than Planes.

AIR RAID DAMAGE BELITTLED

But Submarine's Penetration of Scapa Flow Causes Alarm.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—British military experts today rated the submarine torpedo a more deadly weapon than Germany's air force.

The loss of at least eight German planes in raids on two British naval bases in the last two days was declared to be out of all proportion to the amount of damage inflicted on British warships.

But there was no attempt to conceal the concern caused by an enemy U-boat's exploit in penetrating the defenses of the famous Scapa Flow naval base last Saturday and sinking the battleship Royal Oak with a salvo of torpedoes.

The London Times called the sinking of the Royal Oak at anchorage "a disturbing incident, providing grave matter for investigation by the Naval Court of Inquiry which is now sitting."

The London Daily Express bluntly told its 2,500,000 readers: "The Scapa Flow affair is a disgrace. This disaster is inexcusable."

The Express added that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, "cannot be blamed for it," explaining that "the naval defense plans must have been laid down years ago. These plans should now be revised with energy and dispatch. And, thank God, Churchill is the man to make a good job of it."

Virtually the entire British press continued to criticize the authorities for failing to sound an air raid alarm during the Nazi raid over Edinburgh and the Firth of Forth on Monday. The Express declared: "The Government's explanation is totally inadequate."

Iron Duke Slightly Damaged.

Official communiques declared that the German bombers in a series of raids yesterday failed to do any important damage to the Scapa Flow base in the Orkney Islands. One bomb slightly damaged the old battleship Iron Duke, which has been used as a training vessel, it was said officially, and four enemy plaines were brought down during the raids on Scapa Flow and the eastern coasts of Scotland and England yesterday.

The Air Ministry announced that not more than half the fourteen German planes which raided the Firth of Forth on Monday were believed to have returned to their bases.

A previous communique said that at least four enemy planes were brought down.

Civilians Watch the Show.

During the raids in the Orkneys yesterday, sirens were sounded six times at Kirkwall and two bombs fell on civilian property, but no casualties were reported.

One bomb fell behind an air raid warden's house at Castlewell on the island of Flotta, and another on the island of Hoy, about 200 yards from a residence.

Ignoring the danger, many civilians stood outside their homes to watch the raiding planes. Wardens had a difficult time chasing children indoors.

Naval observers, studying the results of the raids so far this week, concluded that the defense still held the edge in the battle of planes versus warships. In yesterday's raids, it was noted that the planes were forced to remain at high altitudes by heavy fire from anti-aircraft batteries, thus making accurate bombing virtually impossible.

BRITISH CLAIM GOOD START IN AERIAL WAR

Chamberlain Cites "Resounding Success" In Tests With Raiders

OCT 19 1939

Says English Destroyed 8 Invading Nazi Planes, Lost None Of Own

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 18—Britain asserted tonight that her home anti-aircraft guns had achieved "resounding success" in their first tests against raiding German warplanes.

With pride and gratification in his voice, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons that "we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have made a good beginning" in the war against Germany.

German planes, apparently on a scouting mission, approached Britain's Scapa Flow naval base again today, but did not drop any bombs, the Air Ministry announced.

810 Lost With Royal Oak

Two raids were carried out yesterday by Nazi planes over the Orkney Islands, site of the Scapa Flow base where the battleship Royal Oak was sunk by a submarine Saturday.

The Admiralty announced in revised figures that 810 officers and men had been lost with the Royal Oak. There were 424 survivors—57 officers and 367 enlisted men.

It was disclosed that Rear Admiral H. E. C. Blagrove, newly appointed admiral-superintendent of the Chatham dockyard, went down with the ship. He had been appointed to the Chatham post October 2. During the World War he served on the battleship Queen Elizabeth.

Chamberlain outlined these points in his seventh weekly review of the war:

1—We know that in the air battles, which during the last two days have for the first time been fought over our coasts, we have destroyed eight enemy aircraft without losing a single machine of our own.

25 Per Cent. Loss For Nazis

This, he said, represented more than a twenty-five per cent. loss for the attacking force.

2—That despite German "propaganda," the "vast bulk of comment of nearly all shades of political color in neutral countries has shown appreciation of the attitude of the Allied governments."

3—That "the British expeditionary force has now finally taken over their allotted sector of the French lines and all divisions are in position" with "complete" understanding between the British and French high commands.

4—That British shipping lost to submarine attacks during the week ended October 17 represented "only about one-half of one per cent. of the total number of sailings."

Laborites Raise Complaints

Chamberlain asserted the German Government had not answered issues he raised last week in refusing a peace with Adolf Hitler that recognized Nazi "conquests," and, he continued, "there is, therefore, nothing that I can add to my statement last week."

Labor oppositionists expressed dissatisfaction with Britain's wartime economic organization and their leader, Clement R. Attlee, suggested a full-time Economics Minister should be added to the War Cabinet. Laborite Emanuel Shinwell asserted "intelligent direction of our economic policy could do more to win and shorten the war than any other weapon."

Sir John Simon's Reply

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the present setup provided for coordination between governmental departments through the Treasury and that the addition of another minister "would not be an improvement."

Atlee's demand for the appointment of a full-time Economics Minister was the same as that he voiced in Commons October 10 after the appointment of Lord Stamp as economics adviser to the Government was announced. He spoke very briefly today.

Urges Trade Expansion

Shinwell declared the Government should make every effort to develop trade with Russia, southeastern Europe and South America, and added:

"It might be that at the end of the war, the real war, the economic war would begin and that for it Germany might be better equipped than ourselves."

Chamberlain spoke of "fantastic" claims by Germany of the effect of her air and submarine raids and declared:

"It is not true that the Hood or the Repulse or any other capital ship has suffered the least damage. The same is true of the Ark Royal."

Truth And Communiques

He said the Government had "not hesitated to publish the full extent of any losses sustained," and that it was far more important the world should "believe implicitly in the truth of our communiques" than that "we should reap the short-lived advantages which distortions of the truths may bring."

Warning that "it would be unwise to assume that we shall always be as successful as we have been in these first exchanges," he said "there are many surprises in war and they cannot all be pleasant."

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DEFENSE AGAINST BOMBERS PRAISED BY CHAMBERLAIN

He Says British Have Shot Down More Than 25 P. C. of Raiding Planes

OCT 19 1939

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Britain has "made a good beginning" in the war against Germany, Prime Minister Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons today in a speech minimizing British losses and saying Germany had lost more than a fourth of the planes which have raided the British Isles.

He paid tribute in his brief weekly war report to the work of defense forces in fighting off the first German air attacks on the country. In these first air battles "fought over our own coasts, we have destroyed eight enemy aircraft without losing a single machine of our own," Mr. Chamberlain said.

He added that several more German bombers might have "failed to reach home and said the casualties "thus certainly exceeded 25 per cent of the attacking force and may have been higher."

Admits Severe Naval Losses.

The British Navy "has sustained severe losses, both in officers and men," Mr. Chamberlain said, referring to the sinking of the battleship Royal Oak on Saturday and casualties inflicted by German air raiders on the Firth of Forth Monday.

Sixteen men were killed in the Monday raid and 810 went down with the Royal Oak when a submarine torpedoed her in Scapa Flow, the British naval base in the Orkney Islands off the north Scottish coast.

Attacks on British fleet bases were "fully expected," the Prime Minister said.

"The extent of the enemy's disappointment at the failure of these attacks to inflict serious injury on our ships may be measured by the fantastic nature of the claims which they have felt obliged to invent."

[Germany reported that the battle cruiser Repulse also had been torpedoed in the Scapa Flow raid, and has hinted that the battleship Hood and aircraft carrier Ark Royal also have been attacked successfully.]

Mr. Chamberlain specifically denied that any damage had been inflicted on the warships Hood, Repulse or Ark Royal.

His statement was made soon after Adolf Hitler in Berlin had bestowed special honors on the submarine commander who torpedoed the Royal Oak and laid claim to having damaged the Repulse.

Sees Good Beginning Made.

"There are many surprises in war and they cannot all be pleasant," Mr. Chamberlain said, "but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have made a good beginning."

He contended that despite German propaganda efforts the allies held a preponderance of sympathy in neutral countries.

Britain intends, he said, to do her best "to mitigate" the inconveniences which war inevitably brings for all non-belligerent countries."

The Prime Minister said that since his last rejection of German peace proposals as too vague "there has been no indication from Berlin of the views of the German Government upon the issues" and continued:

"German propaganda organs have used all possible ingenuity so to twist foreign comment as to make it somewhat less unfavorable to their own point of view.

Claims Heavy Toll of U-Boats.

"I should doubt whether this effort has had any success outside Germany itself, for it is difficult to conceal the fact that the vast bulk of comment of nearly all shades of political color in neutral countries has shown a full appreciation of the attitude of the allied governments (Britain and France)."

Mr. Chamberlain said a heavy toll of German submarines had been taken since the war began and pointed out that losses by British ships entering and leaving port during the week ending yesterday represented only about one-half of one per cent of the total number sailing.

On the western front he said the British Expeditionary Force "has now finally taken over their allotted sector of the French line and all divisions are in position." He spoke of "complete" understanding between the French and British High Commands and gave as evidence "the fact that our expeditionary force is under the command of the French Commander in Chief (Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin)."

Denies Injury to Repulse or Hood.

The Prime Minister spoke of "fantastic" claims by Germany of successful attacks on British war vessels and declared:

"It is not true that the Hood or Repulse or any other capital ship has suffered the least damage. The same is true of the Ark Royal."

The Hood and Repulse are battle cruisers and the Ark Royal is an aircraft carrier.

Hails Unity of Allied Commands.

"The fact that our expeditionary force is under the command of the French commander-in-chief and that unity of command has thus been achieved at so early a stage of the war is one proof of this accord," Mr. Chamberlain said. "Another is to be found in an agreement by which French troops are serving under the orders of the British commander-in-chief in France (Lord Gort)."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Government had "not hesitated to publish the full extent of any losses sustained" and expressed the conviction that "imaginary" British losses broadcast by Germany would prove false.

It was far more important, he said, that the world should "believe implicitly in the truth of our communiques" than that "we should reap the short-lived advantages which distortions of the truths may bring."

"In these early days we must not indulge in foolish boasts," he went on. "Attacks so far made upon our coasts have been few and on a small scale and it would be unwise to assume that we shall always be as successful as we have been in these first exchanges."

Attlee Asks an Explanation.

"We have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have made a good beginning," Mr. Chamberlain concluded.

Major Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition, said the House "ought to have an explanation" of why the German air raid Monday apparently was unknown until the planes were over Rosyth, Scotland, their target. He said this impression tended to a lack of confidence in air raid warnings.

Major Attlee also expressed the opposition's dissatisfaction with the country's organization for war and said there should be a full-time Economics Minister in the war Cabinet.

30.24-4125

Commons Hears Chamberlain Call British Ready in France

OCT 19 1939

Asserts 'All Divisions Are in Position' on Western Front; Calls Attack on U-Boats a Success, Issues New Warning on False Nazi Claims

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The text of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's weekly statement in the House of Commons today follows:

The statement which I made in the House on Oct. 12 was chiefly concerned with the attitude of His Majesty's Government to the speech of the German Chancellor on Oct. 6. Apart from the comment which has appeared in the German newspapers, there has been no indication from Berlin of the views of the German government upon the issues which I sought to define.

There is, therefore, nothing that I can add to my statement last week. Meanwhile, opinion in other countries has had an opportunity of finding expression, and German propaganda organs have used all possible ingenuity so to twist foreign comment as to make it somewhat less unfavorable to their own point of view.

I should doubt whether this effort has had any success outside Germany itself, for it is difficult to conceal the fact that the vast bulk of comment of nearly all shades of political color in neutral countries has shown appreciation of the attitude of the Allied governments.

The Fundamental Issues

It seems evident that the inconveniences which war inevitably brings for all non-belligerent countries and which, for their part, His Majesty's Government intend to do their best to mitigate, have not obscured the fundamental issues at stake, the determination of which must affect for good or ill the moral and material welfare of the neutral peoples no less than that of the belligerents.

The honorable members are already familiar, from statements made in this house and official communiques, with the main events of the war by land and sea and in the air. On the western front the British Expeditionary Force has now finally taken over their allotted sector of the French line and all divisions are in position.

We are proud to know that our men are thus standing to arms beside the soldiers of France, for whose patriotism, determination and magnificent fighting qualities we have so deep an admiration.

The understanding between the French and British higher commands is complete. The fact that our expeditionary force is under the command of the French commander in chief and that unity of command had thus been achieved at so early a stage of the war is one proof of this accord.

Another is to be found in an agreement by which French troops are serving under orders of the British commander in chief in France.

The War at Sea

Since I last spoke about the progress of the war at sea, activity has been unremitting both in attack and defense. I am sure that the whole nation is grateful to the Royal Navy for their untiring efforts to ward off enemy attack and to remove the menace of the submarine so that the steady flow of trade to and from our shores may remain unbroken.

In carrying out their task the navy has, during this week, sustained severe losses both in officers and men, and the House will desire to pay their tribute to the memory of all who have given their lives in the defense of their country, whether on sea, on land or in the air.

The success achieved against U-boats has already been referred to by my right honorable friend [Winston Churchill] in his statement yesterday. A heavy toll has been taken of the U-boats since the war began. The failure of this form of attack to interfere with our trade may be judged when I inform the House that it is estimated that the losses sustained by British shipping entering and leaving our ports during the week ending Oct. 17 represented only about one-half of 1 per cent of the total number of sailings.

Attacks by enemy aircraft on our fleet bases have begun. This is a new feature of the war, but one which was fully expected. The extent of the enemy's disappointment at the failure of these attacks to inflict any serious injury upon our ships may be measured by the fantastic nature of the claims which they have felt obliged to invent.

The Hood; the Ark Royal

It is not true—and I must repeat it once again, though by now the news grows stale through repetition—that the Hood, or the Repulse, or any other capital ship has suffered the least damage. The same is true of the Ark Royal.

The people of this country are resolute enough to bear bad news, and the government have not hesitated to publish the full extent of any losses they have sustained. Those imaginary losses which the German broadcasts have described with such unblushing impudence may serve for a time to raise their spirits, but in the end their falsity will be demonstrated and the consequent disappointment will be only the more depressing.

We on our side have no intention of claiming successes of which we are not convinced. It is far more important that the world should be able to believe implicitly in the truth of the communiques we issue than that we should reap the short-lived advantages which distortions of the truth may bring. We know that in the air battles which, during the last two days, have for the first time been fought over our own coasts we have destroyed eight enemy aircraft without losing a single machine of our own. We believe that several more German bombers may have failed to reach home. The total number of aircraft taking part in the raids did not exceed thirty.

The German Toll

The casualties which we have inflicted upon the enemy have thus certainly exceeded 25 per cent of the attacking force and may have been higher. These results are a splendid tribute to the courage and determination of the officers and men of the Royal Air Force, and the House will be glad to know that the Auxiliary Air Force have won a first and resounding success by bringing down three out of the four German aircraft destroyed in the raid on Rosyth. We may, indeed, be encouraged by the knowledge that our defenses have proved so successful in these first tests of their strength and that our fighter aircraft have been shown to possess the excellence of quality for which we had hoped.

In these early days we must not, of course, indulge in foolish boasts. The attacks so far made upon our coasts have been few and on a small scale, and it would be unwise to assume that we shall always be as successful as we have been in these first exchanges. There are many surprises in war and they cannot be all pleasant. But we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have made a good beginning.

BRITISH TANKS ARE TERRIFYING

American Tells of Riding at Fifty Miles an Hour.

BANGS OVER 4-FOOT DITCH

OCT 19 1939

'You Ought to Feel Her Hit a Wall,' the Driver Grins.

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—When Britain bids for a "break through" on the western front, the vast number of tanks that have clattered and banged their way to the lines will lead the attack. They are the iron cavalry of the modern army.

Built by Britain's best engineers and manned by soldiers of a famous cavalry regiment, the blunt-nosed machines of the squadron I visited were pointed toward the front, ready to lead the infantry waves into battle when ordered.

The squadron was on the alert, forbidden to go more than half a mile from its billets.

Swift and Terrible.

I rode in a tank along the frontier, a tank vastly different from the lumbering beasts of a quarter of a century ago.

Alongside the heavy machines the British launched against the Germans at Cambrai in 1916, these tanks are tiny, but their speed and effectiveness have been doubled or tripled.

Hammering over the ground still pocked by the shells of the world war, I saw how effective the new tanks were. Each mounts machine-guns and a rifle, and is equipped to throw smoke bombs out of trigger mortars to screen its advance.

The turret swivels so that the gunner can spray his bullets in a deadly rain over the enemy positions.

A speed of fifty miles an hour can be made on open roads, and thirty-five miles an hour across a plowed field. The powerful engine does three miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Terrifying Experience.

From his turret, the pilot commands the tank, talking to the rest of the crew by telephone—because the clamor is like a thousand boiler factories all going full blast. He can communicate with other tanks by two-way radio.

Inside, the tank is as self-contained as a submarine. I climbed down into one and was lost in a maze of machinery and dials. Riding at full speed made me feel like a character in an H. G. Wells story.

By poking my head through the open turret, I got away from the terrific oily smell and the banging noise of the caterpillar treads and could watch the green countryside whiz past.

The driver turned the machine, and we moved onto a field churned by the heavy artillery of the world war. In the distance were ridges which tanks took in that war after Winston Churchill and Gen. Ironside had convinced the high command of their usefulness.

It is a terrifying experience to ride in a tank at full speed across broken country, over ditches and through brush, across roads and furrows.

But the Driver Grins.

I squinted through the telescopic sight, padded against the jolts, and saw the gun range in the glass that may frame grim sights before the tank's course is run.

We suddenly came upon a ditch about four feet deep. The four and a quarter tons of steel, machinery, guns, men and ammunition groaned, heaved and was across. My back ached.

I looked at the driver, who grinned and bellowed: "You ought to feel her hit a wall."

Built to stop rifle and machine-gun fire, the tank looks stanch and secure from the outside. Inside, with the iron six inches from your face, you can't help wondering what it would be like if an anti-tank gun scored a hit, or if she caught fire and the inside became a hell of flames and exploding ammunition.

I recalled what Lord Gort, the British Commander-in-Chief, told the American correspondents at luncheon yesterday: "Man is still master of the machine and the best men will win the war."

It is a long distance from this tiny seat in a heaving machine to the galloping lines of saber-brandishing horsemen that once composed the British cavalry.

30.24-4125

Behind The War—

A Wedding

OCT 19 1939

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 18—A Government White Paper hinted today that the marriage of Germany's then War Minister, Marshal Werner von Blomberg, to his stenographer on January 12, 1938, started a chain of events which precipitated the present war.

Sir Nevile Henderson, in another account of his Ambassadorship in Berlin, told Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax:

"In my report on the events of 1938, I drew your Lordship's attention to the far-reaching and unfortunate results of the Blomberg marriage.

Prelude To Disaster

"I am more than ever convinced of the major disaster which that—in itself—minor incident involved, owing to the consequent elimination from Herr Hitler's entourage of the more moderate of his advisers, such as Field Marshal von Blomberg himself, Baron von Neurath, Generals Fritsch, Beck and others."

Von Blomberg's marriage to Erika Gruhn, a carpenter's daughter, was witnessed by both Hitler and Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, then commander in chief of the Reichswehr, was said to have acted as the spokesman for the Officers Corps in protesting to Hitler that the marriage was socially "impossible."

15 Ousted By Hitler

The result was that Hitler assumed personal command of the armed forces and ousted von Blomberg, von Fritsch and thirteen other high-ranking officers in a general shakeup of the socially conscious corps.

Von Fritsch was killed September 23 in the siege of Warsaw, a siege which Sir Nevile now intimates might never have occurred had it not been for the von Blomberg affair.

Gen. Ludwig Beck resigned last October because he refused to see eye to eye with Hitler, it was reported, on the Austrian and Czecho-Slovak occupations.

Baron Konstantin von Neurath lost control of the German foreign policy at the time of the general army reorganization and eventually was relegated to the position of "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, in former Czecho-Slovakia.

Sir Nevile's report added that after the von Blomberg denouement of February last year "Herr Hitler became more and more shut off from external influences and a law unto himself."

Hitler decided upon war without consulting any advisers, Sir Nevile said, observing, "the tragedy of any dictator is that as he goes on, his entourage steadily and inexorably deteriorates. For lack of freedom of utterance he loses his services of the best men.

"All Opposition Intolerable"

"All opposition becomes intolerable to him. All those, therefore, bold enough to express opinions contrary to his views are shed one by one, and he is, in the end, surrounded by mere yes men. . . ."

He commented that "Herr Hitler and National Socialism are the products of the defeat of a great nation in war and its reaction against the confusion and distress which followed. . . . It would be idle to deny the great achievements of the man who restored to the German nation its self-respect an dits disciplined orderliness.

"The tyrannical methods which were employed within Germany itself to obtain this result were detestable, but were Germany's own concern."

Of the Polish invasion, Sir Nevile said:

"Millions of Germans had begun to long for a more peaceful existence. Guns instead of butter were becoming more and more unpopular, except with the younger generation, and Hitler may well have wondered what might happen to his Nazi revolution if its momentum were allowed to stop.

"Moreover, the financial and economic position of Germany was such that things could scarcely continue as

they were without some form of explosion, internal or external.

"Of the two alternatives, the most attractive from the point of view of his growing personal ambitions and those of the clique nearest to him was war.

"It is scarcely credible that he would have acted as he did if bloody war, rather than a bloodless victory, had not seemed a fairer prospect for him."

2 BRITISH SHIPS SENT DOWN OFF FRENCH COAST

Nazi Undersea Thrusts Claim City Of Mandalay And Yorkshire

OCT 19 1939

U.S. Steamer Rescues 300. War's Destruction Now Brought To 79 Craft

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 18—Through the air and under sea, Germany continued her lightning thrusts against Allied war craft and merchantmen today. Two more ships were sunk off the French coast.

The sinking of the 3,509-ton British freighter City of Mandalay and the 10,183-ton British passenger liner Yorkshire, about 500 miles off the coast of France, brought Great Britain's total loss of ships to forty.

U. S. Ship Rescues 300

The American steamship Independence Hall, bound for the United States, rescued 300 survivors of the two stricken ships, and notified the United States Maritime Commission she was returning them to Bordeaux, France. It gave no other details of the rescue and no indication of the possible loss of life.

The latest sinkings brought the total destruction, since the beginning of the war, to 79 ships, with a total tonnage of 368,360. The French have lost at least 6 vessels, the Germans 9 and neutrals 24, including 17 Scandinavian ships.

1,618 Lives Lost

Known loss of life mounted to 1,618 with a revised announcement by the British Admiralty that 810 officers and men had been lost in the sinking last week of the battleship Royal Oak by a submarine at Scapa Flow, British naval base.

LONDON—Operators of the steamer City of Mandalay said in an account passed for publication in London that their only information on the vessel was that she had been attacked and sunk in the Atlantic.

In Hongkong, agents for the steamer said she left there bound for the United Kingdom by way of Le Havre with a normal crew of ninety men and twelve passengers, which is the license limit for this type of cargo ship. The agents said they were uninformed of any extraordinary passenger additions en route.

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12 Unidentified Planes Bomb Ships Near Emden

Amsterdam, Oct. 18 (AP)—A brisk battle in which twelve unidentified warplanes attacked six warships off the Netherlands island of Schiermoonikoog was reported today.

Residents of the island, in the North Sea near the German coast, said they saw the attack, but were unable to distinguish the nationality of the participants. It was not known, consequently, whether the vessels were British or German.

The mystery deepened because neither Great Britain nor Germany announced action in that vicinity.

Near Port Of Emden

The scene of battle was not far from the German port of Emden, which British planes attempted to raid yesterday.

Villagers who saw today's fight said they could not tell whether any planes were shot down or whether the warships were damaged. The action took place some distance from the island.

The attack was made about 11 A. M. (5 A. M., E. S. T.).

Schiermoonikoog lies about ten miles from the Netherlands' German boundary.

OCT 19 1939

Physicians Mobilized To Meet Rescue Ship

Cork, Ireland, *Thursday*, Oct. 19 (AP)—Physicians and nurses were mobilized today to meet the American freighter Independence Hall which was expected here later in the day with 300 survivors of two British ships sunk in the Atlantic yesterday.

The survivors include 223 from the steamer Yorkshire and 77 from the City of Mandalay.

No information was available here as to how many of the survivors were injured.

Vessel Eludes Atlantic Subs, But Runs Aground

Boat With Foodstuffs From South America Breaks Up Off English Coast

OCT 19 1939

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—The 5,594-ton Blue Star cargo boat Ionic successfully dodged submarines on a voyage across the Atlantic from South America only to run aground and break her back today off the western coast of England.

The vessel ran on a sand bank in a thick fog. The four passengers, eleven officers and forty men aboard were rescued and landed in a British port.

Destroyers stood by while salvage crews tonight tried to save some of the Ionic's cargo of foodstuffs.

NAZI SCOUTS FLY NEAR SCAPA FLOW

Sirens Sound but There Is No Bombing.

OCT 19 1939

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—German airplanes, apparently on a scouting mission, approached Britain's great naval base at Scapa Flow today, but did not drop any bombs, the Air Ministry announced.

The Ministry said that the planes came from the direction of Kirkwall and Duncansbay Head.

The former is one of the Orkney Islands north of Scapa Flow; the latter is on the Scottish coast to the south.

Earlier, the British Press Association had announced that air raid warning sirens had sounded in Kirkwall and that the all-clear signal had been given an hour later.

PARIS, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—An air raid warning sounded this morning in Lille, industrial city of northeastern France.

Warning sirens screamed at 11:45 A. M. (5:45 A. M. Eastern standard time) and the all clear signal followed at 12:25.

No details of what caused the warning were received here immediately.

A similar alarm was sounded at noon in Amiens, in the same general region as Lille. The "end alert" signal was sounded half an hour later.

WITH NEW YORK SHIPS

GIBRALTAR, OCT 18-(AP)-THE AMERICAN STEAMER INDEPENDENCE HALL WIRELESSED THAT SHE HAD PICKED UP 223 SURVIVORS OF THE 10,183-TON BRITISH STEAMER YORKSHIRE TODAY.

THE MESSAGE SAID THE SHIP WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK.

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Liner Passengers Tell Of Raid on Scapa Flow

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Say 60 Neutral Ships in Harbor Were Alarmed

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 18 (AP).—Passengers aboard the Norwegian-American liner Stavangerfjord, which arrived today from Kirkwall, said that they witnessed the German bombing plane attack yesterday on British warships in the great naval base at Scapa Flow. Kirkwall, one of the examination stations to which the British Navy takes neutral vessels for search, is in the Orkney Islands just north of Scapa Flow.

The passengers said the appearance of the Germans was sudden and caused considerable alarm when they flew over some sixty neutral ships in Kirkwall Harbor. They said they saw several explosions around the warships.

Admiral Blagrove Lost In Sinking of Royal Oak

Chatham Dockyard Chief Was Among 810 Who Went Down

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Rear Admiral H. E. C. Blagrove, newly appointed Admiral-Superintendent of the Chatham Dockyard, it was disclosed today, went down with the battleship Royal Oak when she was torpedoed by a German submarine in Scapa Flow Saturday. Blagrove, fifty-two years old, had been appointed to the Chatham post Oct. 2. He served during the World War on the battleship Queen Elizabeth.

Revised figures issued by the Admiralty showed there were 810 men lost and 424 survivors. The figures were based on "latest information at the Admiralty" and showed twenty-four officers and 786 men had gone down with the first-line battleship. Survivors included fifty-seven officers and 367 men.

These totals exceeded slightly the previous estimates. They showed a tota. of 1,234 were on the ship instead of the outside figure of 1,200 estimated when the sinking was announced.

676 BLACKOUT DEATHS

Traffic Accidents Doubled in Britain in September.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Britain's traffic deaths for the first month of the nightly wartime blackout were 676 more than normal. The official figures showed 554 killed on the nation's roads in September, 1938; 1,130 in September, 1939.

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There were no fatalities in September from air raids—the menace which the rigid blackout of illumination is designed to reduce. Air raids thus far have cost sixteen lives—all in October, all naval men and all in daylight.

Capt. David Euan Wallace, Minister of Transport, announcing "with regret" the September traffic fatalities, however, told the House of Commons that "the blackout must remain an essential part of our defense measures."

"Any beneficial effect which a relaxation would have on road accidents has to be set against the increased exposure to the risk of heavy casualties from air raids."

Henry VIII's Playfield Plowed Up for Corn

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Agriculture disclosed today that land which had been in grass since Napoleon's day was being plowed up as part of Britain's grow-more-food campaign.

The Ministry cited the case of Bushey Park, a royal preserve which once was the playground of King Henry VIII and his courtiers.

"Probably the last time this land grew corn," the Ministry said, "was in Napoleon's day, when Britain at another time in her history had to use her resources to the full."

Athenia Affidavit Called Tommyrot

GLASGOW, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Norman Donaldson of the Donaldson Line, owners of the sunken Athenia, today characterized as "tommyrot and absolute nonsense" an American affidavit charging that the liner carried arms and was to have been outfitted as a raider.

"We gave details of the cargo after the sinking," said Donaldson. "The Athenia, of course, set out when the world was still at peace."

Gustav A. Anderson of Evanston, Ill., a passenger on the Athenia when she was sunk September 8, said in the affidavit, furnished yesterday to the United States State Department, that the chief officer told him there was "plenty" of guns aboard, destined for Canada, and that the ship was to be outfitted as a raider on her return trip.

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Quit the Courageous, Died on the Royal Oak

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The luck of Donald McBain, 21 years old, of Edinburgh, failed him.

He was transferred from the aircraft carrier Courageous a few days before it was sunk by Germany. But he went down with his new ship, the Royal Oak, at Scapa Flow on Saturday.

New Italian Envoy Presented to King George

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The new Italian Ambassador to London, Giuseppe Bastianini, was presented to King George today by Lord Halifax, the Foreign Minister.

Signor Bastianini arrived in London on Saturday in a special car which Lord Halifax had sent to Folkestone to receive him. He discussed the international situation in a long meeting with Lord Halifax yesterday.

Wide Area Flooded In English Midlands

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The Grand Union Canal and the River Ouse overflowed today, inundating roads, railway tracks and farmland in a 600-square-mile area of the British midlands.

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Three bridges in the Buckingham-Northampton district were swept away by the high water which followed hours of continuous rain.

Frenchman Stamped Traitor For Pro-Nazi Propaganda Broadcast

Paris, Oct. 18 (AP)—Paul Ferdonnet, identified by civil and military authorities heretofore as being one of two Frenchmen broadcasting pro-German propaganda from a Stuttgart station, was accused of being a traitor in military charges filed today.

Gen. Pierre Hering, Military Governor of Paris, sent an order to the Third Military Tribunal charging Ferdonnet with action "harmful to the security of the state" and demanding the opening of an investigation.

Premier Daladier, taking cognizance of the nightly broadcasts in French from the German station, referred to the "traitors of Stuttgart" in his radio broadcast to the nation on October 10. Ferdonnet has written a book on Czecho-Slovakia with a pro-German twist.

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30.24-4127

FRANCE GUARDS HER WOUNDED

OCT 19 1939

Medical Science Gives the Poilu Every Chance.

AVOIDS UNNECESSARY RISK

Provides Latest Methods for War Hospital Care.

OCT 18

PARIS (A. P.).—France, playing a cautious game on the western front, is taking no unnecessary risks with her soldiers. The aim of the French High Command is to keep casualties down to the absolute minimum.

That's Break No. 1 for the poilu. Break No. 2 is that, if he does get clipped, he stands a much better chance of pulling through than ever before, according to expert medical opinion.

France expects to save a far greater proportion of her war wounded this time. There are six reasons for the hope: Improvements in surgery, blood transfusion, transportation of the wounded, equipment of hospitals, methods for conquering infections and the sanitary organization at the front.

Anti-Tetanus Injections.

French soldiers reportedly are getting anti-tetanus injections just like typhoid or smallpox vaccinations—simply as a precautionary measure. This is a safeguard in case a soldier is hit by that dread foe of the army surgeon, gangrene. Before now no one had dreamed of anti-tetanus until after a man had been shot up.

A "remarkable new disinfectant" holds out the hope of victory over another grave wartime affliction—streptococci infection—according to experts.

One of the greatest medical advances, however, has been in the ability to distinguish among various stages of shock. The diagnosis is complex and so important that a man's life may depend on it.

Should a surgeon operate now or later? He is more nearly certain today, thanks to research developments.

Amputation Less Hazardous.

Amputation—that radical remedy of last resort—is less hazardous now because surgeons have learned much about it in the past twenty years. Surgeons know more, too, about dealing with severed arteries.

Blood transfusions are facilitated by a new method of storing human blood. Paris hospitals are collecting different types of blood and sending it to the front. Mixed with a special solution and kept at a low temperature, the blood can be preserved for from two weeks to months. The new process obviates the frantic search for the correct type of blood as an individual lies between life and death.

Hospital in Fortress.

Many of the wounded, in fact, never ride in an ambulance, since emergency hospitals complete with operating rooms are built right into underground fortresses of the Maginot Line.

These hospitals, as well as those behind the lines, are equipped as never before for such wartime functions as extracting bullets, mending fractures and general patching up. The comfortable underground barracks with all requisite facilities should mean less disease.

War still is hell. But the French High Command, digging in for a long siege, is doing its utmost to make hell as palatable as possible to the poilu.

Tells How He Sank Royal Oak

OCT 19 1939

Commander Says But One Person Saw U-boat Enter or Leave Scapa Flow.

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A blond, thirty-one-year-old submarine commander, Guenther Prien, declared today that except for one solitary person, driving a motor car, "nobody saw our U-boat enter or leave Scapa Flow" in the raid which sank the British battleship Royal Oak on Saturday and cost 810 lives.

Commander Prien talked with foreign newspaper men after he had been decorated by Adolf Hitler and received the plaudits of cheering Berlin crowds on the way to the Chancellery with his submarine crew. From a band around his neck he proudly wore the highest order of the Iron Cross.

With him were thirty-seven other officers and men from the submarine, which landed yesterday. Each of the young men, all around 20 years old, wore simple Iron Crosses pinned to their sailor blouses.

In strident tones Commander Prien asserted that he had entered Scapa Flow, Great Britain's naval base in the Orkney Islands off northern Scotland, on a night when the Northern Lights were the strongest he had seen in fifteen years at sea.

"The British ships could not be seen distinctly, but we could determine the location by dimmed lanterns at the anchoring buoys," he said.

Repeats Story of Hitting Repulse.

Commander Prien reiterated the German claim that his submarine badly damaged the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse at the same time it sank the Royal Oak—a claim which the British Admiralty has declared an "absurd invention."

"The Repulse was easy to make out because she and the Renown alone have two funnels," Commander Prien said. "The Repulse was partly covered by the Royal Oak. Nevertheless, her two aforeship gun towers protruded.

"So I first aimed in their direction, then sent a second torpedo into the very heart of the Royal Oak. I saw distinctly how water first spurted high before the Repulse and then was followed by high red flames.

"On the Royal Oak water and fire rose even higher, both hits being followed by detonations, and by parts of the costly ships hurtling into the air.

One Man in a Car.

"The whole thing was over in thirty seconds. After that, only a dark cloud of smoke was visible. The Royal Oak had disappeared, while the Repulse listed heavily forward.

[The official British account said that twenty minutes elapsed between the firing of the first and second torpedoes.]

"Immediately thereafter the British got busy with searchlights and their destroyers loosed water bombs.

"Only one man in a car apparently had seen us. He turned abruptly and drove off at full speed, and evidently reported us. We could see him so well because he navigated quite close to the shore."

HITLER GIVES PRIEN HIGHEST OF DECORATIONS

OCT 19 1939

Members Of Crew Witness Ceremony In Führer's Private Study

Commander, Telling Of Raid, Said It Was Over In 30 Seconds

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 18—Commander Guenther Prien, the man who squirmed through a British mine field at Scapa Flow with a submarine and sank the battleship Royal Oak, was a hero today as Berlin celebrated his doughty exploit.

The 31-year-old submarine commander received from Adolf Hitler Germany's highest war decoration, the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross. The thirty-odd members of his crew, who yesterday were presented Iron Crosses by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, saw the ceremony in the Führer's private study.

At a press conference in the Propaganda Ministry, where he met foreign correspondents, Prien told of his raid last Saturday and asserted "it was all over in thirty-seconds."

Set Off Two Torpedoes

"We set off two torpedoes," he related. "The Royal Oak disappeared and the Repulse listed sharply forward."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British repeatedly have denied that the Repulse, a battle cruiser, was damaged.]

Prien stuck steadfastly to the German contention that the Repulse was damaged seriously. He saw it all, the submarine commander said, through his periscope before he headed for the open sea, successfully making a second perilous journey through the mine fields.

The Repulse story was emphasized by the Reich's press chief, Otto Dietrich, who told correspondents, "here's a man who can prove that Churchill (British First Lord of the Admiralty) is withholding some of the truth."

Wanted To Sink Battleship

Prien, fifteen years a sailor, said his ambition was to sink a British battleship. But they do not come out on the high seas, he complained, so he found it necessary to penetrate the harbor.

He said there was no trouble identifying the vessels silhouetted against the sky brightened by northern lights.

Prien declared he recognized the Repulse because of its two stacks and that the only other British ships of its class with two funnels is the cruiser Renown (sister ship of the Repulse), which Prien said he knew was attached to a British flotilla lying elsewhere.

He disclosed nothing of the accurate background of the information about the enemy which seemed to form the basis for the attack. Neither did he throw any light on the suggestion that the Germans somehow obtained the plan of how the complicated mine fields and submarine nets were laid at Scapa Flow.

Tells Of Entering Base

He told how he entered the formidable naval base in the Orkney Islands off northern Scotland.

"The British ships could not be seen distinctly but we could determine the location by dimmed lanterns at the anchoring buoys," he recounted.

"The Repulse was partly covered by the Royal Oak. Nevertheless her two aforeship gun towers protruded.

"So I first aimed in their direction, then sent a second torpedo into the very heart of the Royal Oak. I saw distinctly how water first spurted high before the Repulse and then was followed by high red flames.

All Over In 30 Seconds

"On the Royal Oak water and fire rose even higher, both hits being followed by detonations and by parts of the costly ships hurtling into the air.

"The whole thing was over in 30 seconds. After that only a dark cloud of smoke was visible. The Royal Oak had disappeared, while the Repulse listed heavily forward.

"Immediately thereafter the British got busy with searchlights and their destroyers loosed water bombs.

"Only one man in a car apparently had seen us. He turned abruptly and drove off at full speed and evidently reported us. We could see him so well because we navigated quite close to the shore."

Hitler Greets Each Man

Hitler shook hands heartily with each man from the submarine and thanked them in the name of the German nation. He said the achievement "strengthened the entire German nation in the imperturbable trust in victory."

The feat, he added, was the "proudest" which a submarine could accomplish.

Wherever the heroes appeared—at the Chancellery, on the Wilhelmstrasse, during a drive through the city and in a vaudeville house where they were guests—they were cheered lustily.

Periodic broadcasts saw to it that the population knew from half hour to half hour where they could be seen.

French Prisoners Taken

The buoyant spirit of the capital, despite the rainy day, was enhanced by the high command's assertion that numerous French prisoners were taken when Germans reoccupied small stretches recently held by the French on the Western Front.

Berlin also noted with satisfaction that the submarine's deed was not isolated, but apparently a part of an offensive on the British fleet and naval bases, conducted jointly by German submarines and the Nazi air force.

The high command announced that ten enemy planes had been shot down over German lines in the west.

The success of the submarine attack at Scapa Flow started many people in Germany to discussing how torpedoes could be successful when the Royal Oak and Repulse both had special devices against submarine thrusts.

Exploded By New Method

One current explanation was that torpedoes are exploded by a new method, not by striking a ship laterally, but by magnetic currents operative when a torpedo is directly underneath a ship.

Much discussion concerned the effectiveness of German bombs.

The Cologne newspaper *Koelnische Zeitung* contributed some interesting observations, saying a 100-pound bomb is large enough to destroy a submarine. For annihilating a destroyer it said "a bomb of threefold this weight would be necessary."

"For a light cruiser," it continued, "a 660-pound bomb can spell destruction. For a heavy cruiser presumably 1,100-pound bombs would be most suitable. For destroying large battleships, even heavier bombs are being held in readiness."

No Interest In Stockholm Meeting

Authorized sources were quick to let the world know that Germany was disinterested in the Stockholm meeting of the heads of the northern states.

"We placed our relations with the Soviet Union on a satisfactory basis," so the comment ran, "so let the Nordic and Baltic states do likewise.

"They always maintained correct, normal and decent relations with Germany but on the other hand made a point of keeping up a certain reserve.

"Then why should we inflict ourselves upon them by attempting to break through this reserve?"

One point settled with Russia was that of letting German groups in the Soviet Union "come home into the Reich."

Informed sources stated that at present only repatriation of Germans in Volhynia, a section of the Ukraine, was contemplated.

Nazis Warn of Further Raids

Jubilant Press Declares Air and U-boat Thrusts at Britain Will Go On.

OCT 19 1939

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The German press declared today that Great Britain would continue to be the objective of German attacks by plane and submarine. Rejoicing over the accomplishments of submarines and the air force in inflicting losses upon Germany's "chief enemy" dominated the newspapers.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting on the fact that a submarine had gone straight into the "lion's den"—the British naval base at Scapa Flow—declared that the spirit of Otto Weddigen, a world war submarine hero, animated the present-day crews of the undersea boats.

"And in this spirit of attack," the newspaper said, "England will be given no rest. . . . Exactly as in Poland, the German war leadership knows how to strike upon military objects."

Two German submarines penetrated Scapa Flow in the world war, but both of these were sunk.

The British battleship Royal Oak was torpedoed and sunk last Saturday at Scapa Flow, where the German fleet was scuttled in surrender at the end of the world war, and yesterday German bombing planes attacked our British warships there. A brief announcement by the official German news agency, D. N. B., said that one warship had been struck by heavy and medium-weight bombs, that a British warplane had been shot down and that one German plane failed to return from the raid.

[In London it was declared that the loss of eight German warplanes in the raids of Monday and yesterday was out of all proportion to the slight damage done.]

Butter Ration Increased.

For their exploit, Commander Prien and the crew of the U-boat that sank the Royal Oak were awarded Iron Crosses yesterday on their arrival at an unnamed German base. The Commander said his first thought after penetrating the Scapa Flow base was to "do something in honor of Admiral Reuter"—Admiral Ludwig von Reuter, commander of the High Seas Fleet, by whose order the seacocks were opened to sink the fleet on June 21, 1919.

Commander Prien expressed amazement that his submarine had been able to pass the British submarine traps.

Already Great Britain has been deprived of "her leading position" as the first naval Power of the world, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said, this role having fallen to the United States.

Striking a similar note, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, said: "The tireless navy and air force are at work to strike England at its most vulnerable spots. In the outside world justified doubts had already been expressed as to whether it was permissable to talk about the domination of the seas by Britain.

"The fact that Germany has taken the initiative and that the British fleet again and again is suffering heavy losses is creating a deep impression."

The Morgenpost, comparing the surrender of the German fleet in 1919 with the German triumph of 1939, said: "History has compensated Germany for one of the crudest injustices inflicted upon a nation."

The German communique said: "Yesterday French troops between the Moselle River and the Palatinate Forest gave up further points along the border on German soil which were occupied by our advancing troops. Numerous prisoners were taken.

"The German air force yesterday continued operations against naval ports on the English east coast. In the Bay of Scapa Flow, according to reports presently available, bombs of heavy and medium caliber hit, among other warships, an older English battleship.

"During the air fight, an English pursuit plane was shot down by German planes. One German fighting plane was brought down by English anti-aircraft artillery.

"On Oct. 16 and Oct. 17, the opponents lost ten planes, over German territory by anti-aircraft artillery, five planes of which one was English; by pursuit planes, one French and one English; and in an air fight over English territory, three English planes."

Meanwhile the German press declared that Britain would continue to be the objective of German attacks by plane and submarine. Already Britain has been deprived of "her leading position," as the first naval power of the world, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" said, this role having fallen to the United States.

OCT 19 1939

Allied Accord Is Forecast

[By the Associated Press]

Istanbul, Oct. 18—Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, arrived today, giving support to reports that Turkey would sign mutual assistance pacts with Britain and France within a day or two.

Reports were current that the 72-year-old World War hero and former commander of the French army would sign on behalf of his Government and then confer with Turkish army chiefs regarding the common military defense plans.

Competent circles said they believed the British-Turkish pact would be signed at the same time.

Von Papen To Leave

Franz Von Papen, former German Chancellor and now German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived here from Ankara en route to Berlin where he was said to have been summoned by his Government.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Von Papen, Ambassador to Austria just before that country was absorbed by Germany, was sent to Turkey by Adolf Hitler to woo the Turkish Government from the British-French front.]

Turkey coupled her diplomatic activity with intensified military measures. A number of heavy-duty trucks and other large vehicles were requisitioned. Chauffeurs and mechanics not yet connected with army reserve units were urged to join.

Additional military measures included complete blackout drills at Smyrna and environs and placing of mobilized troops on the Bulgarian and Russian Caucasus frontiers.

Preparing For Emergency

The new precautions were considered in foreign circles as evidence that Turkey was working steadily toward a condition of complete preparedness for any emergency.

General Weygand came at a moment when the Turkish-Soviet Russian negotiations were broken off. Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu was en route from Moscow where he spent almost a month of inconclusive dickering.

Accompanying the elderly French soldier were a number of military experts.

A Turkish mission continued consultations with British army heads in London.

At the start of the Turkish-Russian conversations, Turkish officials said the prospective pact with Moscow would not be consistent with their country's commitments to France and Britain.

Contrary To Policy

Last night, however, Prime Minister Refik Saydam issued a communique saying Russia's proposals had proved contrary to Turkish policy in the Dardanelles, Turkish-owned gateway to the Black Sea. Some reports said Kremlin officials demanded that only Russian warships be permitted to pass.

Saydam said the Soviet proposals were contrary to Turkish security, failed to compensate her for obligations she would assume and were incompatible with her British and French commitments.

The Turkish press unanimously approved the government's firm attitude in rejecting the proposals "without hesitation." It lauded what it termed the "Turkish determination not to enter any combination depriving this country of her right to rule the Dardanelles."

Indication that the Soviets made a strong effort to extend their influence to the Dardanelles was a lengthy press review of Turkey's position in the situation there as based on international law resulting from the Montreaux convention.

Montreaux Convention

The Montreaux convention, signed in 1936, provided that the Dardanelles be closed to warships of belligerent nations unless they are serving under League of Nations' mandate or helping a victim of aggression under a mutual assistance pact concluded within the League's framework and to which Turkey is a party.

Turkey and France signed a mutual assistance agreement June 23 to help each other "in case of an act of aggression which might lead to war in the Mediterranean." Embodied in that declaration was the prediction that it would be followed by a "definite accord of long duration carrying reciprocal engagements in the interests of their national security."

A similar British-Turkish agreement was announced May 12 but has not yet been formalized.

FRENCH ARMY MEN ARRIVE AS TURKEY ENDS SOVIET TALKS

OCT 19 1939

Firm Stand Pleases London —Saracoglu Gets Warm Moscow Sendoff.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Gen. Maxime Weygand, seventy-two-year-old Commander-in-Chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, accompanied by several military experts, arrived here today as precautionary military measures were intensified in Turkey.

The arrival of the French officers followed Prime Minister Refik Saydam's assertion that Russian demands made to a Turkish delegation in Moscow were contrary to Turkish policy in the Dardanelles.

Numerous large motor vehicles, particularly heavy duty trucks, were being requisitioned. Chauffeurs and mechanics who do not belong to any army reserve units were urged to join motorized units.

Reporting to a parliamentary group of the Republican Peoples party, Saydam declared at Ankara last night that three weeks of discussion in Moscow had proved fruitless.

The Prime Minister said that the Russian proposals were contrary to Turkish security, failed to compensate her for obligations she was asked to assume and were incompatible with Turkey's previous commitments to Great Britain and France.

He added, however, that despite the breakdown of negotiations, relations between Turkey and Russia remained friendly. Tending to confirm this was the fact that the Russian ambassador remained friendly.

To Sign With Britain.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the formal signing of a Turkish pact with Great Britain might be expected this week—possibly on Thursday or Friday. This agreement would bind Turkey and Great Britain to fight together in the event of a war in the Mediterranean.

There is a similar agreement with France, whereby Turkey obtained the 10,000-square-mile area of the Hatay republic, formerly a part of France's Syrian mandate. This pact was signed on June 23. The preliminary exchange of Anglo-Turkish pledges was made on May 12.

A Turkish military mission has been in London awaiting the outcome of the Moscow talks.

Franz von Papen, former German Chancellor and now German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived here today on his way to Berlin, whither it was said he had been summoned by his Government. He planned to leave tonight by train.

Von Papen, who was Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to Austria just before the annexation of that country, was sent to Turkey with the mission of wooing the Ankara Government away from the British-French front. He was military attache in Washington during the first part of the world war.

Reported Demands.

Saydam's announcement did not disclose the nature of the Russian demands to which he referred. It was widely reported here, however, that the Soviet sought an agreement to bar all foreign warships save her own from passage through the Dardanelles, the entrance to the Black Sea.

It was also reported on good authority that Foreign Minister Saracoglu had rejected three other Russian proposals—recognition of the partitionment of Poland, formation of a neutral bloc in the Balkans under Russo-German influence and Russian and Bulgarian expansion at the expense of Rumania.

At the time the talks in Moscow were initiated, Turkish officials said they saw no inconsistency in their commitments to France and Great Britain on the one hand and a pact with Russia—with whom Turkey has maintained consistently close relations—on the other.

Saydam's announcement was made public in an official communique from Ankara. Following its issuance the Cabinet met with President Ismet Inonu; the President of the National Assembly, Abdul Halik Renda, and Field Marshal Fezi Tchakmak, chief of the general staff.

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Fervent Send-Off.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A Russian disappointment over the status of the talks with Saracoglu was belied by the fervor of his send-off.

After three weeks here the Turkish Foreign Minister left for home shortly after midnight today. Bands blared and Soviet officials expressed formal best wishes for Turkey.

Huge spotlights played on the scene as the band rendered the Turkish anthem and "The Internationale." A large guard of honor was drawn up. Even a pouring rain failed to dampen the ardor of the occasion.

One report, which could not be confirmed, was that the Turks had refused pointblank the Soviet demand that Russian warships be the only ones permitted to enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

Allies Are Satisfied.

Tass, the official news agency, commented that Saracoglu's visit had "provided the occasion for a comprehensive exchange of views" and said that the exchange took place in a "cordial atmosphere." It added that the conferees had decided it was desirable "to maintain contact also in the future for joint discussion of questions of interest to the Sovet Union and the Turkish republic."

French and British leaders who had remained in close contact with the Turks during the long parley here, appeared satisfied at the turn of events. It was reported that the British and French desired no rupture between the Russians and Turks. The allies were said to fear that an open break might drive Russia into closer co-operation with Germany.

They would be happy, it was said, if Russia, the Balkans, Turkey and Italy remained neutral in the European war. The British and French expressed confidence that they could deal with the Reich.

Turks' Stand Pleases London.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—British "satisfaction" with the statement of Turkey's Prime Minister on that country's discussions with Soviet Russia was described today by a diplomatic correspondent of Reuters, the British news agency.

"It is clear from the statement," he wrote, "that the Soviet Government endeavored to persuade Turkey's Foreign Minister Saracoglu that Turkey as guardian of the Straits (Dardanelles) should close them to all Powers, although by the treaty of Montreux she had agreed to allow a passage of naval tonnage equal to the strength of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

"It is not known what compensation was offered to Turkey to violate her signature to the treaty, but the Turkish Government has set a striking example in her determination to uphold what is one of the chief war aims of the Allies, namely the respect of undertakings freely entered into."

SOVIET SENDS MEN AND BOOKS INTO ESTONIA

Red Troops Move In Mysteriously To Occupy Bases Under Pact

OCT 19 1939

Moscow Prepares For Resumption Of Negotiations With Finland

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 18—Soviet Russia, concealing any disappointment over

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30.24-4129

LONDON-OCT-18

THE BRITISH-TURKISH COMMITMENTS WERE EXPECTED TO BE FORMALIZED SHORTLY, PUTTING INTO EFFECT MILITARY, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS ALREADY REPORTED TO DEAR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID THE TREATIES WITH TURKEY WOULD PROVICE:

1--AUTOMATIC MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

2--TURKISH ASSISTANCE IN THE EVENT THE WESTERN POWERS WERE CALLED UPON TO EXECUTE THEIR GUARANTEES TO RUMANIA AND GREECE.

3--DIPLOMATIC CONSULTATIONS ON BALKAN QUESTIONS.

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failure to reach an agreement with Turkey, turned her attention northward again tonight, sending troops into Estonia and preparing for a resumption of talks with Finland.

The Moscow press said troops leaving for Estonia were taking numerous Soviet books and films and even Linotype machines. They are marching in to implement the mutual-assistance pact by which Estonia conceded three bases on her soil to Russia.

Independence Pledged

Soviet officials have insisted the independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will be respected, although these three segments of the old Russian Empire now are virtually Soviet protectorates.

Pravda, Communist party organ, in a dispatch from Leningrad, said the "commanders used every free minute for political talks" prior to departure for Estonia.

Unofficial British circles were said to regard the inconclusive result of Russian-Turkish talks as greatly strengthening Britain's stand against Germany.

Turkish Delegation Arrives

That Turkey and the Soviet are maintaining close relations was shown, however, by the arrival of Muhliss Erkemen, Turkish Minister of Agriculture, to pay a visit to the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. He was accompanied by two members of the Turkish Parliament and a woman writer, and was met at the station by Assistant Agriculture Commissar Vassin; Vladimir N. Barkoff, chief of protocol of the foreign office; Turkish Ambassador Ali Haidar Aktai and his staff, and other officials.

Russo-Latvian Trade Pact

Tass, official news agency, also announced a trade agreement between Russia and Latvia, second of the small Baltic states to sign a mutual assistance pact with her big neighbor.

The agreement, said Tass, provides for a three-fold increase in trade between the two countries. Soviet waterways to Murmansk, the Arctic port, and to Black Sea ports are made available for commerce of Latvia, while a large extension of transit of Soviet goods to Latvian ports is allowed.

Soviet Press Attacks France

The Russian press bitterly attacked the French Government for continuing the war against Germany and for France's treatment of the French Communist party.

Tass announced that a German commission which arrived yesterday would negotiate for removal from western Ukraine and western White Russia (parts of eastern Poland occupied by the Russian armies) of Germans desiring to migrate to Germany.

Earlier reports said the Germans were here to negotiate the repatriation of Germans in Russia proper, in keeping with Reichsführer Hitler's new policy of bringing Europe's German minorities home to the Reich.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ENTERING ESTONIA

OCT 19 1939

Soviet Implements Terms of Recent Treaty.

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Russia began today to send troops into Estonia, implementing terms of the mutual assistance pact which gave the Soviets three bases in the tiny Baltic State.

Reports in the Moscow press prior to the march of troops into Estonia said they were taking Soviet books and films and even typesetting machines, presumably for printing Soviet propaganda.

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Estonian Phones Silent.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Estonia halted normal telephonic communication today — the day scheduled for the entrance of the first units of the Russian Army.

Copenhagen telephone officials said they were able to reach the Tallinn exchange, which then made the decision whether the calls should be relayed. Press calls were refused and apparently only Government calls were accepted.

Cables and radio messages were being relayed to Tallinn receiving offices, but it was undetermined whether they were reaching addresses.

BRITISH HEAR REICH GETS RUSSIAN GOLD

OCT 19 1939

Government Thinks Report Has Foundation.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A British Government spokesman gave official support today to reports that Russia has been sending gold to Germany.

Sir Alfred Knox, Conservative, asked in the House of Commons whether the Government's attention had been drawn "to the fact that a consignment, said to be a first consignment of seventeen and one-half tons of gold, had been transferred by the Soviet Government to Germany."

R. A. Butler, Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary, replied:

"Yes, sir. The Foreign Secretary has reason to believe that this report is not without foundation."

The British press has printed repeated reports that Germany was receiving Russian gold under a deal by which she ordered withdrawal of Germans from the Baltic Sea.

The 17½ tons of gold mentioned in the House of Commons would be worth about $17,024,000 at the United States Treasury price of $35 an ounce or $15,923,040 at the Bank of England's price of 168 shillings—$33.85—an ounce.

Gold stocks of the Netherlands Bank have increased about 8,000,000 guilders—$4,200,000—during the last month, and the Amsterdam newspaper Die Telegraaf said that the increase had been caused by gold shipments from "an eastern country."

The paper added that it was known that Russian gold was being sent to Germany and that, therefore, it was assumed Berlin was sending the gold to Amsterdam to establish credit.

Rumania In Suspense Over Soviet's Designs

Bucharest, Oct. 18 (AP)—The breakdown of Turkish-Soviet negotiations left vitally interested Rumania in suspense and anxiety today with undiminished fears that Soviet Russia might attempt to regain Bessarabia, which Rumania gained after the World War.

Official circles insisted the Moscow negotiations merely were suspended and would continue in Moscow and Ankara.

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Some diplomatic observers said the lack of definite results at Moscow was a strong indication of powerful German influence with the Soviets. This view was predicted on the assumption that Germany exerted pressure to bring new Soviet demands on Turkey, forcing the stalemate.

History Repeats Itself

There was no word concerning Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu's previously announced plan for conferring with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey on his way back from Moscow. Nor was there confirmation of reports Gafencu might go to Moscow or Sofia for discussions involving Rumanian interests in Bessarabia, the Black Sea and the mouth of the Danube.

These three geographical objectives, along with the Dardanelles, were major prizes for which the Ottoman and Russian empires fought for more than 200 years before the World War. Again they have become prizes in a diplomatic tug-of-war between their successors—republican Turkey and Soviet Russia.

Rumania remained hopeful that negotiations would result in a clarificatiin of Soviet ambitions, including a definite assurance about Bessarabia.

While Russia in recent years has not demanded Bessarabia, she has refused to assure Rumania she had no designs on the province.

HUNGARIAN NAZIS SPLIT BY STRIFE

Party Newspapers Join in Public Dissension.

OCT 19 1939

BUDAPEST, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A war of words between rival Nazi groups broke out today in the rigidly censored Hungarian press, which meanwhile ignored the week end arrest of 140 members of the outlawed Legion of Death, alleged to have plotted a putsch.

The leading Nazi morning paper Magyarsag, blaming petty jealousies for the dissension among Hungarian Nazis, called on the party to continue its fight.

First admissions in the Nazi press of the collapse of the movement came from the Magyar Jusag, mouthpiece of the National Front, a milder Nazi faction. The paper said that the Nazi leaders, who a few months ago could assemble 30,000 people four times weekly, now found few followers and no recruits.

The Magyarsag, edited by Kalman Hubay, Hungary's "Little Fuehrer," accused the National Front" of placing its own interests above the party's," but declared the Nazi movement would not die out.

The secret police continued to take stern measures against Nazi extremists accused of plotting against the Government.

Several Legion of Death members were sent to the Kistarcsa concentration camp. The police also seized Nazi pamphlets which they said showed the influence of German propaganda. Virtually all the high leaders of the Legion of Death are believed to have escaped to Vienna.

110 ARRESTED IN HUNGARIAN PRO-NAZI PLOT

Sought To Form Workers' State By Violence, Police Charge.

OCT 19 1939

Assert "Death Legion" Planned To Kill Political Opponents

OCT 19 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 18—The Government announced tonight that 110 persons had been arrested in a pro-Nazi "Death Legion" plot to form a Hungarist workers' state by violence.

An official statement confirmed earlier private reports which said the aim of the Death Legion was to overthrow the Government and assassinate numerous political opponents.

Oath To "Hungarian Hitler"

The statement said investigation had shown those involved were former members of the dissolved Hungarist party who had taken an oath of allegiance to Ferenc Szalasi, the "Hungarian Hitler" who is now serving a three-year jail term.

The Government said "subterranean activities" of the group were uncovered in the probe which began with investigation of its printing and distribution of pamphlets of "vile and inciting contents."

Many of those arrested have been sent to concentration camp at Kistarcsa, but many of the high leaders of the legion escaped to Vienna.

Rival Nazi Groups Row

Dissension within the rival Nazi groups, split by Adolf Hitler's agreements with Soviet Russia broke out, meanwhile in the Hungarian press, with the leading Nazi morning paper, the *Magyarsag*, blaming petty jealousies.

The Magyar *Jusag*, mouthpiece of the national front, a mild Nazi faction, said the Nazi movement, which a few months ago could assemble 30,000 people four times weekly, had slumped badly.

BALKAN DRIVE OF NAZIS FAILS

OCT 19 1939

Strenuous Trade Parleys Bring No Advantage.

FLOW OF SUPPLIES UNCHANGED

Object Was to Close Out Allies by Buying Up Bulk of Exports.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—The little nations of southeastern Europe are maintaining their independent spirit by refusing to favor any belligerent country economically, a survey indicated today.

A striking instance of this independence was seen in the failure of a German trade mission to obtain any great increase in vitally needed war materials from this section which she considers one of her natural trade areas.

Experts from Berlin spent more than a month in the capitals of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. They sought oil for the Nazi war machines and food for Nazi soldiers, and it was no secret that they also hoped to close this area as much as possible to Great Britain and France by purchasing the bulk of all the supplies the little nations could export.

Strenuous Negotiations.

The net result of the mission's strenuous negotiations is that Germany is to get no more goods, regardless of her needs, than she did in peacetime.

This is the way things turned out in the little nations:

Yugoslavia — A new agreement leaves the old trade volume unchanged but provides that Germany must greatly increase her shipments to settle large clearing house deficits or run the risk of losing her Yugoslav contracts. Statistics just issued show that Yugoslav exports to Germany dropped from $23,000,000 in the first eight months of 1938 to $1,000,000 in a similar period this year.

Bulgaria — The prices Germany must pay for all goods are raised by a new agreement which provides for payments to be made largely in oil and the rest in gold.

Rumania—The export of oil—the greatest need of Germany's mechanized army—is left unchanged by the new trade pact, but regardless of the agreement, statistics from the oil-producing areas of Rumania indicate a decline in shipments to Germany because of difficulties of paying for transportation.

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Turkey Won't Budge.

Hungary—Because of her new common frontier with Germany, Hungary was counted on to ship the Reich vast quantities of fats, which are scarce in many parts of Germany. But when the German experts came to Budapest, the question of payments was raised, for Germany already owes Hungary $16,000,000. The German mission found the Hungarian attitude to be that trade increases were no good if the profit was a paper one.

Turkey—Several weeks ago, when a German trade agreement expired, Turkey served notice that she would not negotiate a new one.

Germany's trade in the Balkans is handicapped by transportation problems in addition to the points mentioned. Because of a scarcity of railroad cars, goods bound for Germany are piling up in depots all over southeastern Europe. Germany is reported to be trans-shipping barges from the Rhine to the Danube in efforts to speed up the flow of goods, particularly oil deliveries from Rumania, but the freezing of the Danube this winter will hamper the use of that route.

Meanwhile Italy has been quietly working to increase her commercial influence in this section, and the buyers of England and France have been getting almost anything they asked by offering payment in gold. The net result has been that the half-billion-dollar annual southeastern European exports have continued to flow out about the same as before—slightly less than 45 per cent to Germany, and the rest scattered among other nations.

Pope Says God's Foes Advance

Receives Envoy and Calls Lithuania Northern Vanguard of Catholicism.

OCT 19 1939

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—Pope Pius said today that the enemies of God were casting their sinister shadow over Europe in a more threatening way every day.

The Pope expressed his concern in a public address to the new Lithuanian Minister to the Holy See, Stanislau Girdvainis, whose country recently came under the influence of Soviet Russia.

The pontiff said that the Lithuanians showed their intention of remaining the northern vanguard of Catholicism even if sacrifice becomes the necessary price for affirmation of the realization of such an ideal.

He said that he would not let his action, "always directed toward the salvation of souls, become involved in purely temporal controversies and territorial competitions between States."

Sees New Danger.

But the duties of his office as Supreme Pastor did not permit him to close his eyes, he said, "when precisely for the salvation of souls arise new, incommensurable dangers—when on the face of Europe, Christian in all its fundamental lineaments, the sinister shadow of thoughts and deeds of enemies of God casts itself closer and more threateningly every day."

"In such circumstances more than in any other period of its history the preservation, care and if necessary the defense of the Christian patrimony acquires for the future destinies of Europe and the prosperity of all its peoples, large or small, a decisive importance.

"The State which with noble mind recognizes liberty, which is suitable to the expansion and practice of the doctrine of Christ, prepares in that way for itself reserves of spiritual force on which it may count with all security when turbid difficult hours come. Wherever full liberty is left to the evangelistic doctrine, Christian sentiment will penetrate not only the souls of citizens but also the manifold diverse activities of public life.

Resuming Relations.

"And the more Christian justice, fraternity and charity animate and guide individuals and groups, the more is established in the hearts of nations and among them a spiritual atmosphere which makes more easily possible a solution of the many problems which today seem or are really insolvable."

Girdvainis is the first Minister from Lithuania to the Holy See since a dispute seven years ago over administration of church property which left the two States with only nominal diplomatic relations.

Pope Asserts "Enemies Of God" Cast Sinister Shadow On Europe

Declares That "Care And If Necessary The Defense" Of Christianity Have Decisive Importance

OCT 19 1939

[By The Associated Press]

Rome, Oct. 18—Pope Pius declared today that "the care and if necessary the defense" of Christianity had decisive importance in a Europe over which "enemies of God" are casting a "sinister shadow."

Calling Christianity the bulwark of civilization, the Pope expressed his concern in a public address to the new Lithuanian Minister to the Holy See, Stanislau Girdvainis.

The Pope said Lithuanians, whose nation recently came under strong Soviet influence, had indicated their intention of remaining the "northern vanguard of Catholicism" even if "sacrifice becomes the necessary price for affirmation of the realization of such an ideal."

Apart From Temporal Disputes

"Always directed toward the salvation of souls," the Pope's actions, he said, could not "become involved in purely temporal controversies and territorial competitions between States."

As "supreme pastor," however, he said he could not close his eyes "when precisely for the salvation of souls arise new, incommensurable dangers—when on the face of Europe, Christian in all its fundamental lineaments, the sinister shadow of thoughts and deeds of enemies of God casts itself close and more threateningly every day.

"In such circumstances more than in any other period of its history the preservation, care and, if necessary, the defense of the Christian patrimony acquires for the future destinies of Europe and the prosperity of all its peoples, large or small, a decisive importance," he said.

Prepares Reserves Of Force

"The state which with noble mind recognizes liberty, which is suitable to the expansion and practice of the doctrine of Christ, prepares in that way for itself reserves of spiritual force on which it may count with all security when turbid difficult hours come.

"Wherever full liberty is left to the evangelistic doctrine, Christian sentiment will penetrate not only the souls of the citizens but also the manifold diverse activities of public life."

Presentation of Girdvainis' credentials marked the resumption of normal diplomatic relations which were interrupted by a dispute seven years ago over administration of church property. Since then only nominal relations have been maintained by Lithuania with the Holy See.

Text of the Pope's Address

OCT 19 1939

By The Associated Press.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Oct. 18—The text of Pope Pius's declaration, after expressing happiness at seeing the Lithuanian Minister to the Holy See present his credentials "after a period of interruption," follows:

While dramatic changes are taking place in the political structure of Europe and in the state of mind of nations toward one another, the Lithuanian people come to the center of Christianity to affirm their resolute attachment to the duties and aims which their national will to live and religious tradition assign to them.

The Catholic people, always present in our paternal love and pastoral solicitude, see in the act which is taking place today a happy token for the future—a sign that relations of the Lithuanian Government with the Holy See are entering a new phase during which questions still pending concerning relations of the church and state may soon find in a spirit of wisdom and equity a harmonious solution favorable to free development of religious life in the nation.

"Outpost of Catholicism"

"A northern outpost of Catholicism"—thus have you designated, Mr. Minister, the country of which you are a son and, in such high rank, a servant. These words springing from your lips arise from the very heart of your people traditionally devoted to the Holy See; they are for Lithuania the title of honor. In them vibrates the tone of the will which decides always to remain intimately and show itself externally by its deeds worthy of this title and role which it expresses, even if sacrifice become a necessary price for affirmation and realization of such an ideal.

Conscious of the duties proper to our office as supreme pastor, we will not, without its being requested of us, let our action, always directed toward the salvatiton of souls, become involved in purely temporal controversies of territorial competitions between States. But the very duty of this office does not permit us to close our eyes when the new incommensurable dangers arise precisely for the salvation of souls; when over the face of Europe, Christian in all its fundamental lineaments, a sinister shadow of thought and work of the enemies of God is cast more menacingly closer every day. In such circumstances more than in any period, its history of preservation and cultivation and, if necessary, defense of Christian heritage acquires a decisive importance for the future destinies of Europe and prosperity to each of its peoples, large or small.

"Spiritual Reserves"

The state which with noble loftiness of views recognizes a liberty suitable to expansion and practice of the doctrine of Christ thus lays up for itself reserves of spiritual force on which it may count with complete assurance when troubled and difficult hours come. Wherever full freedom is left to evangelical doctrine, Christian sentiment will penetrate not only the soul of citizens but manifold and diverse activities of public life. And the more Christian justice, fraternity and charity animate and guide individuals and groups, the more also is established in the hearts of nations and, among them, a spiritual atmosphere making possible, even easy, the solution of many problems which today appear or really are insolvable.

If in the midst of present events Christian nations are particularly entitled to our solicitude and our pastoral vigilance, our sons and daughters of Lithuania can understand how close we are to them. We are united with them also by our unshakable assurance of their fidelity and confidence in God, whose all-powerful aid can open new roads toward progress and prosperity to a pacified Europe devoted to a sense of justice, fraternity and its Christian vocation.

Animated by this hope, we address to the Lithuanian nation, the governors and the governed, our heartfelt salutation, and on all its children, especially on Your Excellency, we implore from the bottom of our hearts the most abundant Divine favors.

U. S. Rents Home For 25 Cents

OCT 19 1939

London, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States Embassy has rented for 1 shilling a year (less than 25 cents) an estate near Windsor Park owned by Horace Elgin Dodge, wealthy American.

Known as St. Leonards, the estate was one of four properties offered the embassy for use should it be necessary to move from London. +83·13

The embassy said the rent was "only a legal formality."

More Butter For Nazis

OCT 19 1939

Increase Of The Weekly Ration Causes Rejoicing In Germany

Berlin, Oct. 18 (AP)—The German population was given one more reason for rejoicing today.

Beginning next Monday, the press announced, weekly butter rations will be increased from 80 grams (2.82 ounces) per person to 112 grams (3.95 ounces).

Gandhi Is Disappointed In White Paper, Forecast

OCT 19 1939

Sees 'No Democracy for India if Britain Can Prevent It'

WARDHA, India, Oct. 18 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi described as "profoundly disappointing" today the White Paper in which India's Viceroy forecast British willingness to discuss dominion status for India after the war.

He said the declaration "shows clearly that there will be no democracy for India if Britain can prevent it."

"It would have been better if the British government had declined to make any declaration whatsoever," said the frail little exponent of nationalism for India's millions.

The White Paper was issued yesterday by the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow.

"The Viceroy's long statement simply shows that the old policy to divide and rule is to continue," Gandhi said. "So far as I can see Congress (the Nationalist political party) will be no party to it, nor can the India of Congress conception be a partner with Britain in her war with Hitler."

Egypt Acts to Aid Britain

Farouk's Emergency Powers Ratified and "All Assistance" Promised

CAIRO, Oct. 18 (AP).—The Egyptian Parliament has ratified emergency powers for King Farouk's government to implement wartime support for Great Britain, as required by the 1396 British-Egyptian Treaty.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Germany at the outset of the European war and adjusted its administration to an emergency basis by declaring what amounted to martial law.

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Article VII of the 1936 treaty provided that the Egyptian King would supply Britain "all facilities and assistance in his power, including the use of his ports, airdromes and means of communication," in event of war or the menace of war.

Americans in Paris Form Ambulance Corps

PARIS, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—A group of American residents, headed by Jean de la Chesnaye of New York city, former noncommissioned officer in the French Foreign Legion, have formed the Iroquois Ambulance Corps to serve on the western front, it was disclosed today.

The corps plans to operate twenty ambulances, a staff car, repair truck and mobile kitchen. Other members of the committee include John F. Hasey of Bridgewater, Mass., and Steel Powers of Atlanta, Ga.

30.24-4131

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FORD BARS RUSSIANS

40 Engineers Deprived of Access to Plant.

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (A. P.).—An official of the Ford Motor Company disclosed today that approximately forty Russian engineers who have been studying American production methods in the Ford plant for several years had been informed by the management that they no longer will be permitted free access to the plant.

Russian engineers first appeared at the Ford plant shortly after the Russian Government began purchase of automobile parts in America eleven years ago.

"About forty engineers were assigned to the Ford plant, and while the personnel of the group changed from time to time, the number remained at about that level through the years," the Ford official said.

"These men never were employed by the Ford Company. They never were on the pay roll. They had the status of visitors who were allowed to watch the various manufacturing processes."

Later Norval Marlett, chief investigator for the company's personnel department, declared that the engineers had "local Communist party connections and abused their privileges."

Evalyn Walsh McLean Opens Home to RedCross

Puts on Uniform as Instruction Course Is Instituted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Evalyn Walsh McLean, owner of the Hope diamond, put on a Red Cross uniform today and opened her famous home, Friendship, to a group of Red Cross workers.

She set up a blackboard and work tables on the sunporch, a room where Presidents, Cabinet members and diplomats often have been entertained. The occasion was the opening of a Red Cross instruction course in the preparation of a new surgical dressing.

MISSIONS HERE AUTHORIZED TO BUY SHIPS

English Want 3,000 And Ally 2,750—Cash On The Line

Over 1,300 Craft Contracted For Prior To Hostilities

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 18—The French and British governments are ready to place additional orders for 5,750 American-made warplanes—cash on the line—if and when Congress repeals the arms embargo.

A French mission now in Washington is authorized to contract for 2,750 planes, and a British mission, now in Canada, for 3,000 planes in United States factories.

With engines and accessories the total cost would approximate $350,000,000.

Deliveries Before War

More than 1,300 warplanes were contracted for with American plants by the two countries prior to the outbreak of the war. Less than half had been delivered when the Neutrality Act went into effect.

Several neutral countries, including Belgium and Sweden, are anxious to obtain American warplanes. Sweden has a contract with one factory for pursuit planes. A Belgian mission is en route to the United States to discuss the purchase of aircraft.

Representatives of the French Government want to buy 3,000 airplane engines here, though whether those would be in addition to the engines fitted to the warplanes they hope to buy could not be learned.

Considered On Merits

Favoring the acquisition of up-to-date warplanes by France and Great Britain if the embargo is lifted was a decision reached by a joint army and navy board within the last week that each export application would be considered on its merits, regardless of the "age" of the type of aircraft involved.

Heretofore, no type less than a year old could be shipped. All exports, of course, are still contingent on deliveries of planes ordered by the American armed services.

The French are anxious to buy three types of American planes—pursuits, observation ships and two-engined bombers. The British want reconnaissance planes, single-engine attack planes and two-engine medium-weight bombers.

Want Persuit Planes

France has inquired exhaustively into the posibility of buying additional hundreds of Curtiss pursuits. Two hundred of these machines, capable of "more than 300 miles an hour" top speed, were delivered prior to the start of the war. Censored dispatches, plus private advices from Paris, relate that the planes have performed exceptionally well against faster but less maneuverable German pursuits.

A tentative order for more, contingent on erasure of the embargo, has been placed. One report, unverified, said it was for 530 of the craft.

Britain is understood to want to purchase more Lockheed "Hudson" bombers. Some of these warplanes, delivered prior to the war, are being used on submarine patrol duty.

Invited To Canada

American aircraft manufacturing circles hear the British will invite United States factories to establish branches in Canada if the embargo is not lifted. Tooling and raw materials for warplane manufacture would be imported from this country under that plan.

If the embargo is lifted, however, no American-owned plants are expected to manufacture in Canada. For one thing, it would require large capital expenditures for a part-time product with the resultant financial risk, and for another, it would involve special training for a large army of factory workers.

Twenty American plants now produce military airplanes of one type or another. Some larger ones manufacture several different types. It has been estimated that as high as thirty-five plants could be utilized for warplane making, if training planes are included in the category.

Silent On Purchases

Neither the French nor the British mission has spoken for publication about prospective purchases for fear that anything said would lay them open to a charge of spreading propaganda while the revision of the Neutrality Act is under debate in Congress.

American manufacturers for weeks have been silent on all mention of foreign orders. They do not want to incur the displeasure of official Washington and jeopardize their thriving business with the army and navy. Moreover, contracts with European belligerents signed before the war specified secrecy.

Parley Decides On Aid to Jews in Neutral Europe

60,000 German Refugees Get Priority; Settlement Abroad To Be Speeded

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The executive committee considering German-Jewish refugee settlement agreed today to give priority to the 60,000 German Jews who have gone to neutral European countries, principally Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

British and French representatives told the committee they agreed to that priority although they themselves had many thousands of Jews there temporarily. They said they considered their own problem less urgent.

The committee agreed to go ahead immediately with permanent mass settlements of German Jews in the Philippines and the Dominican Republic, starting with token settlements from the neutral countries. Methods of transportation and settlement will be left to private organizations in the United States.

The meeting was presided over by Lord Winterton, chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, and attended by Sir Herbert Emerson, secretary of the committee; Myron C. Taylor, American vice-chairman, and the Ambassadors of France, Brazil and Argentina, and the Netherlands Minister. The Swiss Minister appeared before the committee to describe the situation of German Jews in Switzerland.

The committee later adjourned until Oct. 26. Meanwhile, the nations represented—Great Britain, France, Holland, Argentina and Brazil—will study President Roosevelt's suggestion for a survey of portions of the globe where European war refugees may be settled.

Mr. Roosevelt, who invited the nations to come here to study the problem, told the committee yesterday:

"The possible field of new settlements covers many portions of the Africa, American and Australian portions of the globe. It covers millions of square miles situated in comparatively young republics and in colonial possessions or dominions of older nations. . . . Most of these territories which are inherently susceptible of colonization by those who perforce seek new homes cannot be developed without at least two or three years of engineering and economic studies."

Delegates considered the President's suggestion too far-reaching for them to decide without reference to their governments.

Many thousands of German Jews have taken temporary refuge in Britain and France. Britain has given the majority of the Jewish refugees there work permits and they are engaged in war materials manufacturing and other work. France shortly will take the same step.

The big problem, Sir Herbert said, is in the neutral countries of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, where it is estimated some 60,000 German Jews have fled temporarily. The small neutrals have been assisted by financial contributions from the United States, Britain and France. Money from the last two nations has been cut off by the war.

Holt Accuses Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—In an all-day speech, brimming with elaborate sarcasm and imitations of President Roosevelt's oratorical mannerisms, Senator Rush D. Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, accused the President today of having pledged American assistance to Great Britain and France before their war with Germany began. He spoke in opposition to repealing the arms embargo.

Senator Holt asserted that the Roosevelt administration "never had been neutral, never will be and never intended to be."

Imitating the Roosevelt inflection, he said the President announced in 1936 that he hated war, in 1937 that aggressors must be quarantined, and last January that they must be stopped by "methods short of war."

American foreign policy had been patterned to suit British needs, he said, and early this year British statesmen were saying openly that in case of war the United States would help England.

"They knew," he said, "but the Senate of the United States did not know."

America was rife with British propaganda, he said, asserting that future historians might find that the recent American visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth, "was not just to look at the grandeurs of the American continent." He attributed hidden motives, too, to the visits of Lord Beaverbrook British publisher, and Anthony Eden, now a member of the British Cabinet.

One British method, he said, was to hold "little tete a tetes" with Americans at dinners—"in other words to mix oysters with propaganda."

"The British propaganda is smooth," he said. "It is over the dinner table and the card table. It's slick."

Jefferson Saw American Need Of Neutral Zone

Wanted Mid-Atlantic Set as 'Line of Demarcation' to Keep War Off Continent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—The idea of a wide "safety belt" around the Americas, in which belligerent actions would be taboo, may have sounded new when the twenty-one American republics proclaimed it recently at the Panama conference on neutrality, but officials disclose that it goes back to Thomas Jefferson's day.

John Quincy Adams quoted Jefferson as saying in 1805: "We ought to assume as a principle that the neutrality of our territory should extend to the Gulf Stream, which is a natural boundary, and within which we ought not to suffer any hostility to be committed."

The United States Navy was then small and weak, and both Jefferson and Adams agreed that it could not enforce that principle. But Jefferson said it was advisable to squint at it" and "accustom the nations of Europe to the idea that we should claim it in future."

Jefferson returned to the attack in 1812 and enormously enlarged his proposed sphere of neutrality. He said: "When our strength will permit us to give the law of our hemisphere it should be that the meridan of the mid-Atlantic should be the line of demarcation between war and peace, on this side of which no act of hostilities should be committed, and the lion and lamb lie down in peace together."

Although Jefferson's words fell on deaf ears in Europe, the idea did not die in the Americas. When the World War came, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Ecuador suggested a neutrality zone around the Americas, or similar measures.

The United States was not then, however, in the mood of today.

Now, however, the American republics are "squinting at" the idea in earnest. They have as yet no intention of taking naval action to enforce the zone, and mere hope European nations will refrain from hostile acts that might call for further steps. But even if the belligerents refuse to recognize such a zone, this will not prevent the Americas from insisting on it.

BY TAYLOR HENRY.

PARIS, OCT. 18--(AP)--FRENCH MILITARY OBSERVERS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD MADE CONTACT WITH THE FRENCH MAIN NEW LINE OF RESISTANCE AT ALL POINTS OF THE 100-MILE-LONG NORTHERN FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED BY THE FRENCH TO BE RUSHING UP REINFORCEMENTS TO SUPPORT UNITS WHICH HAD GAINED A TOEHOLD IN FRENCH TERRITORY ON THE EXTREME NORTHERN FLANK.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE OF THE PAST TWO DAYS FROM FRENCH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS PRESIDED OVER BY GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES, SAID OPERATIONS DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT JUST AS THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND HAD PLANNED.

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RANKING FRENCH STAFF OFFICERS SAID THE FRENCH TROOPS NEVER LOST THE INITIATIVE TO THE GERMANS ALTHOUGH THEY TECHNICALLY WERE "WITHDRAWING."

AT MANY POINTS, THESE OFFICERS EXPLAINED, FRENCH TROOPS WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAD WITHDRAWN TO NEW ADVANCE POSITIONS IN GERMAN TERRITORY HELD WITHOUT YIELDING AN INCH TO THE FIELD GRAY CLAD NAZIS.

AT OTHER POINTS THEY FELL BACK BEFORE THE GERMAN ADVANCE ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF'S PLAN.

THE FRENCH, WHO ORIGINALLY SAID THEIR ADVANCE INTO GERMANY WAS TO GAIN EXTENDED COVER FOR THE MAGINOT LINE, SAID TONIGHT THEIR MAIN LINES NOW HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN TO A POINT MORE EASILY SUPPORTED SINCE IT WAS CLOSER TO THE WINTER BASES IN THE MAGINOT LINE.

TONIGHT'S OFFICIAL FRENCH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED MERELY "quiet activity" on sometimes BOTH SIDES WERE SEEKING FOR WEAK PLACES IN EACH OTHER'S LINES BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND SAAR RIVERS.

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THE MORNING COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMANS WERE USING RAILROADS AS WELL AS TRUCK AND CARS TO POUR THOUSANDS OF NEW TROOPS INTO THE FIGHTING ZONE.

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THE GERMAN TROOPS HURLED FAST TO THE STRIP ALONG THE FRENCH FRONTIER NORTHEAST OF THE VILLAGE OF APACH WHICH THEY TOOK BY SHOCK ATTACK IN FORCE ON MONDAY. THE STRIP WAS DESCRIBED AS PROBABLY NO WIDER THAN FIFTY YARDS ON A FOUR-MILE FRONT EAST FROM THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER.

MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID THAT WHILE THE GERMANS AWAITED THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS THEY CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS TAKEN IN MONDAY'S OFFENSIVE, STRINGING BARBED WIRE, DIGGING HASTY TRENCHES AND CONSTRUCTING IMPROVISED TANK TRAPS.

THE FRENCH INSISTED THE GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO PENETRATE THEIR MAIN LINE OF RESISTANCE WHICH WAS STILL ON GERMAN SOIL EXCEPT FOR THE SECTOR JUST EAST OF APACH.

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SINCE THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CLEANED OUT FRENCH ADVANCE POSTS, THEY WERE NOW SAID TO BE TRYING TO LOCATE THE FRENCH MAIN LINE, WHILE THE FRENCH WERE EQUALLY INTERESTED IN PROBING GERMAN LINES TO FIND THE EXACT EXTENT OF THE ADVANCE.

TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THERE WAS "NO CHANGE" ON THE ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT, BUT "GREAT ACTIVITY" OF SCOUTING UNITS NOTABLY BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND THE SAAR RIVERS. #

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PARIS, OCT.18-(AP)-THIS MORNING'S GENERAL STAFF COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"DURING THE NIGHT ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES BETWEEN THE UNITS IN CONTACT. ALSO AMBUSHES AND TRENCH RAIDS. BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES INTENSE MOVEMENTS BY ROAD AND RAIL." (END COMMUNIQUE)

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DREW MIDDLETON NIGHT-LEAD-
WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, OCT 17-DELAYED--PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR--(AP)--THE NEW BRITISH FIELD ARMY, MOVING INTO FRONT LINE POSITIONS BESIDE ITS FRENCH ALLIES, TODAY IS COMPOSED OF HIGHLY MOBILE FORCES ORGANIZED PRIMARILY FOR DEFENSIVE WARFARE AGAINST GERMAN FOES WHO APPARENTLY OUTNUMBER THEM. ALONG A FRONT WHICH RUNS IN SIGHT OF RIDGES, HILLS AND TOWNS WHERE THEIR FATHERS DIED, LIES THE NEW BRITISH ARMY, COMMITTED TO THE ANCIENT BRITISH MILITARY MAXIM "STAND FAST".

A WEEK'S TOUR OF ARTILLERY, TANK AND AIRDROMES HAS REVEALED LITTLE THAT IS SPECTACULAR, BUT MUCH THAT INDICATES REALISTIC PREPARATION TO REPULSE A STRONG ATTACK--AN ATTACK THAT MAY COME AT ANY HOUR DURING THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.

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TOOLS AND PERSONNEL ARE FIT TO ATTACK AS WELL AS DEFEND. BUT THERE IS EVIDENCE IN ALL THE OFFICERS FROM GENERAL LORD GORT DOWN, OF A DESIRE TO CONSERVE MEN AND MACHINES AND TO STICK TO THE DEFENSIVE TACTICS WHICH WON WATERLOO AND COLONIAL SKIRMISHES. THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE BRITISH PLAN WILL MOVE ALONG ARCHAIC LINES. FAR FROM IT. EVERYTHING HAS BEEN PLANNED WITH AN EYE TO MASTER MODERN AND INTRICATE DEFENSES. THE GUNS ALONG THE FRONT CAN BE DIRECTED AGAINST TANKS AND AIRCRAFT AS WELL AS MEN AND PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SCARES HAVE BEEN ELABORATELY INSTALLED AND CAREFULLY WATCHED.

THE CHIER SURPRISE TO OBSERVERS IS THE ABSENCE OF MASSES OF MEN. THE FRONT LINE IS STRONGLY GARRISONED, BUT THE TROOPS ARE ALMOST INVISIBLE. A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THEM ARE EMPLOYED IN COMMUNICTIONS AND IN ARTILLERY WELL BACK OF THE LINE.

HOW WELL THE BRITISH ARMY, OFFICIALLY PLACED AT 158,000 MEN, COMPARES WITH THE OPPOSING GERMAN FORCES, NO ONE KNOWS. THE GERMAN

STRENGTH IN 1917 WAS 64 DIVISIONS. NEUTRAL OBSERVERS THOUGHT THAT LAST SUMMER THE GERMANS MUSTERED BETWEEN 55 AND 60--25 DIVISIONS OR A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN AND THAT MAY BE ON THIS FRONT.

THE BRITISH BELIEVE THREE FACTORS WILL WORK IN THEIR FAVOR: WINTER, WHICH TURNS EVEN THE BEST TERRAIN OF NORTHWESTERN EUROPE INTO TREACHEROUS BOGS, THE WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT THE GERMAN ARMY IS POLTICALLY COMMITTED TO THE WASTING POLICY OF HEADLONG AND CONSTANT ATTACK AND LASTLY, GERMANY'S FAILING ECONOMICS.

EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO SHOW CORRESPONDENTS HOW WELL THE BRITISH TROOPS ARE FED, WITH INSPIRED COMPARISION OF THEIR THEIR FOOD AND THE GERMAN ARMY RATION. WHETHER OR NOT FOOD IS SCARCE AND POOR IN GERMANY, THE BELIEF THAT IT IS, IS HEARTENING TO THE BRITISH.

THE BRITISH ARE HOLDING A SHORT LINE WITH AN APPARENTLY NUMERICAL INFERIOR FORCE, BUT IN FIRING POWER, RECONNAISSANCE AND ARTILLERY, E ARE BELIEVED TO EQUAL OR BETTER THE ENEMY.

ITS MOBILITY IS ATTESTED BY THE MILLIONS OF POUNDS SPENT ON TANKS ARMOURED CARS, TRUCKS AND VANS OF ALL SIZES, AND THEORETICALLY CAPABLE OF DEALING A DECISIVE BLOW AS IT IS OF WITHSTANDING A SMASHING ATTACK.

THE FRONT IS WIDELY TRAPPED FOR TANKS AND WITH ALL SORTS OF OBSTACLES. BLOCKHOUSES ARE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE FRONTIER LIKE A LONE OF BUFFALOS WALLOWING IN THE MUD AND ARE, OF COURSE, TANKPROOF.

THE BREN GUN IS THE PRESENT PRIDE OF THE ARMY. ITS FIRE POWER, USED IN ENFILADING ADVANCING INFANTRY AND ITS MOBILITY, ARE PROUDLY POINTED OUT BY OFFICERS. BRENS ARE BROUGHT TO THE FRONT ON FAST CATERPILLAR BREN GUN CARRIERS AND AMMUNITION IS MOVED IN THE SAME WAY. MEN AND MATERIAL APPARENTLY COULDN'T BE BETTER. THE LITTLE FELLOWS IN THE ANTI-CRAFT BATTERIES ARE COCKY AND CONFIDENT.

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR HAS ARRIVED AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER WAS SEEN BY CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE BRITISH FORCES.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FRED VANDERSCHMIDT, AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH, IS A 10-YEAR VETERAN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. HE WAS BORN IN LEAVENWORTH, KANS., 33 YEARS AGO. SINCE HIS ASSIGNMENT TO LONDON IN 1937, HE HAS WRITTEN MANY OF THE MAJOR NEWS STORIES OF THE DEVELOPING EUROPEAN CRISIS.)

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BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

VAALS, THE NETHERLANDS, OCT. 18-(AP)-LITTLE CHILDREN RODE SCOOTERS AT THE FRONTIER BARRIERS TODAY IN THIS NEUTRAL CORNER OF WESTERN EUROPE, WHERE THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY AND BELGIUM NUDGE ONE ANOTHER WJRILY.

SO CAREFULLY NEUTRAL IS VAALS THAT NOT NETHERLANDS SOLDIER WAS IN SIGHT ON THE STREET THAT LEADS TO THE FRONTIER POSTS.

ACROSS THE BORDER, NOT 50 YARDS FROM WHERE THE CHILDREN WERE PLAYING, A TALL FLAGPOLE SPORTED A BIG RED FLAG WITH A BLACK SWASTIKA.

FROM THE OBSERVATION TOWER OF A MINIATURE MOUNTAIN BACK OF VAALS, HIGHEST POINT IN HOLLAND, I SAW METHODICAL GERMAN LABOR CORPS MEMBERS WORKING, BUCKET-BRIGADE FASHION, TO FINISH A BREATH-TAKING SPAN OF FORTIFICATIONS; BUT THE TELESCOPE ON THE TOWER FAILED TO PICK UP MORE THAN A HALF-DOZEN GERMAN SOLDIERS DOTTING THE LANDSCAPE.

I DROVE ALONG NEARLY 100 MILES OF THE NETHERLANDS-GERMAN FRONTIER BEFORE REACHING THIS CURIOUSLY HILLY PART OF THE COUNTRY. FROM NIJMEGEN TO SITTARD THE ROAD RUNS NORTH FOR 72 MILES WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

IT IS A FLAT, WINDING ROAD, SHADED BY ARCHES OF STATELY TREES AND SKIRTING THE SLUGGISH RIVER MAAS. NOW THE ROOTS OF THOSE TREES ARE SPREAD AROUND FRESH-LAID MINES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD, AND THERE ARE DOZENS OF PONDEROUS BARRICADES, LACED WITH BARBED WIRE AND FLANKED BY STEEL ANTI-TANK SPIKES.

DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE FEW ON THIS FRONTIER ROAD, BUT THE MOBILIZED NETHERLANDS ARMY IS ON THE JOB, FOR ALL THE QUIET APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

PACKED INTO THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF THE NETHERLANDS, JUST ACROSS THE MAAS RIVER BRIDGE WEST OF ROERMOND AND WELL BEHIND THE ACTUAL FRONTIER IS A TREMENDOUS FORCE OF ARMED, BLOND GIANTS.

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IF WAR COMES TO THIS COUNTRY, IT WILL BE THEIR JOB TO FIGHT WITH THEIR BACKS TO THE "WATER LINE," WHILE ENGINEERS LOOSE THE SHALLOW FLOOD WATERS WHICH WILL MAKE AN ISLAND OF WESTERN HOLLAND WITH ITS POPULOUS CITIES AND THE BULK OF ITS ARMY.

FROM ROERMOND TO EINDHOVEN, IN SOUTH CENTRAL NETHERLANDS, EVERY VILLAGE IS LITERALLY OVERFLOWING WITH TROOPS. IN BETWEEN, THE RAILWAY LINES WERE LOADED WITH GUNS AND EQUIPMENT.

BUT HERE IN VAALS ONE CAN SIT IN A RESTAURANT AND WATCH THE GERMAN HAUSFRAUS WALK PLACIDLY THROUGH THE FRONTIER BARRIERS WITH EMPTY MARKET BASKETS AND RETURN WITH THEM JAMMED WITH NETHERLANDS FOODSTUFFS.

FROM THE OBSERVATION TOWER ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP, 10 CENTS PLACED IN THE SLOT OF THE TELESCOPE WILL PERMIT A VIEW OF THE GERMAN SIEGFRIED LINE, WITH ITS RIBBONS OF CONICAL TANK BLOCKS AND ITS HILLSIDE FORTS. THERE ARE NO SOLDIERS HERE TO PREVENT LOOKING.

JH746AES

CAPETOWN, OCT 18-(AP)-PREMIER J.C.SMUTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA SAID TODAY HE HAD DONE HIS BEST TO "RAM HOME" TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THE DANGERS OF THE "CASH AND CARRY CLAUSE" OF THE PENDING NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION IN WASHINGTON.

SPEAKING AT PRETORIA, SMUTS ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES SEEMED TO HAVE OVERLOOKED THE FACT THAT AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND ARE BELLIGERENTS AND THAT IF AMERICAN SHIPS DO NOT CARRY GOODS TO THOSE COUNTRIES AMERICA ALSO WILL SUFFER.

NF1237PES

MEXICO CITY, OCT 18-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT PETROLEUM AGENCY WAS REPORTED IN INFORMED QUARTERS TODAY TO HAVE STARTED NEGOTIATIONS TO PURCHASE TWO GERMAN TANKERS WHICH TOOK REFUGE IN MEXICAN WATERS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. THEY ARE THE EMMY FRIEDRICH, 4,326 TONS, AND THE TINE ARNUSSEN, 6,795 TONS.

NF821AES

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 18-(AP)-AN ARMY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF TROOPS OF THE SWISS TERRITORIAL ARMY WHO WERE RELEASED FOR 30-DAY LEAVE OCT. 4 HAD BEEN FREED FROM MILITARY SERVICE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

IT WAS BELIEVED THE RELEASE RESULTED FROM THE WITHDRAWAL OF SOME SWISS FORCES FROM ITALIAN FRONTIERS WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT THERE WERE NO ITALIANS CONCENTRATED IN THAT AREA.

THE NUMBER RELEASED WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

JG314PES

LONDON, OCT. 18-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS ADVISED BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS TODAY TO BE WARY OF BUYING AMERICAN MUNITIONS BECAUSE OF "EXTREMELY DISASTROUS RESULTS" WITH PRODUCTS FROM "A COUNTRY MORE USED TO ACCIDENTS OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER."

THE ADVICE WAS GIVEN BY IAN CAMPBELL HANNAH, OF WOLVERHAMPTON. HE WAS PROFESSOR OF CHURCH HISTORY AT OBERLIN COLLEGE FROM 1915 TO 1925.

"ONE CAN NOT HELP VIEWING WITH A CERTAIN ANXIETY ALL THIS EFFORT TO MOBILIZE OUR FOREIGN SECURITIES ESPECIALLY THOSE IN THE CURRENCY OF THE U.S.A., TO BUY MUNITIONS WHICH IN MANY CASES COULD AS WELL BE MADE IN THIS COUNTRY," HE SAID.

"I DO NOT WANT TO SAY ANYTHING WHATEVER AGAINST AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS. I HAVE LIVED IN THAT COUNTRY FOR A CONSIDERABLE

TIME AND HAVE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE RESPECT FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY. BUT MEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN OUR ARMIES OVERSEAS HAVE COMPLAINED TO ME TIME AND AGAIN THAT AMERICAN MUNITIONS HAVE FREQUENTLY TURNED OUT TO BE NOT EXACTLY WHAT WE WANTED.

"SHELLS HAVE GONE OFF IN GUNS AND VARIOUS DEFECTS OF THAT KIND HAVE BEEN REVEALED WITH EXTREMELY DISASTROUS RESULTS.

"WE ALL REALIZE THAT AMERICA IS A COUNTRY MORE USED TO ACCIDENTS OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

"WE NEED NOT GO TO BETHLEHEM OR PITTSBURGH UNTIL WE HAVE CAREFULLY INVESTIGATED THE RESOURCES OF OUR OWN COUNTRY."

LATER OFFICIAL MILITARY CIRCLES IN LONDON RIDICULED THE SUGGESTION THAT MUNITIONS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN UNSATISFACTORY AND SAID HANNAH'S EXPERIENCE AS A CHURCH HISTORY PROFESSOR AND HIS RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES HARDLY QUALIFIED HIM TO CRITICIZE AMERICAN MUNITIONS WHICH WERE EMPLOYED BY HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS AND WITHOUT SERIOUS DEFECT BEING REVEALED."

WE741PES

WASHINGTON, OCT. 18-(AP)-IN A DRAMATIC MOVE INITIATED BY ARGENTINA, THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS APPLIED THE WEIGHT OF THEIR MORAL INFLUENCE TODAY IN SUPPORT OF THE NORSE BLOC'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE IN THE BALTIC.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OTHER REPUBLICS OF THIS HEMISPHERE, SENT AN ENCOURAGING MESSAGE TO KING GUSTAV V OF SWEDEN, WHO IS ACTING AS HOST TO A NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM ATTENDED BY THE KINGS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK AND THE PRESIDENT OF FINLAND.

THE CABLEGRAM SAID:

"UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH EXIST THIS GOVERNMENT JOINS WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBTICS IN EXPRESSING ITS SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF NEUTRALITY AND ORDER UNDER LAW FOR WHICH THE NATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE HAVE, THROUGHOUT THEIR HISTORY, TAKEN A CONSISTENT STAND."

SECRETARY HULL REFUSED, AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE, TO SAY WHAT WAS MEANT BY THE PHRASE "UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH EXIST," BUT THIS WAS RELIABLY INTERPRETED TO MEAN THE TENSION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FINLAND. RUSSIA, HAVING SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING CONCESSIONS FROM ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA WHICH REDUCED THOSE NATIONS TO THE STATUS OF VIRTUAL PROTECTORATES, TURNED HER ATTENTION TO FINLAND AND MADE PROPOSALS WHICH STILL REMAIN A SECRET. CONCERN WAS FELT IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE FOLLOWED.

IT WAS LEARNED HERE THAT THE INITIATIVE FOR TODAY'S MOVE BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WAS TAKEN BY ARGENTINA. THE UNITED STATES HEARTILY CONCURRED IN THE STEP.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECEIVED THE THANKS OF FINLAND TODAY FOR HAVING MADE A PEACE APPEAL TO RUSSIA LAST WEEK. KYOSTI KALLIO, FINNISH PRESIDENT, CABLED THAT MR. ROOSEVELT'S "PERSONAL VALUABLE ASSISTANCE AND INTEREST IN FINLAND'S FATE AND DIFFICULT PROBLEMS WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN IN THIS COUNTRY."

MD&SM629PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 18--YORKSHIRE (BR) PASSENGER LINER, 10,183 TONS, "ATTACKED AND SUNK" 300 MILES OFF COAST OF FRANCE; U.S. MARITIME LINER INDEPENDENCE HALL RESCUED 223 SURVIVORS.

OCT. 18--CITY OF MANDALAY (BR) FREIGHTER, 3,509 TONS, "ATTACKED AND SUNK" 300 MILES OFF FRENCH COAST; INDETERMINATE NUMBER OF SURVIVORS RESCUED BY U.S. LINER INDEPENDENCE HALL.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE GERMAN ADVANCE ALONG A TWENTY-MILE FRONT IN THE SAAR REGION, AND THE SPECTACULAR IF NOT VERY DESTRUCTIVE NAZI BOMBING RAIDS ON THE GREAT BRITISH NAVAL BASE AT SCAPA FLOW, WOULD SEEM TO EMPHASIZE THAT HERR HITLER HAS COME TO THE END OF THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE WHICH HE HAS BEEN OFFERING THE ALLIES IN LARGE MEASURE WHILE HE HAS BEEN DICKERING FOR PEACE.

HOWEVER, THERE WERE ASPECTS OF YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS WHICH GIVES ONE TO WONDER. THEY WERE LEGITIMATE MEASURES OF OFFENSIVE, BUT BOTH ON LAND AND ON SEA THEY LACKED THE MIGHTY PUNCH WHICH WE HAVE BEEN LED BY BERLIN TO EXPECT.

THEN TOO THEY WEREN'T LACKING THOSE MARKS OF NOBLESS OBLIGE WHICH HAVE PERSISTED DURING HERR HITLER'S "PEACE OFFENSIVE." IT IS HARD TO ESCAPE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE GERMAN ATTACKS WERE CALCULATED TO BE BOTH USEFUL AND IMPRESSIVE, WITHOUT AROUSING AN UNQUENCHABLE ANGER ON THE ALLIED SIDE.

A PARIS DISPATCH SAYS THIS MORNING THAT THE NAZI FUEHRER IS FAR FROM FINISHED WITH HIS PEACE EFFORTS. THAT MAY BE THE ANSWER--JUST MAY BE--TO OUR PUZZLE.

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THE GERMAN ATTACK IN THE SAAR THEATRE WAS CARRIED OUT ON SUCH LARGE SCALE AS TO PERMIT IT TO BE DESIGNATED AS AN "OFFENSIVE." HOWEVER, WHILE THERE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A HEAVY ARTILLERY DUEL, THE ATTACK DIDN'T INVOLVE HARD INFANTRY FIGHTING. IT WAS NOT A GREAT BATTLE.

INDEED, ACCORDING TO THE ACCOUNTS OF BOTH SIDES, THE OPERATION CONSISTED MAINLY OF THE GERMAN REOCCUPATION OF TERRITORY WHICH THE FRENCH HAD SEIZED EARLY IN THE WAR BUT RECENTLY ABANDONED.

THE FRENCH EXPLANATION IS THAT THEY ORIGINALLY TOOK THIS AREA IN ORDER TO "RELIEVE THE POLISH ARMIES INDIRECTLY", BY TRYING TO DRAW GERMAN TROOPS FROM THE POLISH FRONT TO MEET THE FRENCH ASSAULT. HOWEVER, IN PREPARATION FOR THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE WHICH WAS FORESEEN, THE FRENCH TWO WEEKS AGO DECIDED TO FALL BACK TO OTHER POSITIONS, THE POLES HAVING PASSED BEYOND THE NEED OF AID.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE IN VERY QUIET TERMS ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE "FRENCH TROOPS EVACUATED THE GREATEST PART OF THE GERMAN TERRITORY THEY HAD HITHERTO OCCUPIED IN FRONT OF OUR FORTIFICATIONS, AND RETREATED TO AND ACROSS THE BORDER." THERE WAS NO EFFORT ON THE NAZI PART TO MAKE A GREAT VICTORY OUT OF THE MOVEMENT, OR TO CROW OVER THEIR SUCCESS, DESPITE THE UNDOUBTED VALUE OF THE ADVANCE FROM THE PROPAGANDA STANDPOINT.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED THUS FAR IN THE SAAR FIGHTING IS THAT THE POSITION HAS BEEN RESTORED IN LARGE DEGREE TO WHAT IT WAS WHEN THE WAR STARTED. THE POSITIONS WHICH THE FRENCH WERE OCCUPYING ON GERMAN SOIL WERE IN THE INHOSPITABLE NO-MAN'S LAND BETWEEN THE GERMAN WESTWALL AND THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE. NO-MAN'S LAND IS ITSELF AGAIN.

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BEYOND THIS, THE MOVEMENT MAY SIGNIFY PREPARATIONS ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS FOR A MAJOR OFFENSIVE IN THIS REGION. IF THE NAZIS ARE CONTEMPLATING A BIG DRIVE THEY WILL HAVE TO GET IT STARTED SOON, FOR THE WINTER WEATHER IS CLOSING IN AND WILL RENDER MILITARY OPERATIONS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT. THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIED FORCES

APPEARS TO BE DEFENSIVE -- LEAVING IT UP TO THE GERMANS.

THE GERMAN AIRRAIDS OVER THE SCAPA FLOW NAVAL BASE, IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS JUST NORTH OF SCOTLAND, WERE CARRIED OUT BY JUST A FEW PLANES AND NOT BY THE HUGE WAVES OF BOMBERS WITH WHICH THE NAZI MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN THREATENING THE ALLIES. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT APART FROM SOME DAMAGE TO THE ANCIENT NAVAL TRAINING SHIP IRON DUKE THE RAIDS HAD LITTLE MATERIAL EFFECT.

WHAT THE MORAL EFFECT MAY HAVE BEEN DOESN'T APPEAR, BUT THE APPEARANCE OF RAIDERS MORE THAN ONCE OVER NAVAL BASES CERTAINLY IS SOMETHING TO CAUSE THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT LEAST TO CHECK UP ON THEIR DEFENSES.

ONE STILL WONDERS, HOWEVER, WHY THE RAIDS DIDN'T REPRESENT A MUCH MORE VIGOROUS EFFORT ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS. IT WOULD ALMOST SEEM THAT THE NAZIS WERE PULLING RABBITS OUT OF THE HAT TO ASTOUND THE WORLD, WITHOUT INTENDING TO DO MUCH MORE THAN THAT. HAD THEY EMPLOYED THE MUCH ADVERTISED WAVES OF PLANES IN GREAT NUMBERS THE STORY MIGHT HAVE BEEN A VERY DIFFERENT ONE.

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pendence of Greece and Rumania.]

Generals Present at Signing.

Signature of the treaty took place in the presence of Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, and Lieut.-Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British middle east commander.

The pact contained the same terms as had been agreed on the end of last month before Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu went to Moscow for the negotiations which finally ended in failure this week.

Any pressure which Russia may have brought on Turkey to alter her relations with the two Western Powers therefore was fruitless.

The treaty contains economic as well as military clauses.

Copies were signed for Turkey by Premier Refik Saydam and Marshal Fevzi Tchakmak; for France by Rene Massigli, Ambassador to Ankara, and Gen. Weygand; and for Britain by Ambassador Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen and Lieut.-Gen. Wavell.

Ratification by the Turkish Parliament was expected almost immediately.

Pact Holds for Fifteen Years.

LONDON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The pact signed today by Great Britain France and Turkey for mutual assistance in the eastern Mediterranean will be in force "for a minimum period of fifteen years," Prime Minister Chamberlain announced today to a cheering House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain, who said that the text of the treaty would be an area in which Turkey is involved.

2. The Turkish Government agree to come to the assistance of his Majesty's Government and the French Government.

A. In the event of an act of aggression by a European Power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which the United Kingdom and France are involved and

B. If the United Kingdom and France are engaged in hostilities in virtue of either of their guaranties to Greece and Rumania of April 13, 1939.

3. Immediate consultation between the three high contracting parties, with a view to such common action as might be considered effective, is provided for in the event of

A. Aggression by a European Power against another European State in the maintenance of whose independence or neutrality one of the three Governments had undertaken to assist, and

B. Aggression by a European Power which, while directed against another European State, constituted, in the opinion of one of the three Governments, a menace to its own security.

4. The treaty has been concluded for a period of fifteen years.

5. A protocol is included providing that the obligations of this treaty cannot compel Turkey to action having as its effect or involving as its consequence hostilities with the U. S. S. R.

No Temporary Arrangement.

Noting that fifteen years marked the "minimum period" of the life of the [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain said:

"It is therefore no temporary arrangement to meet a pressing emergency, but is a solid testimony of the determination of the three governments concerned to pursue a long term policy of collaboration."

posals which were made to them could not be reconciled with the points which had already been argued between Turkey on the one hand, and Great Britain and France on the other," continued Mr. Chamberlain.

"Nevertheless, it has been announced both from Moscow and Ankara that Turkey's relations with the Soviet Government continue as in the past to rest on a foundation of friendship."

Announcement of the agreement with Turkey, foe of the Allies in the world war and guardian of the vital Dardenelles, followed close on the suspension of negotiations between Turkey and Russia—talks apparently designed to draw Turkey closer to her big Eastern neighbor.

Not Motivated by Present War.

The pact was not motivated by the present war among Great Britain, France and Germany. It was negotiated as a sequel to temporary agreements reached earlier this year under which Turkey, Great Britain and France promised to assist each other in the event of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area.

These agreements and the pact to which they looked forward formed a part of the program to build a British-French [illegible] after Germany's occupation of Czecho-Slovakia, of Memel and Italy's seizure of Albania in April.

At about the same time, Great Britain and France gave guaranties to Greece and Rumania to assist them against possible threats to their independence and made the mutual assistance pact with Poland which led to war with Germany.

A mutual assistance pact with Russia also was envisaged by Great Britain and France, but negotiations ended abruptly with the agreement between Russia and Germany.

Hailed as Diplomatic Victory.

Completion of the British and French pact with Turkey apparently was held in abeyance by the outbreak of war and the negotiations begun a few weeks ago between Turkey and Russia.

British sources said they suspected the latter were aimed at detaching Turkey from the western Powers and thus indirectly assisting Germany. Turkey's refusal to agree to Russia's proposals, therefore, was interpreted here as a striking diplomatic victory by the

TURKEY SIGNS 15-YEAR TREATY WITH ALLIES,

TURKS ARE FREE TO REMAIN OUT OF SOVIET WAR

Pact Sealed at Ankara Is to Run for at Least Fifteen Years.

HOUSE CHEERS CHAMBERLAIN

Allied Generals at Istanbul to Aid in Defense Plans—British Victory Seen.

ANKARA, Oct. 19 (A.P.).—Turkey, key Power of the eastern Mediterranean, signed a mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France here today at 6:15 P.M. (11:15 A. M., New York time).

The treaty was the outcome of British-Turkish and French-Turkish undertakings earlier this year to assist each other "in the event of an act of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area."

It contained a clause permitting Turkey to remain neutral in event of a war [illegible] France, Great Britain and Russia.

Indications were that Turkey would not be involved in the British-French war against Germany, unless its scope were extended, but Ankara is obligated to aid France and Great Britain if they go to war in fulfillment of their guaranties of the inde-

made available tomorrow, disclosed that "agreement on the terms of the treaty was reached some three weeks ago," but that signature was delayed because the Turkish Government hoped for "a parallel treaty with Soviet Russia."

Foreign Office Summary.

A Foreign Office summary of the treaty follows:

1. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government undertake to come to the assistance of Turkey.

A. If an act of aggression is committed against Turkey by a European Power and

B. In the event of an act of aggression by a European Power leading to war in the Mediterrane-

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British and French over Russia, in the first instance, but mainly over Germany.

The signing of the pact tonight was arranged to coincide with the visit to Ankara by two high British and French military officers—Lieut.-Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, commander of the British forces in the Middle East, and Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French eastern forces. They were there to discuss with Turkish military leaders detailed military phases of the three-Power treaty.

Dardanelles Proved Barrier.

Turkey, credited with being a strong military Power, occupies a strategic geographical position and her neutrality or assistance will be of great importance to British and French seapower, it was pointed out.

The water route to eastern Europe by way of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea is the route Great Britain would have to take, if she were called on to back up her guaranty to Rumania.

Guarded by Turkish forts, the Dardanelles was the graveyard of a British-French attempt to establish contact with Russia by way of the Black Sea during the world war. There the Allies lost 130,000 men killed, wounded and missing in a land and sea campaign. Turkish mines and guns defending the straits sent three battleships to the bottom in one day. Winston Churchill, then as now First Lord of the Admiralty, planned the attack and became a temporary political victim of its failure.

In some quarters it was regarded as a Nazi failure to draw Turkey, the "Watchdog of the Dardanelles," away from the Anglo-French Front, and as an event that might prove decisive in the war.

Although these informants considered it also a defeat for the Soviet Union, they contrasted the expressions of continued friendliness between Turkey and Russia with what they interpreted as signs of a cooling off in relations between Germany and Turkey.

Germany's Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, was described in the press as having brought intense pressure to bear on Turkey to wean her away from the Western Powers. Ambassador Von Papen's departure from Ankara for Berlin yesterday, on what was said to have been a summons from his Government, was reported gleefully by the British press.

In some diplomatic quarters it was suggested that Russia, merely as a formality to satisfy Germany, may have made last minute demands on Turkey to abandon Great Britain and France.

Turkish Action Praised.

The London News Chronicle said today that the agreement to be signed by Britain, France and Turkey would provide: 1. Automatic mutual assistance in the Eastern Mediterranean; 2. Turkish assistance in the event the Western Powers should be called upon to fulfill their guaranties to Rumania and Greece; and 3. Diplomatic consultations on Balkan questions.

Great Britain and France are already pledged to help Rumania and Greece defend their independence.

Reports that the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu had refused Russian demands that Turkey abandon the Western Powers brought a chorus of praise here for Turkish "loyalty."

"Give your admiration to a people that stanchly keep their word and honor their signature," commented the Daily Telegraph. "Rejoice that we have the good will of men who are stout foes and true friends.

"This is a triumph for Britain."

The Daily Mail commented:

"In a world where the honoring of international obligations has become a thing of some rarity, Turkey's stand is a matter for congratulation."

The newspaper added that Turkey, "while unable to comply with the full Soviet demands, reaffirms her friendship with the U. S. S. R., and it is to Britain's interest as well as Turkey's that that friendship should continue."

Military Preparations in Turkey.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—An intensification of Turkey's military preparations was noted by diplomatic observers today, who said it tended to confirm their belief that the allies have already promised extensive help from Asia and Africa in the event of an emergency.

It was generally expected that Gen. Weygand, commander-in-chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, who arrived here yesterday, would sign for his Government before the end of the week a pact embodying these promises.

Turkey and France already have an agreement to aid each other in the event of war in the Mediterranean, signed on June 23. A similar agreement with Great Britain was announced on May 12, but has not yet been put in treaty form.

Gen. Weygand, who was accompanied here by several French military experts, was expected to work out with the Turkish General Staff a joint plan of military procedure in the event of war in this area.

Meanwhile Turkey supplemented her military preparations with orders for blackout drills in several cities, requisitioned heavy duty trucks and urged the enlistment of mechanics and chauffeurs not yet with the armed forces.

Strong Turkish military forces have already been assembled along the Russian and Bulgarian frontiers.

The Turkish press followed up the breakdown of the Russo-Turkish negotiations with a lengthy review of Turkey's position in the Dardanelles, based on international law resulting from the Montreaux convention in 1936. The Montreaux convention provided that the Dardanelles be closed to the warships of belligerent nations unless they were serving under League of Nations mandate or helping a victim of aggression under a mutual assistance pact which was concluded within the league's farmework and to which Turkey was a party.

Reaction in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Authoritative German informants expressed the belief today that the Turkish Government, as a group of realists, will yet decide that Turkey's paramount interest lies in establishing the best of relations with Soviet Russia.

These persons professed not to be worried over the breaking off of the Moscow talks between Turkey and Russia. They expressed confidence that Turkey will never embark upon an active policy against Germany.

"Should this expectation not be fulfilled," one commentator said cryptically but menacingly, "naturally, corresponding reaction would become manifest here."

German sources argued that Turkey's relationship with the Soviet Union is purely a Turkish affair, but at the same time von Papen considered the situation important enough to inform his Government that he was coming to Berlin to report personally. The initiative for this "routine visit," the sources said, came from von Papen alone.

Von Papen Sees Friendship.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 19 (A. P.). Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, said today that Germany and Turkey would "remain good friends," although a Turkish-British-French mutual aid pact had been concluded in Ankara.

Von Papen, one of Adolf Hitler's outstanding diplomatic troubleshooters, who is en route to Berlin from Ankara, conferred here with the German Minister to Bulgaria. He said he would remain in Berlin a week.

It was understood that Von Papen had been sent to Turkey to prevent that country's alliance with Great Britain and France.

Rumania Wants Pact Too.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—A Rumanian foreign trade mission left for Ankara today to negotiate a trade pact with Turkey.

The mission planned to continue on to Cairo later to arrange a pact with Egypt.

TURKEY HOPES TO KEEP STATUS AS IT IS NOW

Signs 15-Year Mutual Assistance Accord With World War Foes

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Oct. 19—Turkey formally lined up tonight with Great Britain and France, her World War enemies, in a fifteen-year mutual assistance pact to preserve the present territorial and political status in the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans.

The treaty provided that the three powers come to the aid of one another in case of aggression leading to war in those two areas. Turkey therefore would not become involved in the British-French war with Germany unless it spreads to the eastern Mediterranean area.

Neutrality Russia Fights

A clause likewise permits Turkey to remain neutral in the event of war among Britain, France and Soviet Russia. This was interpreted to mean any war with Russia which did not upset the present situation in the eastern Mediterranean or the Balkans.

The treaty, which included economic as well as military clauses, was signed for Turkey by Premier Refik Saydam and Marshal Feczi Tchakmak; for France by Rene Massigli, Ambassador to Ankara, and Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander-in-chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, and for Britain by Ambassador Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen and Lieut. Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander.

Its provisions include:

British-French assistance to Turkey if an act of aggression is committed against Turkey by a European power, and in the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which Turkey is involved.

Turkish assistance to Britain and France if they become involved in any war in the eastern Mediterranean resulting from an act of aggression by a European power and in the event the western powers become engaged in hostilities in carrying out their independence guarantees to Greece and Rumania.

Immediate tri-power consultation "with a view to such common action as might be considered effective" in case of aggression by a European power against another whose assistance one of the contracting parties has undertaken, and in the event of any aggression against another European state which one of the signatories considered "a menace to its own security."

Nazis Barred From Black Sea

Diplomats said these terms secured the strategic Turkish-owned Dardanelles, gateway to the Black Sea, for France and Britain should Germany attempt to push into the Balkans.

As to Germany's position in the light of the new pact, Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Ankara, said Germany and Turkey would "remain good friends" despite its conclusion.

Von Papen, Adolf Hitler's ace trouble shooter who had been sent to Ankara to attempt to wean Turkey away from the British-French front, made this comment at Sofia, Bulgaria, as he journeyed to Berlin to report to the Führer on the turn of events. He indicated he intended to return to Ankara in a week.

Tension Quickens

Tension quickened in southeastern Europe when the word of the signing of the treaty spread.

In Bulgaria, the country most desirous of a change in the present Balkan lineup, the Cabinet of Premier George Kiosseivanoff resigned, and King Boris 3d set about establishing a new government of national concentration.

The Cabinet crisis came as Bulgaria was moving more troops to the Turkish and Rumanian frontiers and was calling nearly half a million more men to arms.

Moscow Talks Broke Down

The Ankara pact followed the breakdown of Moscow negotiations at which Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu was spokesman for Turkey and her partners in the Balkan entente—Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia.

May Set Off Balkan War

ANKARA, Oct. 18 (AP).—Diplomats attached tremendous importance to the formalization of Turkish, British and French relations which took place here today. They said the new tri-power pact would either solidify the present neutrality of the Balkans or—if any attempt was made to change boundaries there—touch off a war which would spread rapidly over all southeastern Europe.

These sources said a general explosion might result from any one of the following moves:

A Russian march into Bessarabia, which Rumania obtained from Russia after the World War;

A Bulgarian attempt to enforce territorial demands on Rumania or Greece;

A move by Germany, Italy or Hungary—or any other nation—to make a thrust into the Balkans.

Specifically, the pact provides it "cannot compel Turkey to action having as its effect or involving as its consequence entry into armed conflict with the U. S. S. R."

Britain and France, the treaty stipulates, must go to the assistance of Turkey:

1—"If an act of aggression is committed against Turkey by a European power, or

2—"In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which Turkey is involved."

Turkey agrees to go to the assistance of the Western Allies:

1—"In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area" in which Britain and France are involved, or

2—"If the United Kingdom and France are engaged in hostilities in virtue of either of their guarantees to Greece and Romania of April 13, 1939."

Those treaties were to help Greece and Romania against "aggression" threatening their independence.

They were given when Britain and France had sought to build a "front" of nations friendly to them after German absorption of Czecho-

Turks, Allies in Pact; Slap at Berlin, Reds

By EDWIN STOUT.

London, Oct. 19 (AP).—British and French diplomacy tonight won Turkey—watchdog of the Dardanelles and their World War enemy—to a 15-year pact of mutual assistance. A cheering Parliament heard Prime Minister Chamberlain announce that the pact had been signed at Ankara by French, British and Turkish representatives. He declared the instrument cemented a "long term policy of collaboration" and was not merely "a temporary arrangement to meet a pressing emergency."

The treaty—considered a severe blow to Germany and Soviet Russia, and the Allies' first great diplomatic victory of the war—provides for military aid against aggression in the Mediterranean. It became effective upon signature at Ankara tonight.

Under its terms, Turkey is not obligated to go to war against Russia, but she is obligated to go to the aid of France and Britain if they must go to war to maintain their pledges to support the independence of Greece and Romania.

GERMANS HINT TURKEY MAY RESEMBLE POLAND



(By Associated Press)

If war spreads to the Balkans, British ships could pass through Turkish Dardanelles (dotted line) to aid Romania. Vertically shaded areas are under Franco-British influence.

Slovakia and Italian occupation of Albania.

The House of Commons was in expectant mood today as Chamberlain asked permission to interrupt a minor argument on war prices and profiteering.

The members knew the pact was to be signed.

They knew the diplomatic and strategic store the Government set by it as the key to the Balkan bloc.

They remembered the disastrous attempt to smash open the Dardanelles gateway to Southeastern Europe in the World War—an attempt that cost 130,000 casualties. In that attempt they sought to get aid to their ally, Russia.

Agreed on 3 Weeks Ago.

After reminding the House of his announcement last May 12 that Britain and Turkey had agreed to conclude a long term mutual assistance pact, Chamberlain said the terms of the treaty itself were agreed on three weeks ago.

"But signature was postponed," he said, "as it was hoped by the Turkish Government that the visit of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to Moscow might result in the conclusion between Turkey and the U.S.S.R. of a parallel treaty."

Then he told of the "temporary suspension" of the Turkish-Russian talks last Tuesday because Turkey "felt that certain of the proposals which were made to them" could not be reconciled with points Great Britain, France and Turkey already had agreed on.

He stressed that Turkey and Russia continued friends.

House Cheers News.

The Turkish Government, Chamberlain read from his statement, had decided not to wait any longer. He looked up.

"I am glad to announce to the House," said the Prime Minister, "that the treaty was signed at Angora (Ankara) half an hour ago."

He smiled exultantly, looking around the chamber. The House thundered a cheer.

After Chamberlain concluded with praise of Turkey as a country "for the qualities and character of whose people we have the highest regard and admiration," opposition leaders jumped to their feet to applaud the government's diplomatic victory.

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ANKARA PACT TERMED CURB UPON MOSCOW

Agreement Is Expected To Restrict Soviet Aims In Balkans

Alliance Described As Russia's First Defeat On Diplomatic Front

By WATT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 19—Signing of a mutual assistance pact between Turkey and the Allies was interpreted by foreign observers tonight as a curb upon any possible Russian plan to extend military aid to Germany and a restriction of Russian aims in the Balkans.

No official reaction to the development was available here, but foreign circles saw the alliance as Russia's first defeat in her fast-moving series of diplomatic "victories" over neighboring States.

Still Close To Russia

Nevertheless close cooperation with Germany apparently remained the present touchstone of Russian policy.

It was announced that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet had ratified the German-Russian treaty of friendship concluded September 28 and the supplementary protocol of October 4 in which their frontiers in Poland were settled.

Proceeding with her Baltic program, Russia sent her troops through Estonia today to occupy military bases. Dispatches from Tallinn published by Tass, official Soviet news agency, said the troops were being received "in a friendly manner." A Russian-Estonian pact signed Sept. 28 granted to the Soviet Union the right to establish naval bases on the islands of Oesel and Dagoe and at the mainland port of Baltiski (Baltic Port).

The newspaper *Pravda* in a New York dispatch on the United States' neutrality controversy termed President Roosevelt and those favoring amendment of the Embargo Act the "military party" and those opposing amendment the "peace party."

To Salvage Polish River Boats

A dispatch from sovietized Poland said fifty-two Polish river boats sunk or damaged by a Soviet river fleet would be salvaged and "put into full military readiness."

Provincial newspapers reported continued arrests of scores of food speculators and hoarders were being sentenced to from one to eight years in prison.

The arrest of fourteeen former Polish officers, including a relative of the Polish hero, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, in Lwow on counter-revolutionary charges, was reported by the army newspaper *Red Star*.

Convents As "Arsenals"

The newspaper said former Polish officers and capitalists were hiding in convents which had been "converted into arsenals, where counter-revolution is being planned."

Many commodities are difficult to obtain in Moscow, since foodstuffs are being requisitioned for the army and shipped into the newly acquired territory. Reports which could not be confirmed said some of this food was finding its way to Germany.

Tass, official news agency, made public an exchange of cordial telegrams between the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, returning from unsuccessful negotiations here, and Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Foreign Affairs Commissar.

Mr. Saracoglu expressed his "hearfelt thanks for cordial reception and hospitality," and said he had noted the "mutual confidence characterizing the traditional relations between our two countries."

Mr. Molotoff said he was happy to note that "the exchange of views which took place in Moscow again reaffirmed the friendly relations."

The appointment of M. Pozdnyakoff as Minister to Lithuania was announced.

Russ "Highly Disappointed"

Soviet Russia was represented by these authoritative persons as being "highly disappointed" at the outcome in Ankara today.

Adolf Hitler's immediate reaction was formally to ratify the friendship treaty with Russia signed at Moscow September 28 and subsequent agreements of October 4, made with Soviet Russia concerning Poland and the boundaries of their "spheres of influence" in that country.

German and Russian solidarity seemed firmer than ever.

Annexes Corridor

It also was announced that Germany formally had annexed Pomeerllen (the Polish Corridor) and Polish Upper Silesia.

Believe Accord Involves Interests Of Russia And Italy Also

Expect Fascists And Communists Will Have To Work Together

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 19—Authoritative quarters took a grave view today of Turkey's signature of a mutual assistance pact with Britain and France, asserting they feared it might cause the outbreak of general war in which as Italy's and Russia's interests were directly involved.

These quarters looked to Italy to react as a Mediterranean power, and said the fact Turkey had turned her back on Russia and had faced toward the Mediterranean was sufficient cause to bring Italy and Russia to work together as the Nazis and Soviets already are doing.

Informed Nazi quarters said frankly they could not understand why Turkey had acted "against her best interests," and expressed belief the situation might prove similar to the Polish one.

In that case the Polish Foreign Minister, Jozef Beck, angered Germany by seeking English aid last spring, Nazis said, and concluding a mutual-assistance pact with Britain and France.

"England cannot help Turkey any more than she helped Poland," they said.

"God Help The Peasants"

One source said: "God held the Angolian peasants. There are no trees there for them to hide behind when the bombers come. There were trees in Poland."

Authoritative Nazis, however, professed to see no immediate threat to Germany's strategic military position in the new and unexpected development.

The entire tendency was to emphasize that Italy is the power most directly affected and that it now is up to Premier Mussolini.

Officials, meanwhile, awaited a report from the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, who is arriving tomorrow from Ankara.

Nazi efforts to consolidate Germany's position in extreme southeastern Europe by enlisting Turkey's support in Moscow-Berlin cooperation appeared to have been shattered by the signing.

Nazis said the pact might endanger neutrality of the Balkans.

"It can be assumed with certainty," one commentator observed, "that other members of the Balkan entente (Greece, Yugoslavia and Rumania) will view the Turkish action as a renunciation of that policy of neutrality to which the Balkan states are disposed."

Earlier, with official comment on the pact lacking, informed quarters gave indications that it was an unwelcome turn.

Red Accord Unshakable

But it was being said that the understanding with Russia, now that the Führer had decided to approve formally the recent pacts with her, is complete and unshakable.

There was no indication that the Turkish agreement in any way altered the Russian-German decision to reorganize eastern Europe to their liking without outside influence.

Meanwhile, Germany's general staff was announcing that "the first phase" of the war in the West was finished with French withdrawal from the last kilometer of German soil.

The high commond went out of its way to emphasize that the German Army stopped short at the French boundary, indicating the Reich still hopes that France will be persuaded that the war is unnecessary.

No Important Fighting

It said there had not been a single action of any size in the west—that with one exception only small detachments, fewer than 200 soldiers, were used on either side.

This contradicted sharply reports from the Allies.

The communique said "British troops until now have been nowhere in evidence in the first line on the Western front"—a point the newspapers emphasized in headlines and Germans with smiles in conversation.

An authorized officer asserted: "We know pretty well where the British are, for French soldiers using placards have indicated to our men where they lie."

Only One Man Killed

Only one man was killed along the front of more than one hundred miles where the Rhine forms the border between France and Germany, the communique said, and he died from a splinter from an anti-aircraft shell. This is the section just north of the Swiss frontier.

Along the remainder of the front—from Luxembourg to west of Karlsruhe—the high command said the German losses until October 17 amounted to 196 killed, 356 wounded and 114 missing.

Nazis suggested some of the missing might be found as they were believed lost in the thick of the Warndt forest, which the French now have left, or Saarbrücken.

Sixty Enemy Planes Lost

Enemy planes shot down on this front were placed at sixty—forty-eight French and twelve British. The Germans, according to the communique, lost eleven planes.

The high command said French withdrawal from small strips of territory protruding into France, which the Germany army had left barren for strategical reasons, was completed yesterday.

Thus, it said, "the first phase of the war, provoked by French initiative, is now terminated."

What the next phase might be was not indicated, but it said "contact with the enemy has been broken in several places because our troops did not cross the French frontier."

Not Aiming At France

Nazis have held since the beginning of the war that they did not intend to strike against France.

Informed sources said the fact that the German troops did not try to push into France did not mean Germany was contemplating a new peace offensive.

Dienst aus Deutschland, well-connected commentary, only today said:

"Hitler's Reichstag speech contained everything that could be said by Germany regarding readiness for peace, on what this readiness was based and what the Reich's programatic aims are."

Usually Small Forces

An authorized officer said that the only appearance of a slightly heavier force than one company in fighting on the Western front came in an action that had purely local significance.

"My French colleagues who make up the daily French war communiques," this officer asserted, "must have had many private laughs."

At least temporary new Eastern frontiers were published today with notice of formal annexation of Pomorze, Pommerellen and Polish Upper Silesia.

The exact borders still were left somewhat vague and in certain places

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they extend beyond Germany's 1914 line.

Two New Districts

Two new administrative districts were created—West Prussia and Posen—with a *statthalter*, or governor, for each.

Upper Silesia was added to the German province of Silesia.

There was some debate as to whether a small strip of Silesian territory on the old border—of which Czenstochau is the center and which did not belong to Germany before 1914—eventually would be included in Germany.

What disposition will be made of the remainder of Poland up to the new Russian frontier apparently will depend on the outcome of the war.

Danzig To Be Seat

Danzig will be the seat of the new West Prussian administrative district.

Incidental to today's developments, German exporters had been advised to be cautious about shipments to Turkey because the German-Turkish clearing agreement had expired.

This happened sometime ago and Turkey agreed to continue paying for German goods according to the old accord until a new one could be concluded.

Half of Turkey's exports come to Germany.

Major Clement R. Attlee welcomed the announcement on behalf of the Labor party.

He said he hoped the friendship with Turkey might long endure and "be strengthened and grow greater."

The acting Liberal leader, Sir Percy Harris, congratulated the Government on the successful conclusion of "what must have been difficult and delicate negotiations."

Bares "Gentlemen's Agreement"

In recounting to the House the progress of the British-French-Turkish negotiations, Chamberlain touched on a "gentlemen's agreement" which the three powers have had since May 12.

"Pending the conclusion of this agreement," he continued, "his Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government declared that in certain circumstances they were prepared to cooperate effectively and to lend each other all aid and assistance in their power.

"It was subsequently decided, as the result of conversations between his Majesty's Government, the Turkish Government and the French Government that this long-term agreement should be in the form of a tripartite treaty between Great Britain, France and Turkey.

"Though the negotiations which have been proceeding since I made the statement May 12 may have been protracted, they have never shown any material difference in views and they have been throughout conducted in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence."

Message To Turkish Premier

As soon as formal signing of the treaty had been announced, Chamberlain sent a personal telegram of congratulation and good wishes to Refik Saydam, Turkish Prime Minister.

"I welcome this additional proof of the resolve of our three countries to collaborate in furthering our common interests and I look forward to the continuance of this cooperation in pursuing the policy laid down in the treaty we have just signed," Chamberlain's message said.

HITLER ANNEXES 3 POLISH AREAS

Pomorze, Pommerellen and Upper Silesia Included.

ONCE BELONGED TO REICH

But Fate of Central Section Is Left Undetermined.

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler announced today the formal annexation of Pomorze, Pommerellen and Polish Upper Silesia, conquered Polish provinces, to his expanding Reich.

Two new administrative districts were created by the decree, signed on October 8, but published today. These are West Prussia and Posen.

For each district or gau one Reichsstatthalter or governor, will be appointed by der Fuehrer.

The seat of the West Prussian governor will be Danzig, the one-time free city which Hitler incorporated in Germany on September 1, when his armies marched into Poland.

The city of Posen will be the capital of the district of that name.

Were Cut From Reich.

The annexation returns to Germany the parts of Poland which belonged to the Reich before the world war and were detached by the Versailles Treaty in creation of the Polish Republic.

[The territory comprises about 23,000 square miles, less than one third of the part of Poland which Germany took in dividing the conquered nation with Russia. The annexation decree left undetermined the eventual fate of some 50,000 square miles of central Poland which has been occupied by Germany up to the new Soviet frontier.]

The City of Danzig and surrounding territory, which before the German invasion was a free city under League of Nations control, previously had been annexed by Hitler.

East Prussia Augmented.

The province of East Prussia is to be augmented by a small section of Poland centering around Zichenau, formerly known as Zielun.

Inhabitants of the annexed regions will become German citizens, if they can qualify under the Reich's strict anti-Semitic racial laws. Local laws of the regions will continue in force where they do not conflict with German laws.

Hitler's decree is to become effective on November 1.

West Prussia will be sub-divided into the departments of Danzig, Marienwerder and Bromberg. Posen will consist of the departments of Hohensalza, Posen and Kalisch. Former Polish Upper Silesia becomes the department of Kattowitz of the province of Silesia.

PRO-NAZI CABINET QUITS IN BULGARIA

Government More Friendly to Soviet Is Due.

SOFIA, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Premier Kiosseivanov and his Cabinet, who had pursued a mildly pro-German policy, resigned today as Bulgaria swung toward closer co-operation with Soviet Russia.

It was considered probable that Stephan Mihailoff, Deputy regarded as friendly to Moscow, would be designated by King Boris III to form a new Cabinet.

Mr. Kiosseivanov, a close friend of the King, had been Premier and Foreign Minister since his Cabinet was reconstructed November 14, 1938. Under his guidance Bulgaria has won the right to rearm, denied by world war treaties, and has signed friendship treaties with Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Partition of Poland and Russia's emergence to new dominance in southeast Europe has changed the Balkan picture, however.

Kiosseivanoff presented the resignations of the ministers to King Boris III.

The resignation opens the way for formation of a Government with a more definite policy in the face of the present tense situation in Southeastern Europe, disturbed by the re-emergence of Soviet Russia, Bulgaria's friend, as an active factor in Balkan affairs.

The Cabinet crisis came as Bulgarian troops stood guard along the frontiers with Turkey and Rumania, both of which have received pledges of military aid from the British-French bloc. It was indicated that new troops might be called to the colors, giving Bulgaria nearly 500,000 men under arms.

Rumanian Citizenship Made Easier By Decree

Proposed Legislation Taken As Sign Country Wants To Remain Friendly With Neighbors

Bucharest, Oct. 19 (AP)—A new decree facilitating citizenship, introduced today by Minister of Justice Victor Iamandi, was viewed in diplomatic quarters as another evidence of Rumania's eagerness to remain friendly with her neighbors, particularly Hungary.

Under the decree registration for citizenship was set up from October 27 to February 1, 1940. It was said hundreds of thousands of minority nationalities, especially Jews, Hungarians and Germans in Transylvania and Jews and Russians in Bessarabia would be favorably affected by the decree.

Hungary to Hold Air Defense Test

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Hungary's 150 planes will take to the air next week in mock raids to test air defenses of all cities with populations of more than 5,000.

Plans announced for the first national air defense week, starting Monday, called for blackouts, public lectures and school instructions.

The residents will use cellars for refugees because Hungary has no air raid shelters.

REPARATION OF GERMANS

Berlin, Oct. 19 (AP)—Plans for the repatriation of German nationals from Baltic States were approaching realization today. An official announcement disclosed that the first three ships carrying between 1,500 and 2,000 Germans, were due tomorrow at Gotenhaven—Germany's new name for the former Polish port of Gdynia.

Chamberlain on the Accord

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 19—The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons on the new British-French-Turkish treaty follows:

The House will remember that I made a statement in this House on May 12 to the effect that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Turkish Government had agreed to conclude a definite long-term agreement of a reciprocal character in the interests of their national security.

Pending the conclusion of this agreement, His Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government declared that in certain circumstances they were prepared to cooperate effectively and to lend each other all aid and assistance in their power. It was subsequently decided, as the result of conversations between His Majesty's Government, the Turkish Government and the French Government, that this long-term agreement should be in the form of a tripartite treaty between Great Britain, France and Turkey.

No Difference in Views

Though the negotiations which have been proceeding since I made the statement on May 12 have been protracted, they have never shown any material difference in views and they have throughout been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence.

Agreement on the terms of the treaty was reached some three weeks ago, but signature was postponed, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government and of the French Government, as it was hoped by the Turkish Government that the visit of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to Moscow might result in the conclusion between Turkey and the U. S. S. R. of a parallel treaty.

The negotiations which M. Saracoglu [Shukru Saracoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister] has been conducting at Moscow have now been temporarily suspended as the Turkish Government felt that certain of the proposals which were made to them could not be reconciled with points which had already been agreed between Turkey on the one hand and Great Britain and France on the other. Nevertheless, it has been announced both from Moscow and Angora that Turkey's relations with the Soviet Government continue as in the past to rest on a foundation of friendship.

Signature Announced

Meanwhile, the Turkish Government have decided not to defer any longer the signature of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish treaty, and I am glad to be able to announce to the House that the treaty was signed at Angora [illegible] an hour ago. The full text of the treaty will be made available tomorrow.

I would call attention to the fact that the treaty is valid for a minimum period of fifteen years. It is, therefore, no temporary arrangement to meet a pressing emergency, but is a solid testimony of the three governments concerned to pursue a long-term policy of collaboration.

I am sure that it will give the House great satisfaction to learn that our negotiations have been brought to this successful conclusion and that the seal has been set on our close and cordial relations with a country for the qualities and character of whose people we have the highest regard and admiration.

Text of Allies' Mutual-Aid Pact With Turkey

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—The text of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish mutual assistance pact signed today in Ankara follows:

The President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and the President of the Turkish Republic:

Desiring to conclude a treaty of a reciprocal character in the interests of their national security, and to provide for mutual assistance in resistance to aggression, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the French Republic: M. Rene Massigli, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, commander of the Legion of Honor;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland): Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, K. C. M. G., Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary;

The President of the Turkish Republic: Dr. Refik Saydam, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim, deputy for Istanbul;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed [illegible]

ARTICLE 1

In the event of Turkey being involved in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by that power against Turkey, the French government and the government of the United Kingdom will co-operate effectively with the Turkish government and will lend it all aid and assistance in their power.

ARTICLE 2

(1) In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which France and the United Kingdom are involved, Turkey will collaborate effectively with France and the United King-

dom and will lend them all aid and assistance in its power.

(2) In the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which Turkey is involved, France and the United Kingdom will collaborate effectively with Turkey and will lend it all aid and assistance in their power.

ARTICLE 3

So long as the guaranties given by France and the United Kingdom to Greece and Rumania by the respective declarations of the 13th April, 1939, remain in force, Turkey will co-operate effectively with France and the United Kingdom and will lend them all aid and assistance in its power, in the event of France and the United Kingdom being engaged in hostilities in virtue of either of the said guaranties.

ARTICLE 4

In the event of France and the United Kingdom being involved in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression committed by that power against either of those states without the provisions of Article 2 or 3 being applicable, the high contracting parties will immediately consult together.

It is nevertheless agreed that in such an eventuality, Turkey will observe at least a benevolent neutrality toward France and the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 5

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3 above, in the event of either:

(1) Aggression by a European power against another European state which the government of one of the high contracting parties had, with the approval of that state, undertaken to assist in maintaining its independence or neutrality against such aggression, or

(2) Aggression by a European power which, while directed against another European state, constituted, in the opinion of the government of the high contracting parties, a menace to its own security, the high contracting parties will immediately consult together with a view to such common action as might be considered effective.

ARTICLE 6

The present treaty is not directed against any country, but is designed to assure France, Great Britain and Turkey of mutual aid and assistance in resistance to aggression should the necessity arise.

ARTICLE 7

The provisions of the present treaty are equally binding as bilateral obligations between Turkey and each of the two other high contracting parties.

ARTICLE 8

If the high contracting parties are engaged in hostilities in consequence of the operation of the present treaty, they will not conclude an armistice or peace except by common agreement.

ARTICLE 9

The present treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited simultaneously at Angora (Ankara) as soon as possible. It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit.

The present treaty is concluded for a period of fifteen years If none of the high contracting parties has notified the two others of its intention to terminate it six months before the expiration of the said period, the treaty will be renewed by tacit consent for a further period of five years, and so on.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Angora, in triplicate, the 19th October, 1939.

R. MASSIGLI,
H. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN,
DR. REFIK SAYDAM.

PROTOCOL NO. 1

The undersigned plenipotentiaries state that their respective governments agree that the treaty of mutual assistance dated this day shall be put into force from the moment of its signature.

PROTOCOL NO. 2

At the moment of signature of the treaty of mutual assistance between France, Great Britain and Turkey, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed as follows:

The obligations undertaken by Turkey in virtue of the abovementioned treaty cannot compel that country to take action having as its effect, or involving as its consequence, entry into armed conflict with the U. S. S. R.

The present protocols shall be considered as an integral part of the treaty of mutual assistance concluded today between France, Great Britain and Turkey. Done at Angora, in triplicate, the 19th October, 1939.

R. MASSIGLI,
H. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN,
DR. REFIK SAYDAM.

BUCHAREST, OCT. 19-(AP)-RUMANIA'S FOREIGN POLICY REQUIRES NO CHANGE IN HER ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY, FOREIGN MINISTER GRIGORE GAFENCU TOLD TODAY'S MEETING OF THE CABINET IN A REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

A DELEGATION LEFT TODAY, HOWEVER TO NEGOTIATE A NEW TRADE PACT WITH TURKEY.

IN RUMANIAN AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES IT WAS SAID THE MILITARY CONVERSATIONS IN PROGRESS AT ANKARA DID NOT CONCERN RUMANIA DIRECTLY.

THE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED CONCERNED ONLY TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND BRITAIN, THESE SOURCES SAID, ADDING THAT ONLY IF DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY COMPLETELY FAILED WOULD MILITARY CONVERSATIONS BE STARTED BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUMANIA, HER BALKAN ENTENTE PARTNER.

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Berlin Declares Nazi Armies Halted at French Frontier After Forcing Last of Invading Troops Out of Germany

Pointed Statement Is Taken to Emphasize Lack of Enmity to France.

CALLS FIRST WAR PHASE ENDED

Meanwhile Paris Reports Nazis Pump Rhine Floodwaters Out of Their Positions

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Army High Command announced today that the first phase of the war on the western front had ended with the complete withdrawal of French troops from German soil, and underlined the assertion that the German forces had stopped at the French frontier.

Germany thus took a new tack to let France know that she had no quarrel with her. The Nazis were described as believing that reserve in pursuing the western campaign would speak louder now than any new peace offer.

Operations on the western front to date were minimized throughout the High Command's communique.

German tactics from the beginning of the war have been to make a sharp distinction between France and Great Britain.

[French dispatches declared that the Germans had crossed over onto French soil at one spot near the Luxemburg border, and after referring to drenching rains which had slowed up all operations on the western front, said that German troops in the Siegfried Line were working with pumps to combat flood waters from the Rhine. They said that the flood was also licking at lower sections of the Maginot Line, but that the main French fortifications were on higher ground.]

No New Peace Proffer.

Meanwhile, Dienst Aus Deutschland, a commentary which has close relations with the Foreign Office, said once again today that Germany did not intend to make any new peace offers now.

"Hitler's Reichstag speech contained everything that could be said by Germany regarding readiness for peace, on what this readiness was based and what the Reich's programme for peace," it said.

Germany was said to believe that it was now up to the enemy or to neutrals to make the next move toward truce.

Bad weather may cause Germany to intensify her war at sea, military experts said today, explaining that the rainy autumn season, a handicap to large scale land action, is particularly favorable for submarine warfare.

The scope of German aerial activity also may widen, since the Nazi air force, schooled in blind flying, is trained for bad weather.

The High Command said that the French troops left German soil after short but bitter fighting.

This action, the communique said, had pushed the French rear guard across the border between the Saar River and the Hornbach-Bitche Road.

In other sectors of the western front, the communique said, there was only local artillery and patrol activity.

Contact with the enemy in several places was broken, it was added, because German troops did not cross the border in following up the French withdrawal.

The whole tone of the communique tended to minimize the scope of the war to date—in size of engagements, in territory involved and in casualties—and to emphasize in effect that the front lines were now the peace-time boundaries.

What war there has been on the western front was attributed to French initiative, and Germany's unwillingness to take the initiative on land herself was inferred from the statement that contact had been broken with the enemy in several places because the French withdrew into France beyond the border.

In emphasizing the "purely local" nature of the fighting, the High Command said that, save in one instance, only small detachments, "mostly weaker than one company," were in conflict. The war strength of a German company is about 200 men.

The communique gave the German losses in the west, from the beginning up to last Tuesday, as 196 dead, 356 wounded and 114 missing. It listed prisoners taken at twenty-five French officers and 664 non-commissioned officers and men.

Eleven airplanes were lost on the western front, it said, while a total of sixty enemy planes were shot down—forty-eight French and twelve British.

The communique listed the following areas occupied by the French border between the Luxemburg border and Saarlautern; second, 'the Warndt' woods, which extend into France southwest of Saarbruecken, and, third, the likewise protruding region southeast of Saarbruecken between [illegible] River and the Palatinate.

In the last named regions, from which Nazi troops had withdrawn, the communique said, the French advanced onto German soil a distance of only two or three miles and with "heavy losses."

"At no other points did the French even come close to the West Wall," the communique added, "with the exception of regions where the West Wall, as was the case at Saarbruecken, runs along the immediate neighborhood of the border."

French Have Gone Back.

PARIS, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The official French communique issued at 10:15 o'clock tonight said:

"During the day there were numerous patrols on either side, more especially in the region east of the Moselle.

"Our artillery was particularly active in the same district.

"It is now confirmed by information gathered that the Germans launched an attack in force on October 16 on a front of about four miles to the east of the Moselle and

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French Retire On 22-Mi. Line

By H. TAYLOR HENRY.

Paris, Oct. 19 (AP).—The French High Command tonight announced that its forces had withdrawn for distances as much as six miles along a 22-mile section of the Western Front's northern flank.

A French communique, reviewing Monday's German attack in force, indicated that the French now were almost back on their own frontier, since the best estimates of the French advance into Germany during the first month of the war placed them no farther than seven miles on German soil at any one point.

French Losses "Light."

The French said their losses were "very light" in the prearranged withdrawal to a line still "far in advance" of the permanent Maginot fortifications.

One unit officer and 50 men, however, were outflanked by the advancing Germans [illegible] off. Whether they died on the spot or were taken prisoner was not disclosed, the communique saying merely that the unit had "defended itself gallantly."

The only activity reported today was described as that of numerous patrols and artillery fire, particularly on the extreme northern flank of the front just east of the Luxemburg border.

Behind the lines, the British and French air ministries conferred at length "somewhere in France" yesterday to discuss the war in the air.

Council's Third Meeting.

A brief announcement connected this meeting with two previous sessions of the Allied Supreme War Council. The first was held Sept. 12 in France, the second Sept. 22 in England.

British Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood and French Air Minister Guy la Chambre attended the conference, at which it was announced the air chiefs engaged in "a wide exchange of views which resulted in complete agreement."

On the Western Front heavy rains forced rivers out of their banks. French observers said German troops in the Westwall were working pumps to combat the flood waters of the Rhine. They said the main Maginot line forts were on higher ground.

of eighteen miles to the east of the Saar. These attacks fell short.

"The cavalry units with some infantry support which had been left alone to keep contact with the withdrawal of the bulk of the divisions which had conducted the offensive at the beginning of September, withdrew in accordance with orders received at the very beginning of the artillery preparation.

"This movement was successfully effected over the whole front on a depth at certain points which amounted to almost six miles.

"The units involved took a stand as had been planned on a line organized beforehand far in advance of our system of permanent fortifications and only suffered very light losses.

"However, one of these detachments, consisting of an officer and fifty rank and file, was outflanked by the enemy and defended itself gallantly.

"After some fluctuations, the battle front has at present stabilized itself on the line which had been planned.

"We took prisoners at different points."

Call Germans Repulsed.

The General Staff reported earlier that German infantry units, supported by artillery fire, had been thrown back at several points on the western front.

This localized action, according to the regular morning communique from the War Ministry, was the only activity during a "quiet" night. Drenching rains slowed up operations on both sides and grounded the air forces.

French observers reported that German troops in the Siegfried Line were working [illegible] pumps to combat flood waters from the Rhine.

Thousands of German re-enforcements were reported moving up in support of units which won the toehold on French soil.

To observers it appeared that the Allies intended to fight a defensive war at least through the winter, while awaiting a clarification on the diplomatic front, particularly with regard to Russia's intentions.

$791,000,000 for Air Force.

Meanwhile today Premier Daladier met with his ministers to review the achievements of the French armies, the Russo-Finnish tension, the Stockholm solidarity conference of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, and the suspended Russo-Turkish negotiations.

At the Elysee Palace President Lebrun announced afterward that M. Daladier gave a complete account of the diplomatic and military situation.

France appropriated 34,421,000,000 francs (about $791,000,000) today for air force equipment.

By special decree published in the Official Journal, the Air Ministry will receive 6,601,000,000 francs as credit for immediate expenditure under the 1939 extraordinary armament budget, plus 27,820,000,000 in supplementary credits.

The new credits for the air force were the major part of a total of 34,553,000,000 francs (about $794,000,000) which was opened up as ordinary and extraordinary credits.

Traitor of Stuttgart.

The supplementary air force appropriation was in addition to the regular budget figures voted by Parliament last December. Previously the air force had been given 8,500,000,000 francs (approximately $323,000,000). This figure, however, was later raised by an undetermined amount through appropriations from the National Defense Fund.

A series of decrees signed for the war-time organizations of domestic affairs permitted members of municipal and provincial councils who have been mobilized to delegate their powers to other members of local governing bodies.

Paul Ferdonnet, a writer, identified by the French authorities as one of two Frenchmen broadcasting German propaganda from a Stuttgart station, has been formally charged with conduct "harmful to the security of the State." Premier Daladier referred to these broadcasters in his radio speech to the nation on October 10, when he called them the "traitors of Stuttgart."

Air Ministries of Allies Announce a Conference

Meeting Disclosed as France Increases Warplane Funds

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—The British and French Air Ministries disclosed tonight that they had held long conferences "somewhere in France" today to discuss warfare in the air. The announcement, issued in Paris, connected the air survey with two previous sessions of the Allied Supreme War Council. The first was held on Sept. 12 in France, the second on Sept. 22 in England.

The French announcement merely said that British Air Secretary Sir Kingsley Wood was the guest of French Air Minister Guy la Chambre for "a wide exchange of views which resulted in complete agreement."

The Day's Communiques

German

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 19—The German High Command today issued the following communiqué:

Between the Saar and the Hornbach-Bitche road we pushed the enemy's rear guard across the French frontier in a short but bitter encounter. In other sectors of the Western Front there was nothing but local artillery and patrol activity.

Contact with the enemy has been broken in several places because our troops did not cross the French frontier. The first phase of the war, provoked by French initiative, is now terminated and it is possible to give the following summary of events on the Western Front since the beginning of the war:

With the beginning of operations in Poland our border fortifications in the West also were occupied with strong forces. Sept. 9 the French opened hostilities and crossed the German border with advance troops at several places between Luxembourg and the Rhine west of Karlsruhe. From the very beginning at no point on the West Front has there been serious fighting.

The purely local fighting took place in a flat stretch near the French border in front of our Westwall. With one single exception, on either side only small detachments, mostly weaker than one company, participated in these encounters. The following were occupied by the French during September:

First, several villages lying near the French border between the Luxembourg border and Saarlautern; second, "The Warndt" Woods, which extends into France southwest of Saarbruecken; and third, the likewise protruding region southeastward of Saarbruecken between the Saar River and the Palatinate Forest.

Only in the last two named regions which were evacuated by us was the enemy able, with heavy losses, to penetrate into German soil to depths of between three to five kilometers [about two to three miles].

There is no enemy in the entire other German region in front of the Westwall. At no other point did French forces even come close to the Westwall with the exception of the regions where the Westwall, as was the case at Saarbruecken, runs along the immediate neighborhood of the border.

As with infantry actions, artillery fire also was light. It was limited except for support of minor actions to a mere nuisance fire against points in front of our fortifications; in one single case one bunker in the neighborhood of Saarbruecken was shot at with eighty shells of medium caliber without any success.

Along the upper Rhine from Karlsruhe to Basle, nearly peacelike quiet has reigned since the outbreak of the war. This minor gain of territory which from the [illegible] was described as a full success and effective support of the Poles, has been voluntarily abandoned by the enemy between the Luxembourg border and Warndt Mountain as well as between the Saar River and the Palatinate Forest.

Thereupon, the enemy, energetically pressed by our troops, retreated to and beyond the French border.

War in the air on the Western Front hitherto did not go beyond reconnoitering activity and use of pursuit planes and anti-aircraft on both sides.

Bombing raids did not occur. Because of effective German defense by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft, sixty enemy planes, among which twelve were British, were brought down since the war's beginning on the Western Front.

Airplane losses of the enemy within Germany and in the vicinity of the German coast are not contained in these figures.

The total losses on the German side caused by action on the Western Front from the outbreak of war until Oct. 17, inclusive, amount to 196 killed 356 wounded, 114 missing, as well as eleven airplanes.

Up till Oct. 18, twenty-five French officers, 664 noncommissioned officers and soldiers were taken prisoners.

Only one man was wounded, and he by a splinter of an occasionally bursting anti-aircraft shell, along the 170-kilometer-long [about 105-mile] front on the upper Rhine.

British troops until now have been nowhere in evidence in the first line of the Western Front.

Text of French Communique

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—The official French communique issued tonight said:

"During the day there were numerous patrols on either side, more especially in the region east of the Moselle. Our artillery was particularly active in the same district.

"It is now confirmed by information gathered that the Germans launched an attack in force on Oct. 16 on a front of about four miles to the east of the Moselle and of eighteen miles to the east of the Saar. These attacks fell short.

"The cavalry units with some infantry support which had been left alone to keep cnotact with the withdrawal of the bulk of the divisions which had conducted the offensive at the beginning of September, withdrew in accordance with orders received at the very beginning of the artillery preparation. This movement was successfully effected over the whole front on a depth at certain points which amounted to almost six miles.

"The units involved took a stand as had been planned on a line organized beforehand far in advance of our system of permanent fortifications and only suffered very light losses. However, one of these detachments, consisting of an officer and fifty rank and file, was outflanked by the enemy and defended itself gallantly.

"After some fluctuations, the battlefront has at present stabilized itself on the line which had been planned. We took prisoners at different points."

The morning communique said: "All quiet on the whole front during the night. Very rainy weather. Enemy infantry units supported by artillery fire have been repulsed at several points on the front."

Only 1 German Hurt On Entire Rhine Front

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP).—Since the war began, only one German soldier has been wounded on the lower western front of more than 100 miles where the Rhine forms the border between France and Germany, according to the communique issued by the German high command today.

He was hit, it explained, by a splinter of an anti-aircraft shell.

IMPLIES U-BOAT WAS ON SURFACE

Story of Royal Oak Sinking So Interpreted by Nazis.

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Guenther Prien, the thirty-one-year-old submarine commander who sank the British battleship Royal Oak at Scapa Flow was understood by Germans today to have implied clearly that his submarine entered and left the formidable British naval base on the surface.

After telling yesterday how he had entered the base and made the attack, Commander Prien added: "Through my strong binoculars I saw the effect of my torpedoes, after I had already turned the boat's heading out of the bay."

Submarine experts said that this statement left but one interpretation—that the commander must have been on the conning tower, in other words, that his submarine was on the surface. Had the boat been submerged, they said, he would have been able to use binocular's but could have seen only through the periscope.

Also, the commander's statement that a motorist saw the submarine entering Scapa Flow was taken by the experts as further support of their view.

They added that it was only by entering on the surface that it was possible for the medium-sized submarine to avoid the mines defending the naval base.

Neutrals Warned By Germany

Berlin, *Friday*, Oct. 20 (AP)—Germany has warned neutral nations that they run the risk of having sunk any ships [illegible] by British or French warships, *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, authoritative commentary close to the Foreign Office, said today.

The commentary said Germany had called the attention of neutral powers to the fact that it is not permissible for neural ships to travel in the convoy of hostile warships.

Dienst said Germany had told the neutrals that submarines are "running the risk of being sunk according to internationally recognized laws of warfare."

British Planes Over Germany

Two Nazi Airmen Drift Ashore in England After Being Shot Down in North Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that a successful reconnaissance flight was made over northwestern Germany last night, adding: "The aircraft taking part reached their objectives and have all returned safely."

The Ministry also announced that two German airmen shot down over the North Sea on Tuesday had drifted ashore in a collapsible boat near Whitby, and reported that their two companions in a Nazi bomber had been killed.

The Ministry added: "One of the survivors is wounded in the leg and both are in an exhausted condition."

On Tuesday German bombers raided the British naval base at Scapa Flow damaging the warship Iron Duke and engaging in a battle with the British defense forces.

Air Minister Visits France.

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Sir Kingsley Wood, Britain's Air Minister, today visited squadrons of his fighting force, congratulated pilots who had flown over Germany.

He said that he had found "cheerfulness, good spirits and a belief in the cause for which they are fighting."

Sir Kingsley's car was halted at the roadside for a 20 minutes' air raid warning as he was driving off to lunch. The French took the warning as a matter of course.

The little man who has the reputation for getting things done, covered a lot of ground. He reviewed the guard of honor in the square of a sleepy French village, then astonished a staid farmer's wife by driving into the farmhouse to enquire about billets.

The farmer's wife said "Minister Anglais" had told her to take good care of his boys.

He dashed about the airdrome, looked over reconnaissance planes and inspected dugouts and anti-aircraft guns. He chuckled over a slogan chalked up in a dugout which he told the press was "naughty."

At another airdrome, which was blanketed in heavy mist, the Secretary of State for air looked over some of Britain's big bombers and talked to the men who flew them. He shook hands, laughed and chatted, and patted big awkward youngsters on the back.

German Air Claims.

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The German High Command today issued a communique in which the following assertions appeared as part of a summary of the war thus far:

"War in the air on the western front has thus far not gone beyond reconnoitering activity and the use of pursuit planes on both sides.

"Bombing raids did not occur.

"Because of effective German defense by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft, sixty enemy planes of which twelve were British, were brought down since the war's beginning on the western front.

"Airplane losses of the enemy within Germany and in the vicinity of the German coast are not contained in these figures."

PAPER ASSAILS BLACKOUT TOLL

Rothermere Organ Deplores Loss of 1130 Lives.

RADIO ALSO IS CRITICIZED

B. B. C. Attacked for Imposed Gloom and Graveyard Voices.

LONDON, Oct. 10 (A. P.).—The London Evening News, in which Lord Rothermere's family has a large interest, published an editorial today criticizing the Government in connection with the loss of 1,130 lives during the first month of Great Britain's war time blackout.

"In the first month of the blackout 1,1300 men, women and children met their deaths on the roads of Great Britain—twice as many as in September last year—and the darkness killed an uncounted number of others," the editorial said.

"That toll, if it continues for a year, will be heavier than Hitler's figure for the deaths in the German Army during the whole Polish campaign.

'Imposed Gloom' Over Air.

"Such a tragic list of casualties spread from end to end of the kingdom and bringing sorrow to every kind of home will force people to new doubts about the mental and physical darkness in which they are waging a war for freedom."

The article also criticized what it termed "imposed gloom" and "graveyard voice" over the radio.

"They imposed gloom on a B. B. C. (British Broadcasting Corporation) which was already not conspicuously heartening," the editorial said.

"The announcers and graveyard voices intoned brief scraps of news at deadly and monotonous intervals—intoned the mas though predicting without hope the end of the world. Our cinemas were closed. Our trains were without lights.

A World of Blackness.

"We walked through midnight streets, sat in silence on the seats of blackened trains, entered our curtained homes, listened to the lament of the wireless and then heard that we could have no fish for dinner because the bureaucrats had scattered Billingsgate (the widely known seafood market) more disastrously than a bomb could have done.

"In the Ministry of Information the devoted 999 (employees) made the mental darkness more profound. Their voices rallying us for war were muffled, hesitant and incoherent.

"A little of the darkness has now been lifted, but too much of it still clings chokingly around us; and the deaths in the blackout have a grim significance which even officialdom cannot ignore."

Royal Brothers Visit Front

Dukes of Windsor and Gloucester Tour British Lines in France.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, Oct. 18 (Delayed) (A. P.) (Passed by Field Censor).—The Duke of Windsor and the Duke of Gloucester, his younger brother, toured the front lines today accompanied by Lord Gort, the British Commander-in-Chief.

The royal brothers looked into pill boxes, watched breastworks being erected and jumped into trenches on their tour.

Guards hold the British front lines. In London the word "guards" immediately brings to mind towering bearskins and bright red coats.

The guards' precision gives them the unreality of toy soldiers, but in France guards mean huge men digging trenches in wet clay with a captain who is a cousin of the King of England lending a hand.

In London, guards protect the person of the sovereign. They are regiments with full romp and ceremony the capital of the empire can muster. They are towering six-footers who stroll in Hyde Park of an evening in peacetime answering scores of questions from American tourists.

But in France, guards are strictly business.

Wearing Battle Dress.

Big men crouch in pillboxes nursing machine guns and wearing battle dress—the new style resembling khaki overalls.

They dig deep trenches in French pastures, march with shovels over their shoulders with the precision of trooping the color on the king's birthday.

They have a snap and dash even in battle dress. They mount guard in the dark streets of French towns as smartly as they do in London.

Their blockhouses are models of neatness. Te sergeant who left half a loaf of bread on top of a gasoline tin got a bawling out from the major.

Populated Centers Avoided.

Civil guards and police lined highways over which the Russians traveled. The troops were said to have been forbidden to communicate with the inhabitants and every effort was made to prevent accidental contacts.

The Estonian press and the national radio maintained silence on details of the troop movement. Sales of alcoholic beverages was prohibited in the areas occupied by the Russians.

The Soviet troops were reported moving along two routes, chosen to avoid thickly populated centers in Estonia.

The Soviet troops were said to be picked men, selected for their dependability. Most of the force was reported to consist of armored units and motorized infantry.

Telephone communication between Helsinki and Tallin, the Estonian capital, was strictly limited. Only messages to the Foreign Office, Defense Ministry or Foreign Legations were permitted.

Soldiers as Propagandists.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Picked Russian troops, well versed in communist ideology, proceeded on schedule through Estonia today to occupy military bases granted by the little Baltic nation to her huge Eastern neighbor.

Dispatches to Tass, the official Russian news agency, from Tallinn said that the soldiers were received in a friendly manner when they started their march yesterday.

Soviet newspapers reported that movie films, literature and linotype machines were being taken along with the army of occupation, as well as the best military machinery, to impress the Estonians with the efficiency of the Red Army.

Greeted at Frontier.

The Russo-Estonian pact, concluded on September 28, gave Russia the right to establish naval bases on the islands of Oesel and Dagoe and the mainland port of Paldiski.

Soviet units took two routes, the Riga and Narva highways, and were met at frontier gateways by representatives of the Estonian general staff.

The first Red forces crossed the border after an exchange of salutes and bands played the Estonian national hymn and the Internationale.

Soviet Forces Enter Estonia

18 Warships at Tallinn as Russian Troops March In Bearing Propaganda.

HELSINKI, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Russian troops and naval forces swiftly took possession today of military bases granted them in Estonia, with their exact movements cloaked in censorship.

As Soviet soldiers marched into Estonia from two border points and twenty-one Russian warships appeared in Estonian ports, the little country's new Prime Minister, Juri Uluots, announced that national defenses will be strengthened.

Soviet authorities said that the appearance of the extraordinary number of warships, in addition to several submarines and troopships, was necessary when transporting troops and provisions to new bases. Observers said that eighteen warships were in Tallinn harbor, which is less than 100 sea miles from Helsinki, Finland's capital.

Care Taken to Bar Clashes.

Some Russian troops sped across the country in troop trains which stopped at few stations in their trip to the new military bases.

No disorders were reported. Only small groups of Estonians gathered to watch the marching soldiers and military trains.

Soviet camera men were busy photographing the entrance of the troops. Other camera men were barred.

Prime Minister Uluots outlined his Government's new program in a speech to Parliament. He promised various social reforms, including more authority for provincial Estonian governments and an increase in the general wage scale.

Extraordinary precautions were taken against disorders in transporting the Soviet troops.

Incidents in European Conflict

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced tonight that a German balloon had landed in Scotland with the message, "Warning! Danger! Death!" and was being subjected to expert analysis. The announcement follows:

"A German balloon has reached Britain balloon headquarters for expert examination. The balloon landed in a field of stubble at Cruden, near Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, and was found by a farmer, Peter Knowles.

"Attached to the balloon was a long wire cable, which became entangled with the Grampian Electricity Supply Company's overhead cables. It cut off the local electricity supply for ten minutes and the electric current caused the balloon to burst.

"Police found attached to the balloon a waterproof envelope with a typewritten message in German, 'Warning! Danger! Death! Do not touch the wire or rope if lying over an electric cable! Do not smoke or light a fire near the balloon, there is danger of explosion!'

"The finder was asked to inform an address in Germany. A reward was offered. Farmer Knowles is still thinking over this final point."

Aga Khan to Reduce Stable

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—War economy hit the sport of racing today. The Aga Khan, wealthy Indian potentate and the British turf's most spectacular patron, announced he planned to reduce his stable valued at nearly $2,000,000.

30.24-4145

30.24-4145

Son Conscripted; Parents Found Dead

LANCASTER, England, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Frank Nuttall, a fifty-year-old bank manager and world war veteran and his wife were found dead of shotgun wounds in their home today.

Their elder son reported for service under the conscription act yesterday.

More R. A. F. Deaths Listed

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—The British Air Ministry announced tonight the names of twenty-two more Royal Air Force men killed or fatally wounded since the war began, making a total of eighty-two dead. Two others were believed killed. Nine others were missing, making the total missing eighty since the war began.

NOT TOUCHING EIRE

U. S. Boat Taking Survivors of Two Ships to France.

LONDON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The Press Association said today that the American freighter Independence Hall, carrying 300 survivors of two sunken British ships, was proceeding to France and would not touch Ireland.

Doctors and nurses had been mobilized at Cork, Ireland, to care for the injured.

The survivors included 223 from the steamship Yorkshire and seventy-seven from the City of Mandalay.

Nazis Report a General Swam the Vistula River

Feat Credited to Von Reichenau in Polish Campaign

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP).—One of Germany's military leaders, Col. Gen. Walther von Reichenau, was so anxious to cross the Vistula River during the Polish war that he swam.

The incident was revealed in the daily war records of German troops from Saxony which were made public today.

It was recorded that on Sept. 13 the German advance was held up at Annapol, on the Vistula, by Polish destruction of a bridge. Engineers were throwing a pontoon bridge across as they observed three men swimming toward the Polish side and pulling a small raft.

Their clothing was on the raft, which they pulled ashore as they landed. The red insignia of a German general was on one uniform.

It was learned later the uniform belonged to Reichenau.

338,000 Tons of Goods Bound for Reich Seized

LONDON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—The British contraband control announced today it had detained 338,000 tons of contraband goods destined for Germany in the first six weeks of the war.

For the week ended October 14, it said 23,000 tons had been seized.

RESCUE SHIP DUE IN PORT

American Freighter, With 300 British Survivors Headed For Bordeaux

Bordeaux, France, Oct. 19 (AP)—The American freighter Independence Hall was reported in shipping circles tonight to be expected to put into Bordeaux tomorrow with survivors of the [illegible] vessels Yorkshire and City of Mandalay.

The Independence Hall sailed from Bordeaux October 14 and was several hundred miles out in the Atlantic when she responded to SOS calls from the sinking ships.

France Extends Red Ban

16 Auxiliary Organizations Ordered Liquidated by Civil Court

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—A civil court ordered liquidation of sixteen auxiliary organizations of the French Communist party today, under the Sept. 26 decree banning the party and its offshoots.

Six former members of the administrative staff of the General Confederation of Workers were committed to Sante Prison charged with collaborating in an article in a Belgian publication urging solidarity of French workers under the Communist banner.

[redacted]

Lebrun Gives Dinner to Phipps

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—President Albert Lebrun gave a farewell dinner at Elysee Palace tonight in honor of Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, whose retirement has been delayed for several months by the European crisis and the start of the war. The President presented the Ambassador with a service of Sevres pottery. During the afternoon Sir Eric took his leave of August Champetier de Ribes, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Pilsudski Kin Is Arrested By Russians as a Plotter

Poles Reported Using Convents to Plan Counter-Revolt

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP).—An unidentified relative of the late Polish dictator, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, has been arrested by Soviet Russian authorities at Lwow (Lemberg) as a counter-revolutionary, the army newspaper, "Red Star," reported today. Former Polish officers, including [illegible] of Pilsudski, were seized despite disguises, the newspaper said.

The report asserted many former Polish officers and capitalists in the territory taken over by the Soviet Union were hiding in convents which had been "converted into arsenals where counter-revolution is being planned." Twelve machine-guns and numerous bombs were found in one convent, the dispatch stated.

NORDIC NATIONS TO STAY NEUTRAL, WORK FOR PEACE

No Mention Made of Help for Finland as Talks End in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Finland's President and the Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark agreed today "that collaboration [illegible] to complete neutrality."

The northern Government heads also reaffirmed their willingness "to act for the cause of reconciliation" in the European war, in an official communique issued on the results of their two-day conference ending this afternoon.

No specific mention of any support for Finland in her negotiations with Soviet Russia was made in the communiques.

It read in part:

"The northern governments recall their willingness to act for the cause of reconciliation . . . they will with deepest satisfaction greet every sign of any possibility for an understanding between belligerent Powers . . ."

Express Appreciation to U. S.

As the conference ended, the three kings and Finland's Chief Executive expressed appreciation of the support given by President Roosevelt and Latin American States.

The communique said that the governments would continue to collaborate and will follow "their policies which were successfully followed in 1914-1918."

Finland's dangerous situation, due to demands from Russia in line with the latter's Baltic expansion, formed the theme of the broadcast by President Kyosti Kallio of Finland.

"A powerful neighbor has put forward for solution questions of a very serious character, and Finland feels grateful for the diplomatic support received from others in this connection," he said.

[President Roosevelt sent a personal message to President Kalinin of the Soviet Union expressing hope that [illegible]ds on Finland would not endanger peace of Finland's independence.]

"I trust that God will hold his protecting hand over the peace-loving people of Finland and hope that our neighbor in the east will respect our integrity and freedom and refrain from making demands which are inacceptable."

The Words of Three Kings.

King Gustav of Sweden, in speaking of the results of the conference, told his radio audience:

"The meeting has confirmed the similarity of the policies of the four Nordic countries. We will cooperate to live as free nations, safeguard our rights and establish peace."

"We have again ascertained our common interests," said King Christian of Denmark, in comparing the conference with the Malmoe meeting of 1914, in which Norway, Sweden and Denmark expressed their common neutrality policies.

King Haakon of Norway declared:

"We have discussed collaboration, both spiritual and material and believe our co-operation has found a new firm basis, so that we can look forward to the future with a hope that we will meet all difficulties."

Communique Is Promised.

A hint of developments came late in the day, when it was announced that a communique on the conference, scheduled for release at 3:30 P. M. (9:30 A. M. New York time) would be delayed until evening, to make certain changes in the text.

Immediately after the meeting, President Kallio and Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko of Finland left for the airport, where a special plane was waiting to take them back to Helsinki.

In high political quarters, an "optimistic" attitude was held on the outcome of the conference called by eighty-one-year-old King Gustav, although there was no indication of any specific action by the four countries.

Observers were struck by the spectacle last night of President Kallio standing arm in arm with the three kings on a balcony of the Royal Palace.

Crowds Pray at Churches.

A great throng of Stockholm citizens, estimated by police to exceed 100,000, gathered to cheer. The crowd shouted repeatedly, "Kallio, Kallio," in a tribute to Finland.

Cheering for the Kings, too, the crowd broke up [illegible] "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." En route home many of the enthusiastic but thoughtful citizens paused at churches to pray for Finland—and for their own country.

Although optimism regarding the Finnish question was enocuraged in official quarters, nothing had yet been disclosed as to the exact nature of Russia's demands.

Military Pact Proposal Rumored.

HELSINKI, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Hint of a Soviet Russian proposal for a military assistance pact with Finland was seen today by many observers studying the statement made by President Michael Kalinin of the Soviet Union to President Roosevelt.

While watching the Stockholm conference of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark these observers pointed to the final paragraph of Kalinin's reply to American inquiries concerning Russian aims.

It said that the sole aim of negotiations with Finland was "consolidation of the reciprocal relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and a strengthening of friendly co-operation between both countries in the cause of guaranteeing the security of the Soviet Union and Finland."

The belief was expressed that Dr. Juho Kustil Paasikivi, the Finnish Envoy who came home to report on preliminary conferences with Russia, would not return to Moscow before tomorrow.

In the meantime, it was learned definitely, after a series of contradictory reports, that residents of southwestern Finland were voluntarily leaving a large area near the Russian border. Several thousands were reported to have gone to the district of Heinola, fifty miles north of Helsinki, and other thousands to the Province of Savo.

Strengthening Defenses.

Although those from the southeast and from Viipuri and Helsinki were encouraged by the Government to stay away from their homes, officials said they saw no obstacle to continued residence on islands in the Gulf of Finland. In Viipuri, Lieut.-Gen. Harald Oehquist, commander of Finland's eastern military forces, said the Fihns were taking advantage of every minute to strengthen their defenses, although hoping peace would continue.

Troops have been augmented, he said, on the Karelian isthmus, the half-Russian, half-Finnish strip between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga. Connecting with Leningrad, it would be a natural route for any southeastern attack on Finland.

German officials in Helsinki were reported preparing to volunteer to transport German citizens back to the fatherland if a general exodus should become necessary. (The repatriation of Germans from other Baltic countries already is under way. A Berlin announcement said that three ships carrying 1,500 to 2,000 Germans were due tomorrow at Gotenhafen [illegible] Polish port of Gdynia.)

Get Report on Estonia.

Extraordinary precautions against disorders as Soviet Russian troops began marching into Estonia were reported today when first accounts of the movement penetrated a wall of official silence and censorship.

Civic guards and police, these accounts said, lined highways over which the Russians traveled en route to military bases the Soviet was granted recently under a mutual assistance pact with her little Baltic neighbor. The troops were said to have been forbidden to communicate with the inhabitants and every effort was made to prevent accidental contacts.

The Estonian press and the national radio maintained silence on details of the troop movement. Sales of alcoholic beverages was prohibited in the areas occupied by the Russians.

The Soviet troops were reported moving along two routes, one column from Leningrad and another over the military road from Pskow. Both the routes, it was said, were chosen to avoid thickly populated centers in Estonia. The movement began early yesterday.

Bands struck up first the Estonian national anthem, then the Internationale and the march was on.

[Dispatches from Copenhagen said the Russians were "enthusiastically welcomed by the Estonians."]

The Soviet troops were said to be picked men, selected for their dependability. Most of the force was reported to consist of armored units and motorized infantry.

Telephone communication between Helsinki and Tallin, the Estonian capital, was strictly limited. Only messages to the Foreign Office, Defense Ministry or Foreign Legations were permitted.

New Soviet-Latvian Treaty.

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's growing influence in the Baltic was extended today by a new trade agreement with Latvia, one of three little northern States already linked with their powerful neighbor by mutual assistance pacts.

Tass, Soviet official news agency, which announced signing of the agrement, said that it provided for a three-fold increase in trade between the two countries.

Russian [illegible] the Arctic port of Murmansk and to Black Sea ports were made available to Latvian commerce, Tass said, while a large extension of Soviet shipments to Latvian ports was authorized.

Russian negotiations with Finland remained in a state of suspension pending the return, possibly this week end, of a Finnish mission.

Balkan Conference Urged.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—A conference of the neutral nations of southeastern Europe similar to the Stockholm conference of northern neutrals was suggested today by newspapers in several Balkan countries.

The [illegible] was announced here, in Belgrade and in Bucharest that the six small Powers in this corner of Europe—Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria—have interests in common as much as the northern countries.

Belgrade newspapers suggested that Italy might be interested in such a plan.

FINLAND HAILS DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY

Russ Demands To Be Discussed Today In Light Of Stockholm Parley

Soviet Forces Swiftly Take Over Military Bases In Estonia

[*By the Associated Press*]

Helsinki, Oct. 19—Finland's capital received with satisfaction tonight the Stockholm declaration by the heads of the four Nordic states of their close solidarity in preserving their neutrality.

Official comment was lacking on this move and also on the failure of the declaration to mention the Finnish-Russian negotiations. One authoritative source said, however, this latter point was without significance since the statement in its references to neutrality and independence covered the principles of the Moscow negotiations.

Back To Moscow Tomorrow

A Government spokesman said Juhu Kusti Paasikivi, head of the Finnish delegation dealing with Soviet officials, probably would not leave for further conferences in Moscow until Saturday night.

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko, who remained in Stockholm to continue discussions with the Foreign Ministers of Norway, Denmark and Sweden, was expected to fly back to Helsinki tomorrow.

Government circles were pleased by the enthusiastic reception given President Kyoesti Kallio in the Swedish capital. This was taken as further indication of cooperation among the northern states in presenting a common front to the world.

Finnish Government officials will hold another session tomorrow to discuss the Russian negotiations in the light of the Stockholm conference.

One hundred miles across the Baltic in Estonia, meanwhile, Soviet troops and naval forces swiftly took possession of military bases granted them in Estonia, but their exact movements were shrouded in censorship.

Russian soldiers marched into Estonia from two border points and twenty-one Soviet warships lay in Estonian ports along with a number of submarines and troop ships. Eighteen of the war ships were reported in Tallinn harbor.

Soviet officials said the presence of so many ships was necessary for transporting troops and provisions to the new bases.

Estonia To Tighten Defenses

No disorders were reported. Only small groups of Estonians gathered to watch the marching soldiers and passing military trains.

In a speech to Parliament, Estonion Prime Minister Juri Uluots announced the little country's national defenses would be strengthened. He also promised various social reforms, including more authority for provincial Estonian governments and an increase in the general wage scale.

Nordic Rulers Thank Americas For Support

Stockholm, Oct. 19 (AP)—One of the last acts of the conference of rulers of North European nations was to express thanks to the United States and other American republics for their messages of moral support. This gratitude was expressed in broadcasts by King Gustaf of Sweden, King Christian of Denmark, King Haakon of Norway and President Kyoesti Kallio of Finland.

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BY WADE WERNER

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 19-(AP)-A CONFERENCE OF NORTHERN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES HELD IN THE SHADOW OF THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH CRISIS ENDED TODAY WITHOUT DEFINITELY PROMISING FINLAND ANY MATERIAL AID.

A JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE TWO-DAY MEETING OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK AND THE PRESIDENT OF FINLAND STRESSED THEIR UNITY BUT CONTAINED NO SPECIFIC MENTION OF THE FINNISH PROBLEM.

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OFFICIAL QUARTERS EMPHASIZED THE CONFERENCE HAD NO MILITARY CHARACTER.

"OUR STRENGTH IS NOT IN SHIPS OR RUNS OR PLANES," A SPOKESMAN FOR ONE PARTICIPATING COUNTRY SAID. "WE HURL NO CHALLENGE IN DIRECTION OF ANY POWER. OUR STRENGTH IS IN OUR TRADITION, IN OUR VALUE TO THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS AND OUR APPEAL TO REASON."

INDICATIONS OF THIS MORAL STRENGTH WERE SEEN IN THE MESSAGES OF SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

KING GUSTAF OF SWEDEN, IN A REPLY TO ROOSEVELT AND THE LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE, CABLED HIS "WARM AND SINCERE APPRECIATION" OF THEIR "VALUABLE SUPPORT OF OUR EFFORTS TO CONTINUE OUR NEUTRAL POLICY BASED ON INTERNATIONAL LAW."

AS KALLIO HURRIED TO AN AIRPORT IN THE COMPANY OF KING GUSTAF FOR HIS RETURN TRIP TO HELSINKI, EVEN THE EXACT NATURE OF RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON THE TINY BALTIC COUNTRY REMAINED A SECRET.

THE CAUTIOUSLY WORDED APPEAL FOR A EUROPEAN PEACE IN THE COMMUNIQUE ECHOED THE SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED EARLIER BY KING GUSTAF, WHO VOICED HOPE THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES WOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNTY TO "COOPERATE FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF GRAVE DIFFERENCES WHICH PRESENTLY SEPARATE BELLIGERENT STATES."

IN DISCUSSING THE MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS, THE CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED:

"THESE MESSAGES ARE HIGHLY APPRECIATED IN NORTHERN COUNTRIES. STATES REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING HAVE IN THESE MESSAGES FOUND

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VALUABLE SUPPORT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO FURTHER PEACE AND INTER-NATIONAL JUSTICE."

KALLIO'S BROADCAST AT THE END OF THE CONFERENCE DEALT WITH THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH NEGOTIATIONS ONLY IN THE MOST GENERAL FORM.

"I TRUST THAT GOD WILL HOLD HIS PROTECTING HAND OVER THE PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE OF FINLAND AND HOPE THAT OUR NEIGHBOR IN THE EAST (RUSSIA) WILL RESPECT OUR INTEGRITY AND FREEDOM AND REFRAIN FROM MAKING DEMANDS WHICH ARE INACCEPTABLE," KALLIO SAID SOLEMNLY.

(ADVICES FROM HELSINKI SAID KALLIO ARRIVED HOME SAFELY.)

FINLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER ELJAS ERKKO REMAINED IN STOCKHOLM OVER NIGHT. KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK AND KING HAAKON OF NORWAY LEFT FOR THEIR HOMELANDS WITH THEIR FOREIGN MINISTERS BY TRAIN.

WRQ618PES

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STOCKHOLM--FIRES, ADD SWEDES.

TELEGRAMS TO KING GUSTAF FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS WERE WELCOMED BY SWEDES AS EVI-DENCE THAT THE AMERICAS WERE KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE PEACE AND NEUTRALITY AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE.

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THE CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET COMMENTED THAT THESE MESSAGES "DEMONSTRATE THAT THE NORTHERN COUNTRIES ARE NOT ALONE AND ISOLATED, BUT SUPPORTED BY THE SYMPATHIES OF THE NEW WORLD AND LINK-ED WITH EUROPE'S FUTURE--IF INDEED EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION HAS ANY FUTURE."

FHG20AES

KING HAAKON DEPARTED AT 10:05 P.M. (4:05 P.M. EST) AND KING CHRISTIAN LEFT 30 MINUTES LATER. KING GUSTAF AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY BADE THE SOVEREIGNS FAREWELL AT THE STATION WHILE A BIG CROWD CHEERED AND GAVE AN OVATION TO THE SWEDISH KING.

W916PES

HULL EXPLAINS SUBMARINE BAN

Says It Was Prompted by Intensification of War.

SEES LIMIT AS THREE MILES

Now Studying Related Question of Armed Merchantmen.

OCT 20 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (A. P.)--Secretary Hull said today that President Roosevelt had barred submarines of belligerent nations from American ports because war-like conditions appeared to be developing on an increasing scale.

Mr. Roosevelt, by putting into effect a provision of the neutrality law, prohibited such vessels from using American ports or territorial waters except when unforeseen circumstances, such as storms, force them to shelter.

The Secretary of State said that he was giving attention to the related question of armed belligerent merchantmen, but he did not indicate what action might be taken.

He said he considered the territorial waters referred to in the President's proclamation as the three-mile limit. There has been no indication from Latin American nations that they were taking identical action, he added. The question was discussed at the recent Inter-American conference. That conference decided to leave the matter up to individual countries.

Informed persons said they did not believe such craft would be barred. They pointed to the recent agreement by the United States and twenty other American republics which said that belligerent armed merchant vessels should not be considered as warships under certain conditions.

President Roosevelt's proclamation yesterday which related solely to submarines said that only "force majeure" would permit an exception to the prohibition. That phrase would apply to storms and unforeseen damage.

International law experts said that it also would apply to a submarine fleeing from an enemy warship. They said that situation also was a type of "force majeure" because it was something above the ability of the commander of the submarine to prevent.

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Likewise, if a submarine were damaged by shellfire from an enemy cruiser, it could take refuge in American ports, they said. They emphasized, however, that the submarine in all cases would have to depart within twenty-four hours or be interned.

AUSTIN DECLARES VICTORY OF ALLIES NECESSARY TO U. S.

Borah Asks Vermont Man What He Means by 'Winning'

OCT 20 1939

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Senator Austin, Republican, of Vermont, declared today that a Franco-British victory in the European war was "necessary to promote the peace and the security of the United States."

And then under the verbal pounding of critical colleagues he gave this definition of an Allied victory:

"I mean," he said, "the stopping of aggression, the stopping of penetration of our country with the ideas that undermine our Government, the stopping of events that might lead to occupation of Canada, the islands off our coast and of Latin America by totalitarian nations engaged in efforts to dominate the world."

Mr. Austin made his assertion in reply to an argument by Senator McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, during debate on the neutrality bill. Mr. McCarran said proponents of the administration measure who wished to take sides in the European conflict had lost sight of efforts to keep the United States neutral.

He recalled that Senator Austin had announced that he was supporting the legislation because he believed it would aid Great Britain and France in their war with Germany.

"I have no apologies to make for my stand," Mr. Austin said. "I think it is necessary to promote the peace and security of the United States that the Allies win and the quicker they win the quicker we will have security."

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Questioned by Borah.

Senator Borah demanded that Mr. Austin define what he meant by "winning."

"It might be winning if we could arrive at a just peace without any more conflict," Mr. Austin replied.

When Mr. Borah asked whether Mr. Austin meant the kind of winning that would satisfy the United States or the kind that would satisfy Great Britain and France, Senator Austin gave his definition.

Senator McCarran said he thought that "once we lay down the bars and open the door (by repealing the embargo) we must go the full way." Mr. Austin replied, however, that he believed this Government was capable of repealing the embargo as a sort of adjunct to its national defense without losing its ability to keep out of the war.

Senator Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, asserted earlier in the debate that Senator Borah engaged

in a "fantastic resort to the imagination" when he told the Senate recently that repeal of the arms embargo might be followed by Nazi-inspired attacks on American arms factories.

Twits Borah on Prophecy.

Arguing for the adoption of the administration's neutrality legislation, the Senate Democratic leader twitted Mr. Borah, an opponent of the measure, for his prophecy last summer that there would be no war in Europe. Mr. Barkley obviously was referring to Mr. Borah's statement to a White House meeting last July when legislative leaders agreed to postpone action on neutrality legislation in the last session of Congress.

"The able Senator from Idaho, for whom we all entertain the deepest affection and respect, told us the other day in his eloquent and unquestionably sincere address to the Senate that if we lift the embargo and permit even foreign vessels to come here and obtain arms intended for one of the belligerents, Hitler will come or send his agents here to destroy the factories in which arms are being manufactured," Mr. Barkley said. "This seems to me to be a fantastic resort to the imagination."

The Kentuckian said that such an act on the part of a foreign government would be punishable by domestic laws, adding: "It would be as logical to say they would destroy our wheat fields or poison our livestock because bread and meat might find their way to England and France."

"This prophecy of the Senator is based on no sound foundation," he went on. "It has not been long since I heard the Senator from Idaho vehemently prophesy that there would be no war in Europe this year.

"Much as I admire and respect the intellect and the character of the Senator from Idaho, I am afraid he will be compelled to reestablish my faith in him as an infallible prophet before I can accept his prediction that Hitler or any other belligerent will blow up our factories and destroy our industries because they produce articles which both his enemies and he can obtain if they will come for them and take them away."

Mr. Borah declared in a Senate speech opposing repeal of the arms embargo that "the spy, the dynamite and the air bomb will have standing invitations to visit the munitions plants" if the sale of arms to belligerents were permitted. He contended that Germany would strike at the source of munitions destined for Great Britain as well as attempting to sink them in transit.

McCarran Challenges the Press.

Senator McCarran began the fourteenth day of debate on the neutrality question with a plea to the press to correct what he described as an error in popular thinking brought about by "fallacious propaganda."

"This propaganda has become so insidious and so far-flung that the fellow on the street now believes it—that you can't have an embargo on the sale of arms and the cash and carry, too," Mr. McCarran declared.

"Press of America, where do you stand?" Mr. McCarran shouted, turning his eyes toward the press gallery. "You who mold public opinion, arise to the situation, because the situation is yours, and clarify this error."

The Nevada Senator said he per- general idea that cash and carry general idea that cash and carry s worth while as regards other than those things that destroy human lives."

New Ship Rules Agreed On.

Final agreement to permit American vessels to carry all goods other than armaments to some ports of belligerents was reached today by a group of Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee.

In general, the amendments approved by the group would permit shipping to those ports in the Pacific and Indian oceans, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Surface vessels also could operate to all ports in the South Atlantic which are situated south of 30 degrees north latitude provided they did not carry armaments to belligerents. The line 30 degrees north latitude runs through New Orleans.

American aircraft could operate to all ports in the Western Hemisphere. They could visit Bermuda and Newfoundland—stopping points which would be barred to surface vessels.

Shipping to any section could be prohibited if the President proclaimed a "combat area" around certain ports. Different combat areas could be designated for surface vessels and aircraft. Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, explained that "submarines might make an area dangerous to surface vessels while there would be no danger at all to aircraft.."

Travel Provisions Unchanged.

Mr. Pittman said that nothing in the new amendments would relax provisions of the administration neutrality bill forbidding American vessels and travelers from going to belligerent countries in Europe.

An amendment was approved to prohibit credits to any individual or company in a belligerent nation purchasing armaments in this country. The Democratic committeemen previously had decided to eliminate a provision permitting belligerent governments to obtain credits up to ninety days on armament purchases.

Senate leaders agreed informally to wind up the wide-open debate on the neutrality bill this week and begin consideration of amendments on Monday.

Senator Barkley and Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, one of the leaders opposing the administration legislation, reported that this would be the procedure.

Meanwhile, seven opposition Senators, meeting in the office of Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, discussed the possibility of offering united resistance to the proposed relaxation of shipping control provisions in the "cash and carry" section of the bill.

Says House Will Keep Embargo.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19 (A. P.).—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, predicted today in an interview that repeal of the arms embargo would be defeated in the House by a majority of twenty votes.

Mr. Fish, who said he expected to lead the fight against repeal in the House, qualified the prediction by saying it might depend on a mounting public opinion "against the unmoral, un-Christian and vicious system of selling arms for blood-stained dollars."

PLAY OFFENDS GERMANY

Envoy Complains to Hull on 'Margin for Error'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Dr. Hans Thomsen, German Chargé d'Affaires, complained to Secretary Hull today that an anti-Nazi play which opened here this week was derogatory to Germany.

The play is "Margin for Error" by Clare Boothe. The villain is a German [illegible] and the hero a Jewish policeman.

At the German Embassy it was stated that Dr. Thomsen's letter was not a formal diplomatic protest.

The first secretary of the embassy, Herbert von Strempel, told reporters that "we recognize that your government is not responsible for the statements of playwrights; we simply wish to draw the State Department's notice to the character of this play."

RIGA, LATVIA, OCT 19-(AP)-A LATVIAN COMMERCIAL DELEGATION RETURNED FROM MOSCOW TONIGHT WITH A NEW AGREEMENT QUADRUPLING TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE CHIEF OF THE DELEGATION, ANDREJS BERZINS, PRESIDENT OF LATVIA'S DEVELOPMENT BUREAU, EXPLAINED THAT THE "WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE MAKES DIFFICULT LATVIAN COMMUNICATION WITH MANY MARKETS, THEREFORE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH A COUNTRY ALWAYS IMPORTANT IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE IS ONLY LOGICAL IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

"THE AGREEMENT ASSURES A SUPPLY OF IMPORTANT RAW MATERIALS WHICH SATISFY COMPLETELY LATVIAN DEMANDS AND MAKES IT POSSIBLE ALSO FOR US TO SELL MORE LATVIAN GOODS IN THE SOVIET MARKET, ASSURING NORMAL EXPORT OF THE PRODUCTION OF OUR AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY."

THE COMMERCIAL DELEGATION HAD BEEN IN MOSCOW SINCE OCT. 10.

KAg38PES

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 19-(AP)-FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS TONIGHT INVESTIGATED CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCHES REACHING DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THAT AN ARMED SEA RAIDER OF UNDETERMINED NATIONALITY HAD BEEN SIGHTED 300 MILES OFF THE EAST COAST OF MEXICO.

SEAMEN ABOARD A FREIGHTER, WHOSE IDENTITY WAS KEPT SECRET, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SEEN THE SHIP AND TO HAVE DESCRIBED IT AS LARGE, PAINTED A BATTLESHIP GRAY, FLYING NO FLAG AND SHOWING NO NAME, BUT DISPLAYING BATTERIES OF GUNS.

WHEN THE FREIGHTER ATTEMPTED TO ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION BY RADIO WITH THE SHIP IT CHANGED ITS COURSE AND STEAMED AWAY.

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LONDON, OCT 19-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 660 ENEMY ALIENS HAD BEEN INTERNED IN THREE CAMPS AND THAT THE NUMBER IS LIKELY TO INCREASE.

EZ157PES

CORK, OCT 19-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LINER ST. JOHN SAILED TODAY WITH 430 AMERICANS, 169 OF WHOM EMBARKED AT CORK.

THIS WAS THE THIRD SPECIAL SAILING ARRANGED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO REPATRIATE STRANDED AMERICANS.

EZ159PES

BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, OCT. 19-(PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR)-(AP)-SOME OF BRITAIN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOTS--MOST OF THEM YOUTHS OF COLLEGE AGE AND ONE A CANADIAN--TOLD ME TODAY ABOUT THEIR FLIGHTS ACROSS THE GERMAN LINES THROUGH HEAVY FIRE TO SPOT THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS AND TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE TERRAIN.

"IT'S SOMETHING OF A JOB," ONE OBSERVED MODESTLY, DESCRIBING GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS SCATTERING WHITE MUSHROOMS OF SMOKE AROUND HIS PLANE.

HE WAS A YOUNG SLIM FELLOW WHO LOOKED AS IF HE OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN AT ETON FIELD INSTEAD OF FLYING ONE OF BRITAIN'S BIG BOMBERS ABOVE THE WESTERN FRONT.

"THREE OF US--ALL ENGLISHMEN--WENT OVER," HE SAID. "WE WENT UP UNDER PERFECT WEATHER CONDITIONS AND FLEW OVER THE LINES INTO GERMANY. WE WENT INTO A DIRTY BIT AND WERE FORCED LOWER. THIS WAS FINE FOR TAKING PICTURES, BUT ALSO FINE FOR THE GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

"ALL HELL STARTED TO BREAK LOOSE AROUND OUR PLANE. SHE WAS JUMPING AROUND FROM THE CONCUSSION OF EXPLODING SHELLS. WE HAD AN AWFUL TIME KEEPING HER TRIM.

"WE HAD JUST ABOUT SUCCEEDED WHEN THEIR FIGHTERS HIT US. THEY CAME DOWN ON OUR TAIL AND OPENED FIRE ABOUT FOUR WING LENGTHS AWAY. THEY WERE MESSERSCHMIDTS AND I NEVER STOPPED TO COUNT THEM. ALL I KNEW WAS THE SKY SEEMED FULL OF THEM. WE DOVE DOWN TO GET AWAY AND IT WORKED. WE LOST THEM, TURNED AND HEADED BACK AND DIDN'T WASTE ANY TIME.

"WE DIDN'T HAVE ANY PICTURES, BUT WE WENT BACK A COUPLE OF DAYS LATER AND GOT THEM."

ANOTHER FLYER, A BIG SERGEANT WHO HAD BEEN IN THE AIR FORCE SINCE 1925, FOUND IT DOWNRIGHT BORING, HE SAID. SPEAKING WITH A THICK SCOTTISH ACCENT, HE RELATED:

"WE WENT OVER IN THE DAYTIME TO TAKE PICTURES. THE WEATHER WAS TERRIBLE AND WE COULDN'T SEE A THING. WE WENT DOWN LOWER AND IT WAS STILL BAD. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS OPENED FIRE AT US AND MADE THE OLD GIRL WOBBLE LIKE A DISH OF JELLY."

I ASKED HIM IF HE HAD DROPPED ANY PAMPHLETS.

"I'M AN OLD HAND AT THAT," HE SAID. "I DROPPED THEM ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA TEN YEARS AGO. BUT IT DIDN'T DO A DAMN BIT OF GOOD."

HE SAID THAT ON ANOTHER FLIGHT HE HAD GONE AT NIGHT, FLYING ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE, AND THAT THE GERMAN SEARCHLIGHTS WERE INEFFECTIVE BEYOND 8,000 FEET.

"I COULD SEE RIVERS, BRIDGES AND FACTORIES CLEAR AS DAY," HE SAID.

ANOTHER YOUNGSTER TOLD OF A FLIGHT IN WHICH HIS BOMBER, WITHOUT FIGHTER AIRCRAFT ATTENDING, GOT A DOZEN PICTURES OF ROADS AND RAIL-

ROADS UNDER CONSTANT FIRE FROM GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. HIS ACCENT SOUNDED FAINTLY NON-BRITISH.

"I'M A CANADIAN," HE SAID, GRINNING. "BUT I WAS OVER HERE WHEN THE WAR STARTED AND BEING A CANADIAN FROM WINNIPEG, I OFFERED SERVICE. IT IS FINE TO BE WITH MEN FROM ALL OVER THE EMPIRE--CANADIANS, AUSTRALIANS, NEW ZEALANDERS, SOUTH-AFRICANS COMBINED WITH BRITISHERS --MAKES US FEEL SO MUCH BETTER. WHEN WE GET A REAL CRACK AT THEM WE'LL SHOW YOU SOMETHING."

W1030PES

BY GEOFFREY ANDERSON

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE (PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR) OCT. 18-(AP)-(DELAYED)-FRENCH AIRMEN AT THEIR WIRELESS POST FAR BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE HEARD ONE OF THEIR OFFICERS BROADCAST AN IMPROMPTU RUNNING COMMENTARY ON THE PROGRESS OF AN AERIAL DOGFIGHT, AS HE TWISTED AND DIVED IN A DESPERATE BATTLE WITH SUPERIOR ENEMY NUMBERS OVER THE WESTERN FRONT.

BREATHLESSLY THEY FOLLOWED FROM THE BASE THE PROGRESS OF THEIR COMRADE'S FORTUNES AS WITH ALL HIS SIX MACHINEGUNS BLAZING HE SHOT DOWN A GERMAN FIGHTER AND BROUGHT HIS SQUADRON SAFELY HOME.

TODAY AT A POST WHOLLY CONCEALED AMONG HAYSTACKS AND CHICKENS ON A TYPICAL FRENCH FARMYARD I TALKED WITH THE HERO OF THIS EXPLOIT.

"I HAD BEEN TALKING WITH MY BASE BY RADIO," HE EXPLAINED, "WHEN I WAS ATTACKED SO QUICKLY I HAD NO TIME TO SWITCH OFF THE WIRELESS. THEY HEARD ME TALKING AND MUTTERING TO MYSELF THROUGHOUT THE FIGHT. I'M AFRAID I MUST HAVE USED SOME FRIGHTFUL LANGUAGE."

W&MJ1101PES

WASHINGTON, OCT. 19-(AP)-SUBMARINES OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING AMERICAN PORTS OR TERRITORIAL WATERS EXCEPT WHEN UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES, SUCH AS STORMS, FORCE THEM TO TAKE SHELTER.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMED THE BAN LAST NIGHT BY PUTTING INTO EFFECT A PROVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW. ARMED MERCHANT VESSELS OF WARRING NATIONS STILL MAY ENTER AMERICAN PORTS AND WATERS.

MR. ROOSEVELT SAID THAT THE BAN WOULD SERVE TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND PROMOTE AMERICAN SECURITY. SUBMARINES FORCED TO ENTER AMERICAN WATERS, HE SAID, SHOULD DO SO WITH THEIR CONNING TOWERS AND SUPERSTRUCTURES ABOVE WATER AND WITH THEIR FLAGS FLYING.

EXPERTS EXPLAINED THAT THE PROCLAMATION WOULD PERMIT THE ENTRANCE OF BELLIGERENT SUBMARINES DURING VIOLENT STORMS, WHEN THEIR MACHINERY WAS DAMAGED, OR WHEN THEY SUFFERED LOSS OF FUEL OR PROVISIONS. IN SUCH CASES, THE VESSEL SHOULD NOT REMAIN IN AN AMERICAN PORT FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS.

THE COMMANDER OF A SUBMARINE VIOLATING THE PROCLAMATION COULD BE TRIED UNDER THE NEUTRALITY LAW AND IF CONVICTED COULD BE SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON AND A FINE OF $10,000. THE PROCLAMATION DID NOT SPECIFY WHAT WOULD BE DONE WITH AN OFFENDING SUBMARINE, BUT EXPERTS SAID THAT IT COULD BE INTERNED.

AMERICAN TERRITORIAL WATERS ARE DEFINED AS THOSE WITHIN THREE MILES OF SHORE. HENCE, ANY BELLIGERENT SUBMARINE FORCED TO TAKE SHELTER MUST RISE TO THE SURFACE WHEN IT ENTERS THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

THE WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER SOURCES HAVE MADE PUBLIC SEVERAL REPORTS IN RECENT WEEKS OF FOREIGN SUBMARINES SIGHTED OFF THE AMERICAN COASTS. THEIR NATIONALITY WAS NOT DISCLOSED, NOR WAS IT MADE CLEAR WHETHER THEY WERE CONSIDERED TO BE WITHIN THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THIS COUNTRY.

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IN ANOTHER PHASE OF WARTIME SHIPPING AFFECTING THE UNITED STATES, THE SPECIAL FLEET OF FIVE LINERS CHARTERED BY THE MARITIME COMMISSION TO BRING BACK AMERICANS FROM EUROPE WILL BE RELEASED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, ITS MISSION COMPLETED.

THE LAST OF THE SHIPS, THE ST.JOHN, HAS JUST SAILED FOR NEW YORK WITH LESS THAN HALF ITS CAPACITY FILLED. THE ACADIA IS DUE THIS WEEK WITH A PASSENGER LIST SEVERAL HUNDRED BELOW CAPACITY.

THREE OTHERS, THE ORIZABA, SHAWNEE AND IROQUOIS, HAVE ARRIVED IN AMERICAN PORTS. EACH MADE ONE ROUNDTRIP, AND ALTOGETHER THEY BROUGHT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES ABOUT 2,080 PAS

IN AMERICAN PORTS. EACH MADE ONE ROUNDTRIP, AND ALTOGETHER THEY BROUGHT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES ABOUT 2,080 PASSENGERS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES THAT MORE THAN 60,000 AMERICANS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT HOME IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS.

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WASHINGTON, OCT. 19-(AP)-POSTOFFICE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED REPORTS OF THE BRITISH SEIZING MAIL FROM THIS COUNTRY INTENDED FOR GERMANY.

THE MAIL WAS TAKEN FROM SHIPS WHICH WERE BEING SEARCHED FOR CONTRABAND.

AMERICAN MAIL INTENDED FOR GERMANY, IT WAS SAID, WAS FIRST CENSORED BY THE BRITISH AND THEN RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY. THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT THEN STARTED THIS MAIL BACK TO GERMANY.

"THERE IS NOTHING WE CAN DO EXCEPT TO START THE MAIL FOR GERMANY AGAIN," ONE OFFICIAL SAID. "SO FAR AS WE HAVE LEARNED MAIL IN-

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TENDED FOR NO OTHER COUNTRY HAS BEEN SEIZED BY THE BRITISH."

OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY REPORT REGARDING THE SEIZURE OF MAIL FROM THIS COUNTRY ABOARD THE NORWEGIAN LINER STAVANGERFJORD. AN OSLO NEWSPAPER HAS PUBLISHED AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THE BRITISH TOOK AMERICAN MAIL FROM THIS VESSEL.

NEWSPAPER OCT 20 1939

HOUSTON, TEX., OCT 19 (AP)-MAJOR LESLIE BURTON, BRITISH VICE CONSUL, SAID TODAY BETWEEN 100,000 AND 200,000 BALES OF COTTON WOULD BE SHIPPED FROM HOUSTON AND GALVESTON TO ENGLAND IN A BARTER DEAL.

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A TOTAL OF 685,000 BALES WILL BE SHIPPED FROM AMERICAN PORTS IN EXCHANGE FOR THE SAME VALUE IN RUBBER.

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BY RICHARD L.TURNER

WASHINGTON, OCT. 19-(AP)-FOR A BRIEF, FRANK INTERIM, THE SENATE'S NEUTRALITY DEBATE GOT DOWN TODAY TO WHAT MANY SENATORS CONSIDER THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION INVOLVED IN REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO--AND A POINT THAT HAS BEEN LARGELY AVOIDED IN NEARLY THREE WEEKS' DISCUSSION.

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THIS WAS THE ARGUMENT THAT THE BAN ON ARMS SHIPMENTS TO BELLIGERENTS SHOULD BE LIFTED TO HELP GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WIN THE WAR AND THEREBY ELIMINATE ANY DANGER OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

A REPUBLICAN SUPPORTER OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE NEUTRALITY ISSUE, SENATOR AUSTIN (R-VT), RAISED THAT QUESTION TODAY, AND IN DOING SO SET THE SENATE OFF TO A SHORT, EXCITED FLURRY OF

GIVE-AND-TAKE DEBATE.

WHILE SENATOR MCCARRAN (D-NEV) WAS ASSERTING THAT THE SUPPORTERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION BILL HAD LOST SIGHT OF THE OBJECTIVE OF NEUTRALITY AND INSTEAD WISHED TO TAKE SIDES, AUSTIN INTERRUPTED TO OBSERVE THAT "I THINK IT IS NECESSARY TO PROMOTE THE PEACE AND THE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES THAT THE ALLIES WIN."

SENATOR BORAH (R-IDAHO) WAS ON HIS FEET AT ONCE DEMANDING A DEFINITION OF THE WORD "WIN." AUSTIN REPLIED THAT "WINNING" MEANT STOPPING AGGRESSION AND HALTING EVENTS THAT MIGHT LEAD TO THE OCCUPATION OF CANADA OR NEARBY ISLANDS BY "TOTALITARIAN NATIONS ENGAGED IN EFFORTS TO DOMINATE THE WORLD."

AT THAT POINT SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) INQUIRED WHETHER AUSTIN'S ARGUMENT WOULD NOT LOGICALLY CALL FOR ACTIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR IF LIFTING THE EMBARGO FAILED TO PRODUCE AN ALLIED VICTORY WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

BUT MCCARRAN WAS ANXIOUS TO GET ON WITH HIS SET ADDRESS AND TERMINATED THE EXCHANGE, WHILE BORAH, SMILING FAINTLY, REMARKED THAT HE DID NOT YET UNDERSTAND WHAT AUSTIN MEANT BY HIS USE OF THE WORD "WIN." MCCARRAN STATED HIS AGREEMENT WITH VANDENBERG.

THE FLURRY OF DEBATE FOLLOWED THE PERFECTION OF A SERIES OF AMENDMENTS BY DEMOCRATIC SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL, WHICH SENATOR PITTMAN (D-NEV) SAID VIRTUALLY REDUCED THE ISSUES BEFORE THE SENATE TO THE ONE QUESTION, WHETHER THE EMBARGO SHOULD BE REPEALED.

THE CHANGES RELAX THE RESTRICTIONS WHICH THE BILL, IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM, WOULD HAVE PLACED UPON THE OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

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DUBLIN, OCT.19-(AP)-OPERATORS OF THE IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES, DETERMINED NOT TO [illegible] WITH THEIR PLANS ANY MORE THAN NECESSARY, WILL HOLD THE PRIZE DRAW ON THE CESAREWITCH TOMORROW DESPITE WAR CONDITIONS.

THE WAR CAUSED CANCELLATION OF THE [illegible], SET FOR OCT. 25, WHICH MEANT THERE WOULD BE NO [illegible] TO SHARE $150,000 PRIZES TO LUCKY TICKET HOLDERS.

CONSEQUENTLY THE SWEEPSTAKES [illegible], WITH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS COLLECTED FROM PURCHASERS OF TICKETS, DECIDED TO GIVE PRIZES OF [illegible] (ABOUT $3,725) TO EVERY TICKET HOLDER DRAWING ONE OF THE 93 HORSES ORIGINALLY ENTERED FOR THE RACE. THERE WILL BE SEVERAL TICKETS ON EACH SUCH ENTRY, DEPENDING UPON HOW MANY PRIZE UNITS THE SWEEPSTAKES FUND IS DIVIDED INTO.

IN THE PAST THIS HAS BEEN [illegible], ALTHOUGH OFFICIALS ESTIMATED TONIGHT THAT TICKET SALES ARE FAR BELOW NORMAL.

IN ADDITION TO THE [illegible] PRIZES, THERE ALSO WILL BE A NUMBER OF RESIDUAL CASH PRIZES. A GROUP OF PRIZES OF £100 (ABOUT $400) FOR EVERY PRIZE UNIT, AND A PRIZE OF [illegible] FOR EACH SELLER OF A TICKET DRAWING A HORSE.

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STOCKHOLM, OCT. 19-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF [illegible] NEUTRAL NATIONS TODAY: (ABOUT 500)

THE KINGS OF DENMARK AND ICELAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN TOGETHER WITH THE PRESIDENT OF FINLAND HAVE TOGETHER WITH THEIR FOREIGN SECRETARIES BEEN UNITED AT A MEETING IN STOCKHOLM ON OCT. 18-19.

AT THE MEETING THEY DISCUSSED FIRST THE GENERAL POSITION SEEN

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IN THE POINT OF VIEW OF EACH COUNTRY. DIFFICULTIES WHICH UNDER PRESENT SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CAN ARISE THROUGH MAINTENANCE OF THE RIGHT TO DECIDE THEIR OWN NEUTRAL POSITION, AS CLAIMED BY THESE COUNTRIES, AND WHICH THEY HAVE CONFIRMED AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THROUGH THEIR DECLARATIONS OF NEUTRALITY WERE FIRST DISCUSSED.

THE GOVERNMENTS AGREE THEY WILL, THROUGH CLOSE COLLABORATION, ADHERE TO COMPLETE NEUTRALITY. THEY ARE GOING TO LET THEIR ATTITUDE BE DECIDED BY THEIR EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN A NEUTRAL POSITION IN COMPLETE FREEDOM.

THEY CLAIM THAT THIS STAND WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT ON PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS SHOULD BE RESPECTED FROM ALL SIDES.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE DECLARATION WHICH WAS ISSUED BY THE NORTHERN KINGS AT THEIR MEETING IN OSLO IN 1917--SAYING THAT HOWEVER LONG THE WAR IS GOING TO LAST AND WHICH SHAPE IT MIGHT TAKE, THE FRIENDLY AND CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THESE KINGDOMS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED--THE PRESENT MEETING AGREED THAT DENMARK, ICELAND, NORWAY, FINLAND AND SWEDEN UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS OF WAR WILL FOLLOW THAT LINE OF THEIR POLITICS WHICH WAS SUCCESSFULLY FOLLOWED IN 1914-1918.

THE MEETING FURTHER DISCUSSED DIFFICULTIES WHICH HAVE HIT TRADE SHIPPING OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN CONSEQUENCE OF MEASURES OF BELLIGERENT STATES. THEY DECIDED TO REMAIN IN COLLABORATION AND MAINTAIN THE TENETS OF THE COPENHAGEN COMMUNIQUE SEPT. 19 ON THE MAINTENANCE OF TRADITIONAL TRADE CONNECTIONS ON ALL SIDES AND MUTUAL SUPPORT IN ORDER TO SECURE NECESSITIES OF POPULATIONS.

THEY AGREE TO CONTINUED COLLABORATION WITH THE OSLO GROUP AND WITH NEUTRAL STATES IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN COMMON INTERESTS.

ON OCCASION OF THE MEETING, THE KING OF SWEDEN RECEIVED MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY FROM CHIEFS OF STATE IN NEUTRAL STATES IN THE AMERICAS. THESE MESSAGES ARE HIGHLY APPRECIATED IN NORTHERN COUNTRIES. STATES REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING HAVE IN THESE MESSAGES FOUND VALUABLE SUPPORT IN THEIR EFFORTS TO FURTHER PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

THE NORTHERN GOVERNMENTS RECALL THEIR WILLINGNESS TO ACT FOR THE CAUSE OF RECONCILIATION WHICH WAS EXPRESSED AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THROUGH THEIR CHIEFS OF STATES IN ADHERENCE TO THE PEACE APPEAL OF KING LEOPOLD. THIS WILLINGNESS EXISTS UNCHANGED. THEY WILL WITH DEEPEST SATISFACTION GREET EVERY SIGN OF ANY POSSIBILITY FOR AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BELLIGERENT POWERS AND CONDITIONS FOR NEUTRAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS ATTAINMENT OF PEACE AND SECURITY OF ALL NATIONS.

(END TEXT)

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UNDATED TURKISH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TURKEY, WHICH SIDED WITH GERMANY IN THE WORLD WAR, HAS A TRAINED ARMY OF 1,000,000 BACKED BY A LARGE FORCE OF RESERVES. THE RESERVE FORCE INCLUDES WOMEN.

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THE COMBINED POPULATION OF TURKEY IN EUROPE AND ASIA IN 1935 WAS 16,158,652, OF WHICH 14,922,972 WERE IN ASIA.

TURKEY BECAME A REPUBLIC IN 1923 UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LATE KAMAL ATTATURK, THEN MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA.

THE REPUBLIC, HAS STARTED ON A PROGRAM FOR AN AIR FORCE OF 1,000 PLANES.

ECONOMICALLY, TURKEY HAS ADOPTED AN OPEN DOOR POLICY, WITH

GERMANY HER BEST CUSTOMER.

THIS YEAR SHE OBTAINED FROM GERMANY CREDITS OF 150,000,000 MARKS (ABOUT $60,000,000) WHILE GREAT BRITAIN GRANTED CREDITS OF £10,000,000 (CURRENTLY ABOUT $40,000,000) £6,000,00 (ABOUT $24,000,000) FOR ARMAMENTS. TURKISH PLANTS PRODUCE TEXTILES, PAPER, CELLULOSE AND SUGAR. STEEL PRODUCTION IS BEING DEVELOPED AND [illegible] MODERNIZED.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

TURKEY'S MILITANT REJECTION OF RUSSIA'S DEMANDS, WHICH OBSERVERS GENERALLY REGARD AS CALCULATED TO GIVE THE SOVIET CONTROL OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, IS LIKELY TO HAVE A VITAL BEARING ON THE TREND OF THE WAR.

IT'S BEEN LONG SINCE THE TURK GOT REALLY TOUGH, BUT HE CERTAINLY GAVE A STRIKING DISPLAY OF OLD-TIME INDEPENDENCE IN DEFYING THE MIGHT OF MOSCOW.

THIS DEVELOPMENT MARKS AT LEAST A TEMPORARY SWING OF VAST IMPORTANCE TOWARD THE SIDE OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

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BY THE SAME TOKEN IT IS REGARDED IN LONDON AND PARIS AS A BAD BLOW TO THE NAZIS.

IT MEANS THAT THE ONRUSHING FLOOD OF SOVIET INFLUENCE HAS STRUCK A BARRIER IN THE LOWER BALKANS.

IT MAY EASILY PRESAGE THE RISE OF TURKEY AGAIN TO A COMMANDING POSITION IN THE BALKANS AND NEAR EAST--A TURKEY WHICH ONCE COULD CALL THE BALKAN PENINSULA A POSSESSION, AND WAS PRETTY MUCH LORD OF ALL IT SURVEYED.

THAT RATHER DEPENDS ON THE BREAK OF LUCK. THE TURKEY WHICH PLAYED AND LOST WITH IMPERIAL GERMANY IN THE WORLD WAR IS MAKING A BIG NEW GAMBLE.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED (TO CONFINE THE THING TO THUMB-NAIL) IS THAT TURKEY, HAVING REJECTED THE SOVIET PROPOSALS, IS REPORTED TO BE ABOUT TO FORMALIZE PACTS WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR MUTUAL AID IN EVENT OF WAR IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT ARE SAID UNOFFICIALLY TO INCLUDE TURKISH ASSISTANCE IF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES ARE CALLED UPON TO FULFILL THEIR GUARANTEES TO PROTECT RUMANIA AND GREECE FROM AGGRESSION.

ON TOP OF THAT TURKEY INTENSIFIED HER PRECAUTIONARY MILITARY MEASURES. SIMULTANEOUSLY THERE ARRIVED IN TURKEY GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ZONE, AND LIEUT.GENERAL ARCHIBALD WAVELL, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH LAND FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER MILITARY EXPERTS.

IT WAS SAID THE COMMANDERS WOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE SIGNING OF THE PROJECTED PACT. ALSO THERE WOULD BE MILITARY CONSULTATIONS. THE ATMOSPHERE WAS ALMOST THAT OF TURKEY HAVING ENTERED THE ALLIED CAMP.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS LIES IN THE FACT THAT TURKEY IS ONE OF THE MOST VITAL SPOTS STRATEGICALLY ON THE GLOBE. THE COUNTRY STANDS ASTRIDE THE DARDANELLES AND IS INTERNATIONALLY ACKNOWLEDGED GATE-KEEPER OF THESE FAMOUS STRAITS WHICH CONNECT THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH THE OTHERWISE LAND-LOCKED BLACK SEA. AND TURKEY NOT ONLY IS GATE-KEEPER BUT MASTER HERE SO LONG AS IT IS ABLE TO DEFEND ITS

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POSITION.

NOW IT IS AN AXIOM THAT HE WHO CONTROLS THE DARDANELLES--OVER WHICH NNNLON HAVE FOUGHT FOR CENTURIES--ALSO CONTROLS THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND THE LANDS UPON IT. NO WONDER THEN THAT TURKEY HAS BEEN EAGERLY SOUGHT AFTER IN RECENT MONTHS BY GERMANY, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE GREAT TURKISH DICTATOR, KEMAL ATATURK, WHO DIED A YEAR AGO AFTER PERFORMING THE MIRACLE OF PUTTING HIS DECADENT COUNTRY SQUARELY ON ITS FEET IN SIXTEEN BRIEF YEARS, HAD LAID DOWN A POLICY OF "TURKEY FOR THE TURKS," FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL THE ALLIANCES WITH NONE.

HOWEVER, I WAS TOLD IN ISTANBUL AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH THAT HE WAS ANTI-GERMAN AT HEART, REGARDED RUSSIA WITH INDIFFERENCE, FEARED ITALY BECAUSE OF HER SUPPOSED AMBITIONS TO EXPAND INTO ASIA MINOR, DISLIKED FRENCH POLICIES WHICH HE REGARDED AS TOO CHANGEABLE, AND IN THE LONG RUN PINNED HIS FAITH TO ENGLAND.

THIS WAS REFLECTED IN A REMARK MADE TWO YEARS AGO BY DR.TEVFIK RUSTA ARAS, THEN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO SAID IN EFFECT: "BRITAIN MAY HAVE LOST A BATTLE OR TWO, BUT SHE NEVER LOST A VITAL WAR. WE STAY WITH HER."

THAT BRINGS US UP TO THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. WHEN RUSSIA ASTONISHED THE WORLD BY SHAKING HANDS WITH HER BITTER ENEMY, GERMANY, TURKEY TOOK A HEADER INTO THE CYCLONE CELLAR TO GET A CHANCE TO FIND WHERE THE WIND WAS COMING FROM.

WHEN THE SWEEPING RUSSIAN PROPOSALS WERE LAID DOWN BEFORE THE TURKS, HOWEVER, THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE FAMOUS ATATURK TOOK CHARGE WITH THE RESULT THAT THE DEMANDS WERE REJECTED.

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS IN TURKEY SAID THE DEMANDS INCLUDED RECOGNITION OF THE PARTITION OF POLAND, FORMATION OF A NEUTRAL BALKAN BLOC UNDER RUSSO-GERMAN AUSPICES AND TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF RUSSIA AND BULGARIA AT THE EXPENSE OF RUMANIA. THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE REPORTED TO WANT THE DARDANELLES CLOSED TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES.

THE RUMANIAN SCHEME AND THE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES NATURALLY WENT HAND IN HAND. THE ONLY WAY ENGLAND AND FRANCE COULD GET MATERIAL AID TO RUMANIA WOULD BE VIA THE BLACK SEA ON WHICH THAT BALKAN COUNTRY LIES.

THE IDEA OF A RUSSO-GERMAN SPONSORED BALKAN BLOC ALSO COULDN'T HELP IRKING TURKEY, WHICH NOT ONLY WANTS THE BALKANS TO RUN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS, BUT HAS HERSELF BEEN TAKING AN INCREASING LEADERSHIP AMONG HER NEIGHBORS.

THE UPSHOT OF THE BREAKDOWN OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS WOULD APPEAR TO BE THAT THE TURKS ARE REASSERTING THEMSELVES. IF THEY HAVE MADE A SHREWD CHOICE OF POLICY, THEIR INFLUENCE IS LIKELY TO SPREAD RAPIDLY, FOR THAT PART OF THE WORLD IS LOOKING FOR LEADERSHIP.

TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH HER NEIGHBORS ARE REGARDED AS GOOD. NOT ONLY IS SHE LEADER IN THE BALKAN ENTENTE--TURKEY, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND RUMANIA--BUT IS DOMINANT IN A PACT WITH IRAN, IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN.

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NAZIS DRIVEN OFF TWICE IN SCOTLAND

French Say Turkish Pact Is a Blow to Germany

Hail Treaty as Giving Them Control of Reich's Back Door

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—French spokesmen said tonight that the new French-British-Turkish treaty gave the Allies control of Germany's back door—the Dardanelles—in case the war should spread to the Balkans.

The pact was hailed by the French as an outstanding diplomatic victory. Commentators here said it was a diplomatic defeat for Germany which might have military repercussions. Germany had hoped, these observers said, to use the traditional Russo-Turkish friendship as a means of obtaining a free hand in the Balkans.

Premiere Edouard Daladier outlined the pact at a three-hour Cabinet meeting which was held today with President Albert Lebrun presiding. The diplomatic and military situation was reviewed in detail at the meeting.

Chamberlain Felicitates Turkish Chief on Treaty

Wires Personal Good Wishes to Premier Saydam

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Immediately after the signing of the Turkish-British-French mutual aid pact today at Ankara, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain telegraphed the following personal message to Turkish Premier Refik Saydam:

"I would like to convey to Your Excellency a personal message of good wishes and congratulations on the conclusion between our two countries and France of a treaty of mutual assistance which has been signed today.

"I welcome this additional proof of the resolve of our three countries to [illegible]erate in furthering our [illegible]rests, and I look for[illegible]ntinuance of this co[illegible]suing the policy laid [illegible]eaty we have just [illegible]ed."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND R.A.F. IN ACTION

Sirens Sound in Edinburgh Area—False Alarm Is Given in South of England—Lack of Reprisals Is Criticized.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Two air raid warnings were sounded and precautionary measures were taken against the threat of German planes over the important Firth of Forth today, but the Air Ministry said that no bombs had been reported dropped.

An air raid warning also was given in the south of England later in the day, but within eight minutes the all-clear signal was sounded.

The British Press Association said it was believed that the warning in the south of England had been given in error. Only one or two sirens sounded and they were heard over a small area. No aircraft were seen.

Text of Air Communique.

The communique for the second bombing menace in the Edinburgh area in five days and the fourth menace to Scotland, including two at Scapa Flow, read:

"Precautionary measures were taken when unidentified aircraft appeared over the Firth of Forth this morning and air raid warnings were sounded at about 11 A. M. (5 A. M. New York time) over the district. No bombs were reported to have been dropped and the 'all clear' was given within an hour.

"A second air raid warning was sounded shortly afterward. A further bulletin will be issued in due course."

The later communique said that "a number of aircraft believed to be German attempted to make reconnaissances in the Firth of Forth area during the morning and early afternoon."

Alarm Extended to Dundee.

The planes disappeared before contact by Royal Air Force fighters, which took off to intercept them, the communique said, adding that the first alarm was extended to Dundee, about forty miles north of Edinburgh.

"No raid developed" during the second alarm, the communique said.

German bombers on Monday at the Firth of Forth scored their first admitted aerial hit of the war on a British warship, slightly damaging the cruiser Southampton.

The phrase "precautionary measures," in the first of today's communiques clearly referred to the defending British aircraft which went aloft.

The warnings were fairly general over a broad area of southeastern Scotland. Four rapid bursts of anti-aircraft fire were heard in Edinburgh before the air raid sirens were sounded.

Edinburgh People Calm.

A third warning was given in one section, it was understood to remedy the fact that in this particular part of the countryside a mechanical fault had led to premature sounding of an all-clear signal.

Edinburgh people took the alarm calmly, despite their experience of Monday, and defending aircraft stood by over the $15,000,000 Firth of Forth Bridge.

Some residents who had the impression that the Germans were flying at a great altitude because of the tactics of the defenders lingered in the streets to see if there would be any exchange of fire such as occurred on Monday.

The Nazi invaders flew so high and defending aircraft apparently took up the pursuit so rapidly that no bombs were dropped in populated centers.

Gunfire was heard and civilians saw British aircraft before air-raid sirens were sounded. Within thirty minutes, however, an all-clear signal was given in part of the area which had been put on the alert and by noon the alarm had been lifted throughout the area.

A region about fifty miles broad was involved in the first alarm, but the invaders' objectives were believed to have been the same as on Monday.

Guns Heard Before Sirens

The Air Ministry formally announced that the first air raid warning was sounded early this morning in the Firth of Forth district where Monday, German bombers scored their first admitted aerial hit of the war on a British warship, slightly damaging the cruiser Southampton.

The Nazi invaders flew at extremely high altitudes and defending aircraft apparently took up the pursuit so rapidly that no bombs were dropped in populated centers.

Gunfire was heard and civilians saw British aircraft before air raid sirens were sounded.

Alarm Lifted By Noon

By noon the alarm had been lifted throughout the region.

A region about 50 miles broad was involved in the first [illegible], but the invaders' objectives were believed to have been the same as during the spectacular attack on the Edinburgh and Firth of Forth area Monday.

(German warplanes struck twice also on Tuesday at the Scapa Flow base of Britain's fleet, in the Orkney Islands off the Northern Scottish coast, damaging the training ship Iron Duke, and ranged over the east coast of England and Scotland in widespread scouting raids.)

WAR IN THE AIR

[By the Associated Press]

Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 20—Three air raid alarms were sounded in quick succession in part of Scotland today as British warplanes and anti-aircraft guns fought off a German air attack.

The first alarm sent the populace of southeast Scotland racing for cover in the early morning.

The all clear signal had ended the first before the second warning, which lasted only ten minutes and also had been lifted before the sirens sent civilians into air-raid shelters for the third time. A half hour later, all

BRITAIN AVOIDS RUSSIAN CLASH

Diplomats Note London Is Keeping Off Bear's Toes.

BOTH IN POLAND AND TURKEY

New Ankara Pact and Stand by Butler on Warsaw Cited.

Robert Bunnelle

LONDON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Diplomats noted with keen interest today fresh indications that Great Britain was carefully avoiding stepping on the toes of Russia, despite the latter's close ties with Germany.

They pointed to the protocol to the British-French-Turkish mutual aid pact signed yesterday which frees Turkey from any obligation to fight Russia and to the statement of Foreign Under-Secretary Butler that Great Britain's military pact with Poland did not apply to any Russian aggression.

Mr. Butler told the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question as to whether the pact was intended to cover the case of aggression by Powers other than Germany.

"No, sir. During the negotiations which led up to the signature of the agreement, it was understood between the Polish Government and his Majesty's Government that the agreement should only cover the case of aggression by Germany; and the Polish Government confirm that this is so."

Not a European Power.

Diplomats emphasized, in discussions of the newly signed Turkish pact, that it avoided any attempt to "stir up trouble between Russia and Turkey."

The treaty, operative for fifteen years, provided for mutual military aid against aggression or war in the Mediterranean by any European Power. Russia, in diplomatic language, is not a European Power.

British sources asserted that Great Britain had this in mind, even before Turkey began talks with Russia, which recently reached an impasse.

Mr. Butler's statement recalled an editorial in the authoritative Times of London on September 30, which asserted that Great Britain's relations with Joseph Stalin would be decided "by events" and made the point that the [illegible] of the Russo-German [illegible] in Poland restricted the Russian share, so that the Soviet in the main took over only White Russians and Ukrainians. The editorial was interpreted then as foretelling a willingness not to insist on the restoration in every respect of the Poland of 1939.

Nazis Are Held Stymied.

In diplomatic quarters it was said that the treaty with Turkey might tend to bring the Balkan States more closely together and lessen tension between them. These sources said that Great Britain always had favored any steps to enable the Balkans to get together

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in their common interest.

Great Britain counted Germany twice a loser—stymied both by the treaty with Turkey and by bad weather on the Western front.

Responsible British comment argued that the treaty signed at Ankara had blocked penetration of German influence in the Balkans, particularly Rumania.

"In a nutshell, if Germany attacks Rumania or Greece, Turkey will be in on our side," the News Chronicle put it.

See Protection for Palestine.

Among the strategical and practical advantages expected by British diplomatic circles were:

1. Increased protection for British interests in Egypt and Palestine;
2. The maintenance of Turkey's role as guardian of the Dardanelles, strategic gateway to the Black Sea.
3. A pacifying effect on the Balkan situation.
4. Strengthening of Finland and other northern countries in negotiations with Russia because of Turkey's success in "standing up" to the Soviet.

Lack of Reprisals Criticized.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Weekly Spectator sounded today a note of criticism at the lack of air attacks on German military objectives by British planes.

"Policy has muzzled them," the Spectator said.

"What is impossible to understand is the policy that turns our airmen into an express postal service"—a reference to leaflet raids over Germany.

"Why are they not allowed to attack military objectives?"

High British military authorities said today that one of the most significant developments of last week was the operation of British anti-aircraft guns in the raids at the Firth of Forth and Scapa Flow by German bombers.

They asserted that shooting down of eight or thirty or forty attacking war planes by comparatively green gunners was indicative of the accuracy of the British aircraft defense batteries. They added that it is expected the standard of firing of anti-aircraft gunners will improve immeasurably with practice.

Inspection by Royalty.

Meanwhile King George and Queen Elizabeth made a two-hour tour of balloon barrage sites in London today, the British Press Association said in a dispatch passed for publication.

The King and Queen gazed into the sky, tracing the balloon cable up to the balloon. The King wore the uniform of Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

At another site their Majesties saw a defense balloon on the ground being refilled with gas. Next they visited the central cook house for the area. The male cooks told the Queen the dish on the fire was braized steak. She asked to see it and pronounced it very good.

The King and Queen also saw a balloon moored in a football ground. Here an officer discussed with his Majesty the difficulties of lowering these balloons in bad weather. "It is just like playing and landing a big fish, sir," the officer explained, and the King nodded.

The royal couple saw a balloon in a narrow square and his Majesty complimented the personnel on the skill in handling the balloon in such a restricted area.

High officers of the balloon command explained to the King the experiments carried out by the R. A. F. to determine how enemy aircraft attempting to get through the balloon barrage might fare. The King was told that important developments have recently taken place in the technic of making the barrage more effective.

Lack of Air Attacks Noted

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The weekly "Spectator" today sounded a note of criticism at the lack of air attacks on German military objectives by British planes.

"Policy has muzzled them," "The Spectator" said.

"What is impossible to understand is the policy that turns our airmen into an express postal service"—a reference to leaflet raids over Germany.

"Why are they not allowed to attack military objectives?" the paper asked.

Britain to Send More Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Prominent British military authorities indicated today that the allies were "digging in for the winter" on the theory that every passing day of comparative quiet on the western front was in their favor.

Among the points brought out at a British War Office conference were:

That the flow of British troops to France is continuing and may increase shortly.

That the British regard the fact that British and French troops are now under the united command of Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin as a big step toward waging effective war.

And, that the allies have not ruled out the possibility of an attack by Germany through Belgium and the Netherlands and have their forces and strategy attuned to take care of such a contingency if it should arise.

THESE QUARTERS SAID ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PAST WEEK WAS THE OPERATION OF BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN THE RAIDS AT THE FIRTH OF FORTH AND SCAPA FLOW BY GERMAN BOMBERS.

THEY ASSERTED THAT SHOOTING DOWN OF EIGHT OF 30 OR 40 ATTACKING WARPLANES BY COMPARATIVELY "GREEN" GUNNERS WAS INDICATIVE OF THE ACCURACY OF THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT DEFENSE BATTERIES.

OTHER POINTS BROUGHT OUT AT A BRITISH WAR OFFICE CONFERENCE WERE:

THAT THE FLOW OF BRITISH TROOPS TO FRANCE IS CONTINUING AND MAY INCREASE SHORTLY.

THAT THE STANDARD OF FIRING OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS IS EXPECTED TO IMPROVE "IMMEASURABLY" WITH PRACTICE.

English Open Letters.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that mails of neutral nations, including the United States, passing through British contraband control bases were searched for contraband and then "forwarded to their destinations."

The Ministry made its statement when asked about reports in Washington that American mail intended for Germany had been seized, censored, then returned to America by the British.

"In no case has it been (the mails) been returned to their country of origin unless there has been a special request from the dispatching office," the Ministry declared.

The British Ministry asserted that examination of mails was "fully authorized under international law," and added that "letters may, for instance, contain money, which is absolutely contraband, or essential commodities may be packed in a large number of parcels."

Allied "Waiting Wall" Buttressed By British

London, Oct. 20 (AP)—On the western front today, Britain buttressed the Allied "waiting wall" with fresh troops and counted as a gain every day of mud and every delay of a possible wide-scale German offensive.

British military authorities disclosed that the flow of troops which put 158,000 British soldiers on French soil in the first five weeks of the war had been continued.

Allied armies gradually being strengthened were described as digging in for the winter in the blockade by land and sea to starve Germany out.

Approach Of Winter Hailed

Reviewing the minor "experimental" actions of the week, one authority declared:

"We are one week nearer winter. Each week makes the chance of German large-scale operations that much less."

He added that "if we ever expect to win this war" the military resources of the whole empire must be developed. He disclosed that ministers from the dominions would map such developments at a London conference.

Rail Wages Boosted

On the home front a national tribunal awarded railway workers the 50 shillings (about $10) a week minimum they asked in a strike which was threatened just before the war broke out but which was called off.

The award is subject to acceptance by the workers and employers. It would involve wage increases totaling nearly £1,000,000 (about $4,000,000).

About 350,000 Lancashire cotton workers were granted 2½ per cent. wage increase under agreements reached at Manchester.

The Board of Education started school children gathering acorns and beech nuts to feed pigs. A memorandum sent to 10,000 rural schools said acorns were more nourishing than oats and beans.

TREATY REACTION

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 20—Great Britain counted Germany twice a loser today—stymied both by the signing of a British-French mutual assistance pact with Turkey and by bad weather on the Western Front.

Responsible British comment argued that the treaty signed at Ankara last night and blocked penetration of German influence in the Balkans, particularly Rumania.

The Pact In A Nutshell

"In a nutshell, if Germany attacks Rumania or Greece, Turkey will be in on our side," the *News Chronicle* put it.

Military observers declared that continuing heavy rains on the Western Front, meanwhile, greatly lessened the chances of succes for any sudden German offensive.

The Treaty's Terms

In diplomatic circles, far-reaching implications were read into the Turkish treaty. By the pact, operative for fifteen years, Britain and France must help Turkey if she is the victim of aggression by "A European Power" or if aggression by a European Power leads "to war in the Mediterranean area in which Turkey is involved."

In return, Turkey must help the Western Allies if the act of aggression by a "European Power" leads to war in the Mediterranean area or if the United Kingdom and France become engaged in hostilities through their guarantees to Greece and Rumania.

Russia Outside Pact

Turkey, however, cannot be compelled to honor any pledges that would involve her in war with Russia, and the Allies would not be called on to fight Russia if she attacked Turkey. In diplomatic language, Russia is not a European power.

Diplomatic observers assumed, however, that there was no likelihood of a Soviet attack. A Turkish-Russian non-aggression pact has existed since 1925.

Four Advantages Seen

Members of Parliament, who loudly cheered Prime Minister Chamberlain's announcement of the pact, acclaimed it as a comeback for British diplomacy after the Russian-German non-aggression pact.

Among the advantages expected by British diplomatic circles were:

1. Increased protection for British interests in Egypt and Palestine.
2. The maintenance of Turkey's role as guardian of the Dardanelles, strategic gateway to the Black Sea.
3. A pacifying effect on the Balkan situation.

Blames Ribbentrop

4. Strengthening of Finland and other northern countries in negotiations with Russia because of Turkey's success in "standing up" to the Soviet.

The London *Times* attributed the [illegible] suspension of the Turkish-Russian talks to "clumsy intervention" by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

"Ribbentrop's diplomacy," the *Times* said, "has become as erratic as it has always been mischievous, and his latest effort has only resulted in what is regarded even in Italian political circles as 'a diplomatic victory for the Allies.'"

British Believe Reich Hid Losses in Poland

Considered Much Heavier Than Listed by Nazi Sources

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The British Foreign Office announced today that a "reliable neutral source" had informed it that "there was every reason to believe that German losses in men and material during the Polish campaign were much heavier than appeared from official German sources."

[Adolf Hitler announced in his Reichstag speech of Oct. 6 that German casualties in Poland were 10,527 killed, [illegible] wounded and 3,404 missing.]

The Foreign Office announcement added:

"It is said that tanks and mechanized vehicles in particular suffered severely, and of those which survived, a large number are in need of repair and will not be fit for service again for some months.

"According to the same source, the Polish air force acquitted itself with quite remarkable courage. Pilots whose planes were disabled hardly ever attempted to escape by parachute, but deliberately crashed into one of the German machines attacking them so that both might be destroyed together."

LONDON RIDICULES LINDBERGH IN DITTY

Audience Cheers as Song at Show Lampoons Speech

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Canadian Press).—The audience interrupted a performance at the Gate Theatre last night to cheer a song lampooning Colonel Charles Lindbergh and others.

One verse of the song, which was aimed at various prominent persons, went like this:

Then there's Colonel Lindbergh,
Who made a pretty speech.
He's somewhere in America,
We're glad he's out of reach.

Lord Marley Criticizes Lindbergh for Address

Colonel 'NotQualified' toSpeak on Embargo, Briton Says

TROY, Oct. 20 (AP).—Lord Marley deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, said today that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was "not qualified" to make political comments of international questions growing out of the European war.

Addressing the annual convention of the New York State Teachers' Association, eastern zone, he asserted that Col. Lindbergh "may have contributed much to the science of aviation, but that doesn't necessarily qualify him as an expert or even a near-expert on international questions."

In a recent radio address, Col. Lindbergh urged retention of an embargo on "offensive weapons."

Lord Marley declared that Col. Lindbergh's public announcement of German airfleet superiority over Russia was one of many factors which helped break down the "peace front" then being launched in Europe.

Pointing out that he had arrived in Moscow on a diplomatic mission a day after Col. Lindbergh's nine-day tour of Russia, Lord Marley said that the flyer passed most of his time "seeing theaters and art galleries," and, therefore, "did not have much time to study Russian aviation."

Lord Marley suggested that the Untied States stay out of the war and "maintain a philosophic calm."

"United States will make its great contribution when the war is over," he explained. "When the European nations are exhausted, the United States can step in and exert all its energies to achieving a just peace."

French Shell German Road

Artillery Seeks to Break Up Concentration of Nazis on Western Front.

PARIS, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—French artillery today shelled the German road from Perl to Sehndorf, just across the frontier near Luxemburg, in an effort to break up troop concentrations at the point where the Germans spilled over onto French soil earlier in the week.

Tonight's communique said:

"Patrol and reconnaissance activity between the Moselle and the Saar. We made a few prisoners. Local artillery activity in the same region. All quiet generally on the front east of the Saar."

The latest military information said that troop action was slow because of heavy rains and German reorganization of the lines which they seized when the French went on the defensive and withdrew from territory in front of the Siegfried Line. The general staff reported that last night had been quiet as rain continued on the western front and only patrols were active.

In announcing a prearranged withdrawal along a twenty-two-mile northern sector of the front for distances up to six miles, the French high command said that its losses were light and that the line was "far in advance" of the permanent Maginot fortifications. One officer and fifty men, outflanked in a German maneuver which began on Thursday, all were either killed or captured, military [illegible] related.

Diplomatic Activity.

They said the patrol, operating in a muddy advance area, became cut off from its own lines, but the enemy finally broke through and captured those not already killed. A communique said that the lost French patrol defended itself bravely.

On the diplomatic side the French press hailed the new Anglo-French pact with Turkey. Gen. Maxine Weygand, commander-in-chief of French forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Lieut.-Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander, are conferring with Turkish military men in Ankara on implementing the pact.

Leon Blum, former Premier and Socialist leader, who declined to participate in the war Cabinet of Premier Daladier, again called for the return of the Parliament and criticized the French censorship, which, he said, had been suppressing his articles on the subject of recalling Parliament. Other French leaders who have opposed any recall have pointed out that at least 200 Deputies are mobilized and that the Communist members either are under arrest or in hiding.

Breton Party Dissolved.

M. Blum, in an article in Le Populaire, said that he had been warned to avoid topics likely to cause a domestic political fight, but that he refused to obey.

By official decree [illegible] Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, dissolved the national Breton party, which officials long have held responsible for terrorist acts against the Government in northwestern France. The party headquarters at Rennes was closed.

The last incident laid to the Breton autonomists was a bombing in Quimper prefecture on February 27.

TERROR TALES TOLD BY U-BOAT SURVIVORS

300 From Two British Ships Landed By U. S. Freighter

Some In Serious Condition From Hours In Cold Seas

[By the Associated Press]

Bordeaux, France, Octfl 20—Tales of terror and suffering were told tonight by many of the 300 survivors from two British steamers sunk by a submarine Tuesday in the Atlantic about 500 miles off the Spanish coast.

Those who could manage it sang "God Save the King" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee" as Capt. D. J. McKenzie brought the rescue ship, the American freighter Independence Hall, into port.

Some of the survivors were barefoot. Many of them had suffered heavily from exposure. Long rows of ambulances were drawn up and a corps of nurses was waiting when the small freighter steamed into the harbor.

67 Estimated Lost

A revised estimate was that sixty-one persons lost their lives in the sinking six or seven in the sinking half an hour later of the City of Mandalay.

Scores of the survivors were carried off the ship on stretchers and taken to hospitals.

An American steward on the Independence Hall himself collapsed from overwork when the ship reached port and he ealso was hospitalized.

All those rescued were English and East Indians en route to England. A number were i na serious condition from hours in the cold seas in lifebelts.

Many children were among them, and a few English soldiers.

Sub Appears During Rescue

About sixty passengers aboard the Independence Hall themselves got a bad case of jitters when a submarine appeared near the freighter as it was engaged in the rescue of survivors from the City of Mandalay at dusk Tuesday, they related tonight.

Some of those rescued said that the City of Mandalay and the Yorkshire were grouped with nineteen other ships bein[illegible] warships, but became separated from the convoy after one day out from Gibraltar.

A submarine described by British passengers as German first struck at the 10,000-ton Yorkshire after following it all day. That was between 3 and 4 P. M.

A half hour later the submarine struck at the 7,000-ton City of Mandalay.

More Than 300 Passengers

The number of passengers aboard the two was over 300.

The Independence Hall got an S O S about 4 P. M. Tuesday from the Yorkshire and shortly afterward another from the City of Mandalay.

Putting as much speed as possible on the freighter, Captain McKenzie's crew reached the City of Mandalay first, about forty minutes later.

Two of the Mandalay's lifeboats were awash, with scores of people floating in the heavy seas girded in lifebelts.

Found Ship Breaking In Two

By the time the freighter reached it the City of Mandalay was breaking in two. Rescue work took two hours because of the tremendous seas.

Tons of oil were thrown on the water.

A 4-year-old baby in a life belt was rescued, but its mother died.

As the sixty Independence Hall passengers did what they could to help and watched the terrorizing scene, a submarine believed the same as that which sank the English boats, suddenly emerged from the sea near the rescue freighter.

Both survivors and passengers aboard the rescue ship screamed their fright, the passengers said, but the submarine merely signaled, "How many have you saved?" It remained alongside a short time and then dived once more into the sea.

Sank In Nine Minutes

The weary crew of the Independence Hall then set out for the Yorkshire, but was unable to reach that spot until 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

The Yorkshire had sunk in nine minutes after it was torpedoed, the survivors said. Those rescued were in lifeboats. The victims long since had disappeared beneath the waves.

Brilliant moonlight aided the crew of the Independence Hall. The freighter, its accommodations already crowded with its own sixty passengers, took aboard approximately 300 more and then turned toward Bordeaux.

Women took turns sleeping in available cabins which the regular passengers deserted for the emergency. Many of them slept on floors. Bundled in blankets, the men slept on the open deck and in the carpenter shop. Others, less hardy, slept in the heat of the engine room.

PRECISE OFFICIAL FIGURES ON THE NUMBER OF SURVIVORS FROM THE SUNKEN SHIPS, THE CITY OF MANDALAY AND THE YORKSHIRE, WERE LACKING AS WELL AS THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS. ESTIMATES OF THOSE LOST RANGED FROM 16 TO 60.

Hitler Hears Papen on Pact

Fuehrer's Envoy Arrives in Berlin to Report on Allied-Turkish Treaty.

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler heard a report on the French-British-Turkish pact tonight from the lips of his ace diplomatic trouble-shooter, Franz von Papen, while leading Nazis insisted Turkey no longer could be considered neutral.

Ambassador von Papen, who was sent to Turkey last spring to further Nazi relations with Germany's world war ally, arrived today from Ankara, where the treaty was signed yesterday.

Meanwhile, Nazi officials professed to see a loophole in the pact—Turkey's reservation against being drawn into a war with Russia.

Dressmakers War On War

Paris, Oct. 20 (AP).—Parisian dressmakers declared war on war today, the first [illegible] time collection of models [illegible] on parade in gray and gold salons thronged with spectators.

This opening was the first concrete result of the dressmakers' efforts to combat war conditions that threatened to destroy their business and crush their initiative.

Blum Critizes Censorship

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP).—The French high command's communique tonight said: "Patrol and reconnaissance activity between the Moselle and the Saar. We made a few prisoners. Local artillery activity in the same region. All quiet generally on the front east of the Saar."

The morning communique had said: "All quiet during the night. Rainy weather. Patrol activity on both sides at many [illegible]."

Former Premier Leon Blum, the Socialist party's leader who declined to join the "war cabinet" of Premier Edouard Daladier, called again today for the return of Parliament, and criticized the French censorship, which, he said, had been suppressing his newspaper articles on the subject. Other French leaders, who have opposed convening Parliament, have pointed out that at least 200 Deputies have been mobilized and that, in addition, the

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sia—but asserted the Turks had chosen a dangerous route.

No Berlin morning newspaper mentioned signature of the Anglo-Turkish mutual assistance pact, but authoritative quarters said Germany viewed the agreement with "critical eyes" in the fear it might hold the spark for a general war. However, they were quick to point out Turkish-Russian conversations for a similar pact were still considered open.

On a whole, the Nazi political world appeared stunned by the treaty.

German circles looked for repercussions in the Balkan countries. But how far Balkan neutrality would be affected was not yet clear, they said. The opinion was expressed here that the Balkans would see in Turkey's action a renunciation of desire to safeguard neutrality.

Can't Explain Action.

Germany was represented as utterly at a loss to explain the action of the Turkish Government. They called the pact contrary to Turkey's best interests.

Britain, informed persons asserted, would be unable to help Turkey under the new pact "even if she wanted to." They referred to the fate of Poland which also had been given a British guaranty.

"England cannot help Turkey any more than she helped Poland," they declared, one adding: "God help the Angolian peasants. There are no trees to hide behind when the bombers come. There were trees in Poland."

These Nazis, however, professed to see no immediate threat to Germany's strategic military position, despite the fact that the new treaty was interpreted as practically giving Germany's "chief enemy"—Britain—control of the Dardanelles.

It was learned that no official reaction would be forthcoming until after the return of the German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, expected today.

BERLIN CALLS 3 ENVOYS FOR PACT REPORTS

Sorting Friends And Foes In Europe Overshadows War

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 20—Indications that Germany is prepared to continue fighting if her enemies are so inclined came tonight from authoritative quarters here.

DNB, official German news agency, said "England and France have rejected the Führer's outstretched hand. They threw down the gauntlet and Germany has picked it up."

It was said authoritatively that the Reich contemplated no concession to France.

NEUTRALS WARNED AGAINST CONVOYS

Germans Threaten to Sink Ships Escorted by Allies.

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—In the continuation of the war at sea, neutral vessels were warned by Germany today that they would risk being sunk if escorted by British or French warships.

Dienst aus Deutchsland, an authoritative commentary, disclosed that Germany had informed neutral countries that "according to internationally recognized laws of warfare" it was not permissible for their ships to travel in the convoy of belligerent vessels.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

Berlin, Oct. 20 (AP)—The German high command today issued the following communique:

"Quiet returned on the west after the conclusion of fights in the border region southeast of Saarbrücken.

"Except for local artillery and scouting troops' activity, no special occurences along the entire front."

Reich to Give Credits To Firms Hit by War

Action Is Taken to Prevent Many Bankruptcies

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (AP).—The German government instituted today a system of special short-term credits for businesses throughout the Reich which have been hard hit by the war. The purpose is to prevent bankruptcies and sharp disruptions of the national economy.

The plan was announced by Minister of Economics Walther Funk at the Vienna Fair. Funk pointed out that the totalitarian economy and rationing system had dealt a hard blow to many businesses.

He said textile producers were particularly hard hit, because of the restrictions on buying of textile products. Firms which are unable to shift immediately to war-time production are pinched, he said, while producers of luxuries also suffer.

Funk said credits would be made available to such firms to tide them over the emergency.

Furnaces Warm Nazi Pride

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (AP).—Great pride was expressed today in official circles here over the blowing of two blast furnaces at the Hermann Goering Iron Works at Linz. The works were founded two years ago with the intention of making them Germany's and Europe's largest.

See Rome Clinging to Neutrality.

ROME, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Diplomatic quarters today interpreted an outward calmness in Rome toward the British-French-Turkish mutual assistance pact as further evidence of Italy's determination to remain outside the European war.

This calm contrasted sharply with violent attacks last summer when the pact was in the formative stage.

The treaty made Turkey a potential enemy in event of Italian military aid to Germany and it was suggested in some circles that Britain might take advantage of the situation to promote better relations between Italy and Turkey.

Diplomatic circles doubted that the development would throw Russians and Italians into each other's arms on terms similar to those between the Russians and Germans.

Italians were inclined rather to regard the treaty as a natural result of the collapse of Soviet negotiations with the Turks at Moscow. Neutral diplomats expressed the opinion that Italy would prefer to see any Russian expansion in the Balkans checked, since Premier Mussolini considers the Balkans within his sphere of influence.

Only in dispatches from abroad did newspapers indicate possible annoyance. Il Messaggero reported from Ankara that political circles there considered that Turkey had undertaken too much in agreeing to join the allies in war if Greece and Rumania called on Britain and France for aid.

Furthermore, Il Messaggero raised the question of whether the French and British would be able to aid Turkey more than they aided Poland.

In any event, they doubted that Italy would make any move, since she apparently was eager to keep the war out of the Mediterranean and had proclaimed a policy of no initiatives.

Indicative of apparent Italian indifference was the attitude of the press.

Italy Now Calm Over Turkey's Pact With Allies

Diplomats See Attitude as Indication of Continued Peace in Mediterranean

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP).—Italy received calmly today the news of the signing of the British-French-Turkish mutual assistance treaty, and the calm was interpreted by diplomats as a new indication of continued peace in the Mediterranean area.

This calm contrasted sharply with the violent attacks on the pact which were published last summer when it was first proposed. Fascists then condemned the prospective agreement as part of a French-British "encirclement" polic and as anti-Italian in effect. One newspaper at that time described the Turks as "traitors by nature."

The serenity with which Rome accepted the fact of the treaty—which makes Turkey a potential enemy if Italy should extend military aid to Germany—was taken by diplomats as further assurance that Italy was determined to stay aloof from the present war.

Some diplomatic quarters considered it possible that Great Britain might utilize the situation to promote better relations between Italy and Turkey. It was suggested that the two countries might be persuaded to exchange assurances of neighborly intentions and eliminate suspicions which have bred tension in the past.

In the absence of official or other comment on the treaty, foreign circles considered significant the wide publicity given to a French interpretation of the Italian attitude. According to this French view, Italy was favorably impressed by the failure this week of the Turkish-Russian conversations, because of her desire to see the status quo preserved in the Balkans. Rome was represented as envisioning the possibility of Italian-Turkish co-operation in maintaining the neutrality of southeastern Europe, for which Fascist diplomacy has striven vigorously since the war began.

Jewish Refugees' Home Is Sought In Ethiopia

Committee From Vienna Reaches Rome To Negotiate With Italian Government

Rome, Oct. 20 (AP)—A Jewish refugee committee with headquarters in Vienna arrived today to negotiate with the Italian Government for settlement of 30,000 homeless Jews in Ethiopia.

The committee, which was asserted to be officially recognized by Germany, said it hoped to arrange for an agricultural colony south of Lake Tana, together with an industrial community dedicated to the manufacture of finished goods from local products.

Italian authorities, who previously permitted the committee to visit Ethiopia and study the possibilities, now are considering the plan.

An American group was reported ready to finance the project with a $50,000,000 loan.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Oct. 20—Rumanian officials said tonight that the British-French-Turkish mutual-assistance treaty offers Rumania a guarantee against perils which have caused grave concern here in recent weeks.

They forecast a lessening of tension in the Balkans as a result of the treaty.

Soviet Russia, they said, apparently has no present intention of attacking Bessarabia, and they added that Bulgaria's efforts in behalf of the province of Dobruja (possessed by Bulgaria before the World War) would be limited to diplomatic action.

Titulescu Reports

Nicolas Titulescu, former Foreign Minister, who has returned to Rumania after three years' banishment, is understood to have presented to King Carol a report asserting that recent developments prove the wisdom of the foreign policy Titulescu followed before falling from power and concluding also that good relations with Soviet Russia are still possible.

It was learned authoritatively that Rumania shortly will add soy beans to her list of unexportable products.

This is expected to cause new unpleasantness with Germany since soy beans hitherto have been grown here only for export to Germany. Rumania will extract nitroglycerine from the beans for her own munitions needs.

til Monday.

Issue Complicated

Belief was expressed among neutral observers that the issue was being complicated further by strong diplomatic pressure from Berlin, Moscow, London and even Rome.

There was some belief that King Boris was sparring for time to see what positive effect the breakdown of Turkish-Russian negotiations would have on the Balkans.

Political quarters, whether extreme Left or extreme Right, were agreed on one thing—that Bulgaria's territorial claims on Rumania and Greece may be pushed or abandoned according to the leanings of the new Cabinet.

AM. Rome. Oct 20

[illegible]. THE COLONISTS WOULD BE CHOSEN FROM GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES.

JG12CPES

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP)—It was learned authoritatively today that Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain had informed the Vatican of Spain's willingness to form the Pope's proposed "spiritual anti-Comintern pact" against the spread of Atheism.

ALLIED-TURKISH ACCORD HAILED IN BUCHAREST

Rumanians Predict Pact Will Lessen Tension In Balkans

Saracoglu To Tour Neighbor Lands—Boris Seeks To Form New Cabinet

Bulgarian King Seeks To Form New Cabinet

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Oct. 20—Conferring in secret with representatives of every shade of political opinion in Bulgaria, King Boris II tonight continued his effort to form a new Cabinet whose nature may have an important bearing on the issue of war or peace for the Balkans.

Up to a late hour tonight, there was no indication that the monarch had been successful in his quest for a successor to the Government of Premier George Kiosseivanoff, which resigned yesterday.

Observers predicted the palace conferences would continue over the week end, with no announcement until Monday.

DELAY ON LITHUANIA

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 20 (AP)—It was reported authoritatively today that the additional protocol of the Russian-Lithuanian pact, which details new boundaries, was not signed at Moscow yesterday as scheduled.

No reason was given. The belief was expressed that it would be signed tomorrow.

The additional protocol fixes frontiers of Wilno and surrounding territory, restored to Lithuania by Russia after having been a part of Poland. This return of the old Lithuanian capital was a consideration in signature of the Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact.

TENSION IN BALKANS

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 20—Diplomatic circles of Southeastern Europe today saw the

possibility of sharper cleavage between the "*Status Quo*" and "Revisionist" countries as a result of the British-French pact with Turkey, and predicted that "days of great tension are ahead."

At the same time fears that the pact might bring war to this area caused increased agitation in the press of many nations for what one paper called "some kind of Balkan Danubian federation of states to relieve tension and pressure."

How Nations Are Split

In Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia the Turkish agreement with the Allies was seen as a bulwark against territorial demands of other countries.

In Hungary and Bulgaria, which are not forgetting their desire for return of such "lost territories" as Transylvania and Dobroja—lost to Rumania in the World War—there was unfavorable reaction to the clause allying Turkey with France and Britain if war should result over Greek or Rumanian guarantees.

Sofia dispatches attributed yesterday's Bulgarian Cabinet resignation directly to the need of a new national policy as a result of the Turkish action.

The Bulgarian press expressed the belief that that country's revisionist dreams were severely set back.

Hungarian papers, under strict Government control, devoted most of their columns to the treaty reactions of the entire world—except Hungary.

tions with Moscow, once interrupted, would not be concluded at the new conference.

The Cabinet went into session within an hour after Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko returned from the Stockholm meeting.

Newspapers generally voiced satisfaction with the outcome of the Stockholm meeting. The Huvudstadsbladet said that the conference had drawn the northern countries "together into one intimate family." Several papers continued to praise President Roosevelt and the American republics for their moral support in the present Finnish crisis.

In the only announcement on the nature of Russo-Finnish negotiations, President Kyoesti Kallio said that Russia had presented "questions of a very serious nature" for settlement.

Finns Ready to Fight.

A tour of certain eastern sectors of Finland, meanwhile, left no doubt for this correspondent that the Finns are ready, if necessary, to fight to defend their independence. The rocky forests of eastern Finland are filled with sturdy soldiers, laughing at cold October winds and actually hoping for snow.

At one city, twenty-four railroad cars marked with red crosses have been standing on a siding for days. Elsewhere, red crosses were painted on the roofs of houses, apparently intended for hospitals or medical supply depots.

On narrow roads winding among

war, the army has taken over. In one farmhouse a peasant woman was working over her kitchen fireplace while a commanding officer was studying maps in the parlor, now his bedroom workroom. Other officers were at work in other rooms of the house.

Down the road about a mile were army tents in a woods. Inside straw had been thrown on the bare ground. Soldiers were sitting inside smoking and chatting. It was cold, but several said that they hoped that it would snow, and snow hard, because that would make any necessary defense easier.

Many Finnish soldiers are working eight hours a day on farms of residents, who voluntarily have left the area. In some eastern cities and villages more than half the civilian population has left.

FINLAND ALERT

[*By the Associated Press*]

Helsinki, Oct. 20—Finnish officials were called into conference today to discuss impending renewal of negotiations with Soviet Russia.

The background of the meeting, preparatory to the return to Moscow of Dr. Juhu Kusti Paasikivi, head of the Finnish delegation dealing with Soviet authorities, was the declaration at Stockholm of solidarity among the heads of the four Nordic states in preserving their neutrality.

Common Front Pleases

Finns were pleased by the Stockholm conference and by the reception given their President, Kyoesti Kallio, in the Swedish capital, regarding both as reaffirmation of a common front among the northern states.

It was believed Paasikivi, who returned here after a first series of conferences in Moscow, would leave again for the Russian capital tomorrow night.

A tour of "certain eastern sections" of Finland, meanwhile, left little doubt that the Finns are ready, if necessary, to fight to defend their independence.

Defense Preparations

The rocky forests of eastern Finland are filled with sturdy soldiers, laughing at cold October winds and actually hoping for snow. The farther east a corresponent went, the more he noticed military preparations.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATE MAY GO WITH HIM

Paasikivi To Submit Counter-Proposals To Soviet Russia

New Offers Expected To Reflect Will Of United Scandinavia

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Helsinki, Oct. 20 — "Morally strengthened" after the Stockholm conference of the four Nordic states, Finland will send her former Premier, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, back to Moscow tomorrow for renewed negotiations expected to last not more than two or three days.

Paasikivi will leave at 11.20 P. M. with Finland's counter proposals to the Soviet Government, which were expected to reflect the will of the northern countries to steer clear of any entangling alliances and to protect their neutrality and independence at any cost.

Additional Envoy Likely

The fact that an additional delegate may accompany Paasiviki was viewed in some circles as significant, but authoritative sources indicated the discussion would not be concluded at the forthcoming meeting.

The same Government spokesman who said Paasiviki would stay no more than two or three days—because of the "character of the discussions"—declared that another delegate might be added to the party "to give it more authority."

He would not elaborate, but said the new member would not be Eljas Erkko, Foreign Minister. Erkko returned from the Stockholm conference after a last-minute meeting with Foreign Ministers of the other northern states—Sweden, Norway and Denmark—and spent the afternoon drafting instructions for Paasikivi.

Cabinet Summoned

He summoned the Cabinet into session within an hour after his return.

A Foreign Office spokesman said he knew nothing about reports the Russians were dissatisfied with the delay in the negotiations.

The spokesman said the situation was "not very much changed, but after the Stockholm conference we feel morally strengthened." He added that "support of President Roosevelt and other American countries was very much appreciated."

Asked if a possible additional delegate to the Moscow conference might be a member of the Government, the spokesman said: "I don't know about that." On the last trip a military and an economic expert accompanied Paasikivi.

Talks Not Mentioned

The fact that the Finnish-Russian negotiations were not directly mentioned in a communique issued after the Stockholm conference was considered of little importance here, where it was explained that to single out the Finnish difficulties might seem to detract from the united front of the northern nations.

Finland, with thousands of her citizens removed from the larger cities and frontier villages, remained in a state of military preparedness. Thousands of soldiers were concentrated on Finland's natural "Maginot Line" on the eastern frontier, which is made up of deep forests and acres of forbidding boulders, lakes and rivers.

ported today by the newspaper *Aftenposten* to have disclosed that "all details of the Russian-Finnish situation were laid openly before the Stockholm meeting."

"I am much satisfied with the position which the highest representatives of the Scandinavian countries took unanimously on the basis of this situation," Erkko was quoted.

NORDIC QUESTION

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm, Oct. 20—Rumors of German demands led diplomatic observers to express belief today that the northern countries would be dangerously optimistic if they assumed that Adolf Hitler would let Soviet Russia issue all the invitations in the Baltic.

A sour itticism in Stockholm just now, in the Wake of the conference of rulers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, was: "We shall soon know whether we Swedes are Germans or Russians."

Demands Unmentioned

The conference ended yesterday with a joint statement of the four nations' unity, but no specific mention was made of the Russian demands on Finland which prompted Sweden's King Gustaf to call the meeting.

Indications were that the struggle to preserve northern neutrality and national integrity had just begun.

The rumors of possible German demands on Norway, Denmark and Sweden were not confirmed, but aloofness of official Berlin to the fate of Finland led to speculation.

German Interest

The Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, as well as Finns, remember that Finland's independence was won in 1918 with the help of German troops, and that German governments, including that of Hitler, have looked with almost parental pride on Finland.

If Hitler now should give Russia free hand in Finland, they wondered how much restraint he himself might exercise toward other northern countries.

Reserve Movements

Great stress was laid on the non-military nature of the Stockholm conference. Indeed, it is doubtful if Stockholm's streets have often seen so few military uniforms as during the past two days.

An afternoon paper, however, carried more than two pages of advertisements for air-raid shelters, gas masks and similar equipment; and soon after Kings Haakon of Norway and Christian of Denmark left for home, reserve troops en route to posts of duty gathered in the same railway station.

Saracoglu Back in Turkey.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu returned today to Turkey from his fruitless negotiations in Moscow.

The negotiations, he said, "left the door open for further conversations in the undetermined future."

En route to Ankara to report to the Cabinet he conferred with Ambassador Stoica of Rumania, who left immediately for Bucharest to report to his Government.

Mr. Saracoglu was understood to have given the Rumanian an ample report on the Moscow negotiations, in which Rumania was intensely interested.

The Foreign Minister returned aboard a Russian cruiser. He was acclaimed by a crowd of spectators who cheered Great Britain and France, who signed a mutual assistance pact with Turkey yesterday, but did not mention Soviet Russia.

M. Saracoglu in an interview asserted the new pact was of enormous importance to Europe, a benefit to Turkey and did not impair Russian-Turkish friendship.

"I am convinced," he said, "it will not have the slightest detrimental effect on the old and sincere Turkish-Soviet friendship. The Turkish-Soviet negotiations left the door open for further conversations in the undetermined future."

A slight earthquake which did no damage, but caused panic in some sections of the city coincided with his arrival.

Warns on Anti-Soviet Bloc.

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—The British-French-Turkish treaty was all but ignored today by the Moscow press, which limited comment to a warning against any attempt "to make a bloc against Soviet Russia" or to exclude her from settlement of important European problems.

In an article on the twentieth anniversary of the [illegible] against the White (anti-Bolshevist) Russians, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said that recent treaties between Russia and Germany on one hand and Russia and the Baltic States on the other had greatly strengthened Russia's position in world affairs.

"Now it is impossible to decide important international questions

Finns Sending Reply to Soviet; Troops Ready to Defend Border

Cabinet Meets to Answer Demands of Russia —Paasikivi Off for Moscow Tomorrow —Red Cross Prepares for Casualties.

By Lynn Heinzerling

HELSINKI, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, former Premier of Finland, will leave for Moscow late tomorrow night with Helsinki's counter-proposals to the Soviet Government.

It was expected in diplomatic circles that these would reflect the decisions reached at this week's Stockholm conference of neutral Nordic countries—to avoid entangling alliances and protect their neutrality and independence.

A Government spokesman said that another delegate may be added to Dr. Paasikivi's party, "to give it more authority." This was viewed as significant in some circles, but it was expected that the conversa-

characteristic bowlders there were soldiers on bicycles, horseback and in two-wheeled carts. They sleep in haymows, farm and school houses and on straw beds in tents. An army officer pointed out a group of these tents—each housing about fifteen men—in a forest. Though it was only a few yards from the road, the casual traveler would have passed without noticing.

First Battlefields.

Throughout these regions, which would be the first battlefields of

Continued on Page 13.

Russ-Finn Situation

Stockholm Meeting Got All Details, Says Helsinki Foreign Minister

Oslo, Norway, Oct. 20 (AP)—Finnish Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko was re-

Helsinki, Oct 20

IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH FINLAND'S HIGHEST OFFICIALS WAS DR. JUHO KUSTI PAASIKIVI, FORMER PREMIER, WHO WILL CARRY THE LITTLE BALTIC COUNTRY'S REPLY TO ITS POWERFUL NEIGHBOR TO MOSCOW—PROBABLY TOMORROW.

EVEN AS THE CABINET CONVENED, THE FINNS CONTINUED TO PUSH THEIR MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

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without the participation of the Soviet Union," Pravda said. "All attempts to try to go around the Soviet Union in deciding international questions or to make a bloc against the U.S.S.R. will fail."

Pravda quoted from a speech made by Joseph Stalin several years ago in which he lauded Soviet armament advances, asserting "this fortifies our belief in our forces and mobilizes us for new fighting in order to get new victories for communism."

At the same time the press announced in two lines Turkey's pact with Britain and France, it reported the courtesy exchange of telegrams between Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu "confirming the existence of friendly relations" between the two countries.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet ratified the new frontier and friendship treaty with Germany dealing with the partition of Poland

French Clear 2 Villages On Luxemburg Frontier

Authorities Remove Residents of Mondorf and Evrange

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 20 (AP).—Through rain and mud the residents of the French portions of two villages on the Luxemburg frontier were removed today. The villages are Mondorf and Evrange, on the southern border of the Grand Duchy.

Observers were uncertain whether the step was taken by the French authorities as an ordinary precaution or in anticipation of a German drive. The area is about seven miles west of the Moselle River, scene of frequent French-German fighting.

Spy Suspect Is Killed

BELLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 20 (AP).—Paolo Metucci, an Italian jailed on espionage charges, died today of injuries which authorities said he suffered when he fell on a stone courtyard while trying to escape from prison. He was one of four arrested in connection with a spy ring allegedly involving Enrico Meriani, Italian Fascist leader of southern Switzerland.

CAPTIVES IN BELGIUM

Brussels, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Belgian Government announced today that it had seventeen "war prisoners" and named a commission of twenty members to deal with them.

The prisoners include twelve Germans who crossed the frontier by mistake, four British aviators and one French flyer.

3,000 Prisoner Letters Daily Job of Red Cross

Also Sending Photographs to Belligerent Countries

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (AP).—A central war prisoners agency established here by the International Red Cross Committee announced today it was handling 3,000 letters daily between belligerent countries.

The committee also was said to be sending photographs and copies of official lists of prisoners received from various countries, including neutral states bordering Poland, to Red Cross offices in the belligerent countries.

AUSTRALIA WIDENS DRAFT

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Menzies announced today a plan for compulsory military training of [illegible] who will be twenty-one by June 30, 1940. It will apply to home service only unless the men volunteer for overseas service.

PLANS FOR POWER NEEDS

Canada Surveys Resources for Expanded War Production

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (Canadian Press)—Four times as much electric power as there was in 1914 is available in Canada now but the government is taking no chances that a shortage will develop as industry swings over to munitions production.

Although there is a comfortable surplus of power being generated at the moment, a special survey is being made of hydro-electric power sources where more could be obtained most quickly. This survey includes both the possible increase of capacity of certain existing power plants and the construction of new generating developments.

In 1914, Canada was generating 1,951,000 horsepower of electric energy. Production in 1938 was 8,190,000 horsepower, of which 2,463,000 was installed since 1930. Total waterpower resources of the country, developed and undeveloped, are estimated at 43,700,000 horsepower.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (Canadian Press)—The National Defense Department announced tonight that "since the outbreak of the war no ship carrying passengers, cargo, or both, which has sailed from Canadian ports for various destinations overseas, has been sunk by enemy action."

The announcement said that this was proof that, up to the present time, the protective measures put into operation by the Canadian naval forces in conjunction with other Empire countries had been successful.

Argentina Recognizes Poland

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20 (AP)—Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo stated today that Argentina, upon the instructions of President Roberto Ortiz, continues to recognize the Polish Government in Paris as the national authority of the Polish state.

WARN CREW OF NAZI SHIP

Colombian Officials Point Out Group Must Follow Orders

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 20 (AP)—Colombian authorities warned crewmen of the German freighter Helgoland today that they must follow orders or face mutiny charges.

The warning came after the captain complained the crew, mostly Chinese, refused to sail for Europe. The ship was still anchored at Puerto Colombia.

Vargas Asks Brazilian Press To Be Neutral

President Says Economic Interests Are Motives Behind European War

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 20 (AP)—Urging the Brazilian press to be neutral, President Getulio Vargas declared today that economic interests, not ideological disagreements, are the fundamental motives behind the European war.

He spoke to the Brazilian Press Association, an organization of newspaper editors, publishers and employes.

"Politically nothing ties us to the belligerents," he declared. ". . . We are equi-distant from both groups in political thought. We have no justification whatsoever for intervening because of economic interests, which generally constitute the generative nucleus of armed clashes in disagreements between peoples. . . ."

Argentina to Send Patrol

By The Associated Press.

BAHIA BLANCA, Argentina, Oct. 20—Argentina's fleet was completing preparations today to leave this base early next week for patrol duty in the South Atlantic as its share of the Pan-American neutrality plan.

CRUISER ALMIRANTE BROWN IS EXPECTED TO HAVE SIMILAR INSTALLATIONS SOON.

ALL OF THIS COUNTRY'S WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON A WARTIME FOOTING.

EVADES QUIZ ON PUTTING BAN ON ARMED SHIPS

Points To Neutrality Act Language As Ground For Distinction

Says Territorial Waters Vary According To Purposes

[By The Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., Oct. 20—President Roosevelt drew a sharp line of demarcation today between undersea and surface ships of belligerent nations, asserting at a press conference that they were as dissimilar as apples and pears.

He turned aside in that manner a question about the possibility of extending to surface vessels of the nations at war in Europe the restrictions he imposed, by a proclamation issued under the neutrality law, on the use of American ports and territorial waters by their submarines.

Some persons received the impression, however, that since he placed the two types of ships in different categories he invited the interpretation that he would not put them in the same classification under the Neutrality Act.

Hint At Curb On Germany

Reporters sought to lead the President to a discussion of the idea that restrictions on submarines involved German naval operations primarily, whereas restrictions on surface vessels would affect the Allies more than Germany.

They started out by inquiring on what basis he had differentiated between submarines and surface warships.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that there simply was a difference under the language of the Neutrality Act. The act gives him power to order submarines or armed merchant vessels or both to stay out of American harbors or territorial waters.

"Is there any possibility of similar restrictions (like those on submarines) being put on surface ships?" he was asked.

Says Limits Vary

The President said he did not think the two were analagous, telling the newsmen they were trying to add apples and pears, which were entirely different things.

Mr. Roosevelt, who arrived from Washington by special train this morning to spend the week end at his family home, devoted much of the press conference to a discussion of the limits of the territorial waters of the United States. He said they varied with circumstances.

Those limits, he added, might range from three to hundreds of miles off the coast.

The old three-mile limit of international law, he said, applied to submarines of belligerents, whereas in the case of rum runners in the prohibition era the limit was some 150 miles.

In the latter instance, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, the governing factor was the distance small boats could travel for liquor to supply ships hovering off the coast.

The limit of the neutrality patrol, he asserted, was roughly within the safety zone established by the twenty-one American republics at the recent Panama conference.

Then he added that the territorial water limits went as far as necessary for national safety and were in accordance with specific cases involving safety and neutrality.

Thus he altered to some extent a definition given at a recent press conference, at which he said territorial waters extended as far as American interests required.

Enforced By Three Services

Enforcement of the ban on submarines, he indicated, was up to the commanders of naval and Coast Guard ships and army planes. He said he believed the army, navy and Coast Guard had received copies of his proclamation setting forth the restrictions.

Replying to a question again, he said he had observed no indications that the other nations which participated in the Panama conference would bar submarines of warring countries from their harbors and coastal waters.

The Chief Executive spent part of a clear, sunny afternoon driving around the countryside, glowing with autumn colorings, on his estate. He looked at some of the prospective Christmas trees he hopes to market in December and dropped in at his cottage retreat on a hilltop overlooking the picturesque Hudson Valley.

The President said he had no plans to receive any official visitors over the week end and that he probably would provide little news.

EMBARGO AND SHIPS

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 20—Senate opponents gave notice today of a series of fresh amendments to the Administration neutrality bill, despite their expected acquiescence to proposed changes in shipping regulations.

Both sides predicted that general debate would end tomorrow, with amendments being considered next week.

Senator Hiram Johnson (Rep., Cal.) had the floor today for a major opposition speech, having taken copious notes on yesterday's address by Senator Alben Barkley (Dem., Ky.) in favor of repealing the arms embargo.

Opposes Ban On Submarines

Senator B. C. Clark (Dem., Mo.), a repeal opponent, expressed dissatisfaction with President Roosevelt's action in banning belligerent submarines from American waters, and said that he would propose an amendment to the neutrality bill extending the prohibition to armed merchantmen.

"I'm going to insist that armed merchant vessels be treated as belligerent warships," said Clark. "The only excuse Germany gave for waging unrestricted warfare in the last war was that arming of merchant ships makes them belligerent warships."

Sees Merchant Submarines

Clark expressed the belief that the President might have barred submarines to prevent any incidents on this side of the ocean in event the arms embargo is repealed and foreign ships begin taking munitions back to Europe.

He said he expected to raise the question that there was nothing in the bill which would prevent Germany from contracting in this country for construction of unarmed submarines to take oil and other war supplies back under the "cash-and-carry" sections.

Opposition Senators withheld comment on the shipping amendments agreed on yesterday by Foreign Relations Committee Democrats. Indications were that they would find little fault with them.

Under the proposed changes the ban on American vessels carrying any cargoes to belligerents would be relaxed to permit continuance of trade, except in armaments, with possessions of warring nations in the Pacific and the South Atlantic.

These amendments, along with one forbidding arms sales on credit to private firms or individuals in belligAdd - Bahia Blanca - Oct 20

THE BATTLESHIPS MORENO AND RIVADAVIA HAVE A GLISTENING NEW COAT OF PAINT. THE CRUISER 25 DE MAYO IS UNDERGOICG THE INSTALLATION OF AN AIRPLANE LAUNCHING PLATFORM AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. THE

erent countries, were expected to "shorten debate materially," Senator Barkley told reporters.

Gillette Plans Amendment

Besides the amendments to be offered by Clark, Senator Guy M. Gillette (Dem., Iowa) said that he would propose forbidding belligerent governments from calling in old securities from their ctizens and marketing them in the United States. New credits are barred in the bill, but old ones may be extended.

Gillette said he thought that the amendment agreed on by committee Democrats forbidding credits on arms sales to private citizens of warring nations had strengthened the bill. He added that he was "almost certain" he would support it.

Minton Backs Austin

During yesterday's debate, Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, assistant Republican leader, who is supporting embargo repeal, argued that it was necessary to help Great Britain and France win the war and thus eliminate danger of German aggression in this Hemisphere.

Agreeing with part of this contention, Senator Sherman Minton (Dem., Ind.), another bill supporter, told reporters: "We have a choice between two evils. We can take one course and help Hitler or the other and help Great Britain and France."

BORAH WANTS ALL TALK PUBLISHED

Angered by Assertion He Prophesied No War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, exercised over statements that he had predicted no war in Europe this year, asked today that all details of a discussion of neutrality he had with President Roosevelt be made public.

He interrupted the debate on the neutrality bill to refer to a remark yesterday by Senator Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky. Mr. Barkley said that he had heard Mr. Borah vehemently prophesy that there would be no war in Europe during 1939.

Senator Barkley referred to a White House conference between President Roosevelt and Senate leaders late in the last session when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to take no action on neutrality legislation.

Recalling that he was not in the Senate Chamber when Mr. Barkley made his remark yesterday, Borah turned toward Mr. Barkley and said:

"I wish the Senator would state when it was I said this, and just what was said. In the interest of the facts I think everything that was said should be made public."

Mr. Barkley replied that the Borah forecast was during the White House conference and that Mr. Barkley could not review statements of President Roosevelt. The Democratic leader said that his comment resulted from press statements after the White House session.

Mr. Barkley said that Mr. Roosevelt had said that his information from Europe was that war might be near, requiring revision of the neutrality act. Mr. Borah, Mr. Barkley continued, replied that his own information from Europe indicated there would be no war before Congress met again.

"My remark resulted from a statement by the President," Mr. Borah said. "I think if all the facts were known, that the prophet was as well off as the [illegible]."

Mr. Borah here referred to Mr. Barkley's comment yesterday that Mr. Borah will be compelled to reestablish my faith in him as an infallible prophet."

Mr. Borah observed that the dispute was not an important matter but that he would be pleased to have the entire conversation stated, with a full report on the interview or whatever it was.

BRITISH EVOKE ANGER OF U. S.

Mail En Route to Germany Taken Off Ships.

WASHINGTON MAY PROTEST

Censorship Is Explained Away as Search for Contraband.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that the State Department was considering whether to make representations to Great Britain over the seizure of American mail en route to Germany. Mr. Hull said that the department had just received reports that in some instances ships carrying American mail addressed to Germany had been stopped by the British, the mail censored and returned to this country.

Earlier, post office officials said that they were routing all mail to Germany by way of Italy in the hope of escaping the British blockade. Returned mail also will be sent to Italy for reshipment. The department said that it hoped that the change would permit letters to reach Germany.

Wartime Experiences.

State Department officials recalled that British seizures of American mail became the subject of an exchange of notes between the United States and Britain during the world war. After some seizures had been reported, Secretary of State Lansing, on January 4, 1916, addressed a note to London in which he said that this Government would not admit the right of British authorities to seize neutral vessels, bring them into British ports and remove or censor mails carried by them.

He received a joint promise from Britain and France that they would refrain on the high seas from seizing and confiscating "genuine correspondence, meaning letters or dispatches from private citizens to private citizens and would "ensure their speediest possible transmission as soon as the sincerity of their character shall have been ascertained."

Later, in 1916, Mr. Lansing considered that the British and French were violating their promise and proposed that the extent and exercise of belligerent rights to detain, inspect or seize mail should be submitted immediately to arbitration or to a joint commission of inquiry. The day the United States entered the war in 1917 Secretary Lansing informed the allies that this Government reserved all rights to press claims for unjustified losses or delays resulting to American citizens through detention of money orders, drafts, checks, notes and so forth contained in seized mails.

Diplomatic Mail From Abroad Upset by War

Negotiations Under Way to Have Pouches Flown by Clipper Without Couriers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Fighting in Europe has caused an upheaval in the American diplomatic courier and pouch system, by which envoys communicate with each other and with the State Department.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris, whose embassy controls the courier service in Europe, is making use of trans-Atlantic planes to bring the official mail pouch to the United States. Two couriers have already come here by air.

Negotiations are being carried on with several European nations to permit the United States to use the clipper planes to carry pouches to Europe without the necessity of sending personal couriers along.

The American diplomatic couriers who carry secret documents from one embassy or legation to another are having to overcome slower train schedules and canceled sailings. Formerly, they journeyed between European capitals each week; now, one trip is made every two weeks.

During the World War and postwar period, the courier and pouch services had to be concentrated in London. The couriers increased to about thirty. Particular use was made of American Army sergeants who had been wounded and were not fit for fighting but were able to travel.

United States Gets Warning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—The German warning against French or British convoys for neutral ships, including those of the United States, was delivered to the United States Government several weeks ago.

Officials said today that was one of the cautions intended by the Berlin Government when it advised Washington that American vessels should avoid "suspicious behavior" when sailing near France and England. "Suspicious behavior" was interpreted here as meaning traveling under convoy, zigzagging or sailing without lights.

American ships, officials here explained, have been moving in accordance with the principles set forth in the German warning. They are not accepting convoy; they are not zigzagging; at night they sail with lights ablaze and their American flag illuminated by special floodlights.

Several weeks prior to the warning, President Roosevelt said that the idea of providing convoys for American ships had been rejected.

COL. LINDBERGH DENOUNCED BY SENATOR BROWN

Michigan Man Says Flyer Preaches Imperialism and Insults Canada.

DENIES HE SPEAKS FOR U. S.

Barbour Asserts We Must Help Dominion Prepare Herself Against Attack.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (A. P.).—Senator Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, accused Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today of having encouraged "the spirit of nationalistic imperialism that has cursed the world for centuries and which is the potent poison that has killed peace."

During debate on the administration's neutrality bill, which he supports, Mr. Brown brought up for discussion a radio address in which Col. Lindbergh said that "sooner or later we must demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European Powers."

Col. Lindbergh also opposed the outright repeal of the arms embargo provided in the neutrality measure.

"I challenge the statements of Col. Lindbergh," Senator Brown said. "He speaks with no authority whatsoever but his own. He does not represent the views of any considerable part of the American people.

"His argument as to the right of the United States to deny Canada control of its affairs . . . and his unasked advice that the connection

Continued on Page 25.

with Great Britain be cut is not only a gratuitous insult to a sister nation. It is based on a wholly erroneous concept of our continental American policy."

Senator Brown spoke after Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, of California, had contended that it was "idiotic" to believe that Chancellor Hitler could conquer Europe and threaten the United States.

Ellender Denounces Hitler.

Another speaker, Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, supported the neutrality legislation and told the Senate that he could visualize no peace in Europe "as long as this insatiable brute Hitler is permitted to rule over Germany."

Senator Barbour, Republican, of New Jersey, said that the United States must defend Canada under the terms of the Monroe Doctrine but could not help her prepare against attack under the existing neutrality law. Senator Brown asserted it was inevitable that the people of Canada, Great Britain and Germany would believe that Col. Lindbergh spoke for a considerable section of the American people.

Declaring that such a belief would be erroneous, the Senator said that it was "utter folly" to contend that Canada is under any obligation to the United States "to refrain from aiding her mother country in any manner she may see fit." He continued:

"Col. Lindbergh says we must protect our sister American nations from foreign invasions both for their welfare and for our own. With his proposition that we must protect our sister American nations for our own welfare I am in complete accord as to the present time. . . .

"But we leave entirely to the Canadian Government and its people the question of what is for their welfare. . . . A little contemplation shows the absurdity of the position of Col. Lindbergh.

"Suppose Canada, as is the fact, does send an army abroad and does permit the establishment of a naval base for Great Britain here, what are we going to do about it? We can not say to her, 'if you send an army to Europe or permit the establishment of a British base upon your soil we will not help you in the event of foreign invasion.'"

Stresses Protection of U. S.

"We cannot do this because our purpose in preventing foreign invasion of Canada is a protection to ourselves and not to Canada. Surely we are not by force going to prevent Canada from sending an army. . . .

"Our only course is the obvious and logical one. Let the Government of Canada do as she wishes and let the question of our aid in repelling a foreign invasion of Canada be decided by us on the basis I have outlined—when the occasion arises."

Mr. Barbour spoke after Senator Johnson, 73-year-old veteran of the League of Nations fight twenty years ago, had labelled as an "idiotic assumption" the argument for repeal of the arms embargo that Hitler could conquer Europe and "we will be next."

Repeal, Senator Johnson said, would be the "first false step" and would "place us in the shadow, walking down the bloody path of war."

Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, advocate of repeal, answered those who contend that that action would offend Germany by saying:

"What do we owe this mad dictator, this insatiable despoiler of men and nations, this violator of treaties, that we must tread on tiptoe to spare him displeasure?

"Since when has it become necessary that we should consult with Hitler or with any foreign Power before considering the wishes of our own people?"

Barbour Would Help Canada.

Mr. Ellender declared that Hitler had "pointed the finger of scorn in our direction and intimated that we attend to our own business."

After reiterating support for the administration's "cash and carry neutrality program," Senator Barbour said that the existing law would not permit the United States to help Canada prepare for an attack.

"We all know that an attack on Canada would violate the Monroe Doctrine, the keystone of our foreign policy, and force us into war," Mr. Barbour said. "Yet we all but invite attack, and certainly make it possible, by our present ostrich-like attitude which we are now proposing to correct."

Under the present act, Mr. Barbour said, this country "can sell planes or any other war weapons to atheistic communistic Russia" for her own use or resale to Germany, while similar sales were barred to Canada, "with whom we have lived at peace for more than 100 years with an unfortified 3,000-mile border between us."

The argument of administration supporters favoring repeal, reduced to its simplest terms, Senator Johnson told his colleagues, was "that if we don't stop Hitler now he will conquer Europe and we will be next."

"What an idiotic assumption!" he declared. "And yet earnest and honest men repeat it. If we were not afflicted with a war psychology we would not listen to this reason for repeal of the arms embargo for one-quarter of a second.

Hitler Not a Napoleon.

"Hitler will never conquer Europe. It has never been done by any one yet. Countless efforts have been made to establish hegemony by force and none have succeeded. The closest approach to any was by Napoleon, and to compare Hitler to Napoleon is absurd.

Senator Johnson said that to repeal the embargo to aid England and France was to gamble with the possibility that his country would be involved in the European war.

"Such stakes are involved in the gamble that I decline to be a part of it," he declared. "If those Senators wish to give military or other help to the Allies to win the war, and if that is their motive, then the lifting of the embargo is an act

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of intervention.

"It is a mere gamble to change our law so as to help one side, defeat the other and yet escape the consequences of war. The gamble may be successful, but it is very speculative, and I will not gamble with American lives."

Senator Johnson said he thought the United States had little to fear no matter who won the European war. The physical exhaustion of Europe, he argued, will leave the participants without man power or material to launch aggressive campaigns.

"Hitler could never attack this country successfully," he said. "He would leave behind him revolt everywhere, a resurgent nationalism would likely overcome him and a guerrilla warfare would be rife. There would ever be behind him the 'bear who walks like a man.'

"And if by that time we have not dissipated our resources we could stand upon our own shores with our airplanes and carriers and a vastly superior navy and laugh at his efforts. I hope we have heard the last of the argument—'we'll be next.'"

"Our paramount national interest is in staying out of war and preserving our form of government, our economy and our standard of living. War would destroy them. In truth we can't afford another war unless it is absolutely forced upon us."

Shakes Fist for Emphasis.

With regard to the "cash and carry" sections of the administration legislation, Senator Johnson congratulated Democratic sponsors of the bill for offering amendments which would strip credits from the measure.

The veteran Senator started his address in slow, quiet tones. As he progressed, his voice rose to a shout. He frequently shook his fist for emphasis.

The Senate chamber was well filled and members gave Mr. Johnson their undivided attention.

To them he said at one point, his voice trembling:

"Ah, you members who glibly talk about another foreign war. Don't you realize what another war will be?

"I am so old now that I have but one thought—that is to serve the United States of America.

"I speak to you solemnly. I speak with all the emphasis I can command because I believe that we are on the brink of a precipice and that if we obey the commands that are issued to us—if we obey the commands of Britain and France—we are liable to be forced over the precipice."

In conclusion Senator Johnson lifted his voice and said:

"I will stand here until doom's day—even if alone—to fight for what is right. Stand up, America, for your rights."

Complete Isolation 'Impossible.'

Senator Barbour said that Russia "has its secret agents and propagandists and spies in our midst right now."

"Complete isolation" of the United States is impossible, he contended, because of its dependence on foreign supplies of "silk, rubber coffee, tea, cocoa, manganese, tin, nickel, wood pulp, antimony cork and many other products in daily use."

Mr. Barbour disputed previous arguments that the "cash-and-carry program would invite war by antagonizing Germany."

"It is literally the cash-and-carry principle of the modern grocery store applied to international trade," he said. "The ships are the market basket. The seas are the highways. Our goods remain on our shelves until purchasers come for them, pay for them, and take them away. We make no deliveries except across the counter.

"To say this will get us into war is as senseless as to say that a grocer who sells for cash to the customers who can come to his store will incur the undying enmity of other would-be customers who, unable to reach his place of business because of bad roads, have to trade in some other town."

Expects No Early Peace.

Saying that he could see "no early peace for Europe, Senator Ellender remarked of Hitler:

"In fact, I can visualize no peace for our neighbors across the seas as long as this insatiable brute is permitted to rule over Germany. . . .

"The American people as a whole have a high regard for the German people as such, but they despise their leadership.

"The American people do not want dictator neighbors to the north of them—in fact anywhere near their border. They prefer as their neighbors a people who believe in and cherish freedom."

Senator Ellender argued that there was no reason to ban the sale of armaments to belligerents while permitting the sale of other goods.

"I can not see the necessity or the reason or the wisdom of throttling our munitions manufacturers as is done under the law now in force," he declared. "Let us all realize and understand that these same munitions manufacturers . . . can and will furnish the means to save us and our children and our cherished possessions from destruction, provided we do not now strangle them into impotency."

British Tempt Nazis To Hear Propaganda By Naming Prisoners

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—The British are trying out a new idea to get their propaganda over in Germany—tempting the Germans to tune in on a radio broadcast of news items favorable to the Allies by sandwiching in the names of German prisoners of war.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, describing the new persuasive method today, said the German language is spoken throughout the daily broadcast from 10.15 to 10.30 P. M., Berlin time.

The broadcasts originate in the studios of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Twenty names are read daily. Ten names are repeated from yesterday's list, and ten new ones are added.

Columbia said the program was beamed toward Germany from powerful short-wave transmitters in Daventry, England. The actual reading of the names takes only about half a minute; the rest of the time is given over to the reading of the news items.

War May Give U. S. Coal And Iron Outlet Abroad

Belgium and Greece Reported About to Enter Market

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Two European neutrals, the Commerce Department said today, may turn to the United States for iron and coal as a result of the war.

Previous Commerce Department statements on war-time trade diversion had emphasized the possibility of drumming up new trade in South America rather than Europe.

K. L. Rankin, American Commercial Attache at Brussels, was quoted by the department as saying that Belgium "may shortly be in the market for American pig iron" because Belgium steel plants were finding it difficult to get iron ore from their regular sources of supply in France.

G. L. Jones, American Attache at Athens, reported that Greece, cut off from normal German and English coal supplies, was facing an acute shortage, and the United States probably would be able to get a large percentage of this coal business.

France About To Make Major War Purchase

First Such Deal Will Involve Trucks—Other Negotiations Now Pending

New York, Oct. 20 (AP)—Maurice Garreau-Dombasle, commercial counselor to the French Embassy and in charge of French war purchases in the United States, today said France is about to make the first major purchases of necessary supplies here since the European war began.

A contract has been signed, or is about to be signed, he said in answer to an inquiry, with the Studebaker Company for an undisclosed number of automobile trucks.

Similar negotiations are proceeding with other United States automobile manufacturers and other businessmen.

It would be contrary to policy to make more definite disclosures at this time, Garreau-Dombasle said.

U. S. Supplying Red Cross Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Surgical dressings and clothing made by women volunteers throughout the country are being assembled here for European Red Cross societies which have requested aid. Red Cross headquarters said today that ninety-nine cases of gauze bandages had been shipped to the French Red Cross. The next shipments will contain surgical dressings and clothing for Polish refugees in Bulgaria and Rumania.

Proposal to Ban Sailings To Canada Draws Protest

3 New England Senators Fight Neutrality Bill Provision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Three New England Senators said today they would seek modification of restrictions in the neutrality bill banning shipping between Eastern ports and Canada.

They were Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, reported in favor of the neutrality bill, and Wallace A. White jr., Republican, of Maine, and Henry Cabot Lodge jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, listed as opponents of the measure.

They expressed opposition to an amendment proposed by Chairman Key Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, of the Foreign Relations Committee, permitting American vessels to carry cargoes to belligerent ports in the Pacific and south Atlantic, but prohibiting shipments to the maritime provinces.

Senator Theodore F. Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Senator Pittman believed the ban on intercoastal shipping between Canada and Boston and New York was "a necessary sacrifice."

He added that Democratic members of the committee in drafting the amendment had considered the potential dangers from submarines in the Bay of Fundy "grave enough" to warrant the restriction.

The most vigorous protests came from A. [illegible] Sharpe, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, which operates between New York, Boston and Canadian provinces.

He wrote New England Senators that his line's ships operated more than sixty miles northwest of trans-Atlantic lanes after they left Long Island, Block Island, Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds.

China and Cuba Alone Willing to Sell Ores to U.S.

Other Countries Holding Chromium and Tungsten for Deals With Belligerents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—China and Cuba were the only foreign countries which offered today to sell the United States chromium and tungsten ore to stock the Army and Navy.

East and South Africa, the Philippines, Turkey and New Caledonia, all major chromium sources, spurned the bid invitation of the United States, apparently because they believed they could get better prices from countries which are at war. Other producers which failed to bid included Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and the Malay States.

The two metals are important in the manufacture of steel alloys, essential to mechanized warfare.

Yesterday when the government opened bids on manganese ore, another important steel alloy, Russia was the principal foreign bidder, but hinged its offer with conditions termed "impossible" by American trade sources.

The United States Chrome Mines, Inc., of San Francisco, offered 51,000 tons of chromium ore at a price of about $1,785,000 from mines in the United States. The only other chromium bid was from Alaskan mines by Dorothea Reddy Moroney, of San Francisco, who offered to sell varying amounts up to 45,000 tons at $1,575,000.

The Wah Chang Trading Corporation, of New York, offered to sell 425 tons of Chinese tungsten at $21.88 a unit (each unit represents one-hundredth of a ton), or 150 tons of tungsten mined in this country at $24.50 a unit. China has been the most important United States source of tungsten in the past.

From Cuba the Pan-American Tungsten Corporation offered 425 tons at $23.50 a unit, and from domestic mines the Metal and Ore Corporation, of New York, offered up to 425 tons at $21 a unit.

Today's bids and yesterday's manganese offers were conducted under a $100,000,000 authorization of the last Congress to stock up the Army and Navy on "critical" war materials which are normally obtained from foreign countries and therefore might be difficult to obtain if this country were at war.

Lower War-Risk Rates on Cargo In Effect Today

American and Private British Underwriters Moved by Government Action

American and private British marine insurance underwriters announced yesterday that they will put into effect today a lower schedule of war-risk rates on cargo shipments, following disclosure yesterday that the British Government War-Risk Office is extending its operations to world-wide voyages at rates substantially below those quoted by private companies.

The new schedule by American underwriters calls for a rate of ¾ per cent for each $100 cargo valuation on shipments on belligerent vessels plying to or from North America, Pacific coasts, South America, Pacific coasts south of Buenaventura. This compared with a rate of 1 per cent previously.

All other voyages between North America and South America take a rate of 1 per cent, against 3 per cent previously. Cargoes on board belligerent vessels going to and from Canada, West Indies, South America, Central America and Hawaiian Islands will carry a rate of ¾ per cent, compared with 1 per cent.

Shipments on board belligerent flag ships moving to and from East of Suez, not east of Singapore, via Cape, will command a rate of 1½ per cent, against 3 per cent; via Panama, 1¼ per cent, against 2, and via trans-Pacific, 1¼, against 1 per cent.

The rate on shipments aboard belligerent flag vessels plying to and from the Far East (east of Singapore and including Australasia) is 1½ per cent via Cape, against 3 previously; via Panama 1¼, against 2, and via trans-Pacific, 1½, against 1 per cent.

The new open market rates announced by the Institute of London Underwriters follow:

North, Central and South America (Atlantic and Pacific ports) to or from East and Far East, via the Cape, 25 shillings for each £100 for Allied flags, 20 shillings for neutral flags and 20 shillings for United States flag to and from the United States.

East and Far East, via Panama, 25 shillings for Allied flags, 20 shillings for neutral and 10 shillings for United States vessels. Africa from the Mediterranean, 25 shillings for Allied flags, 20 shillings for neutral and 20 shillings for United States.

East and Far East to or from Straits Settlement, India and Persian Gulf, 20 shillings for all flags. North America (Atlantic and Pacific, including Newfoundland) to or from South America (Atlantic and Pacific ports), 15 shillings for Allied flags, 10 shillings for neutral flags and 5 shillings for United States flag to and from United States).

Leningrad Harbor Mined

Washington, Oct. 20 (AP)—The navy hydrographic office warned shipping today that the sea approach to Leningrad has been mined. [illegible] the office of the mined barriers, the Soviet Government said a pilot station had been established for arriving ships.

LINER TO BE MET BY AMBULANCES

President Harding To Dock In New York Today With 73 Injured

26 Persons To Require Immediate Hospitalization As Result Of Hurricane

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 20—Three fleets of ambulances were assembled today to meet the American liner President Harding when she arrives here tomorrow with the largest storm casualty list to reach this port in many years—seventy-three injured, of whom at least twenty will have to be taken

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off on stretchers.

The Harding, carrying 597 passengers—about 150 more than her normal capacity—fought a long and savage struggle Tuesday night and Wednesday morning with a hufricane. She lost a cabin waiter, Paul Johnson, overboard. Her starboard rail and a lifeboat were swept away.

Gets Medical Supplies

As one message of distress followed another, appealing for splints and opiates for the injured, a Coast Guard cutter finally was able to push through the raging seas close enough to transfer medical supplies by shooting a line aboard the vessel.

Among those reported hurt, although apparently not seriously, was Paul Van Zeeland, the former Belgian Premier.

The United States Lines, announcing this afternoon its arrangements for meeting the extraordinary emergency of the Harding's arrival, said fifteen passengers and eleven members of the crew would require immediate hospitalization.

The city of New York will have six ambulances at the pier; the line will provide eight and the Staten Island Marine Hospital an additional number. A squad of physicians and nurses will be on hand.

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Rescued Crew Aboard

Among those aboard the Harding are thirty-six members of the crew of the British freighter Heronspool, rescued from the sea last week after their vessel went down off Ireland under torpedo fire.

The Harding left Le Verdon last Wednesday. The storm struck her full force about 300 miles south of St. John's, Newfoundland.

She might have been able to avoid the worst of it, meteorologists here said, had not the war's disruption of international exchange of weather information made it impossible to anticipate the storm's course.

A138

LONDON, OCT. 20-(AP)-OWNERS OF THE BRITISH STEAMER YORKSHIRE, WHICH WAS ATTACKED AND SUNK IN THE ATLANTIC, ANNOUNCED TODAY SHE HAD HAD 276 PERSONS ON BOARD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMER INDEPENDENCE HALL IS LANDING ONLY 223 YORKSHIRE SURVIVORS IN FRANCE BUT THE COMPANY SAID THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES HAD NOT BEEN DETERMINED DEFINITELY.

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AIR RAID

LONDON, OCT. 20-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY AND THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY TONIGHT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE:

A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN GERMAN ATTEMPTED TO MAKE RECONNAISSANCES IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH AREA DURING THE MORNING AND EARLY AFTERNOON. OCT 21 1939

ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS TOOK OFF TO INTERCEPT THEM, BUT THEY DISAPPEARED BEFORE CONTACT.

AN AIR RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED OVER EDINBURGH SHORTLY AFTER A.M. AND EXTENDED TO DUNDEE. ALL-CLEAR SIGNALS WERE GIVEN ABOUT

A165

LONDON, OCT. 20-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY REMOVED THE RATIONING RESTRICTION UNDER WHICH GAS AND ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION WAS CUT TO 75 PER CENT OF PREWAR FIGURES. OCT 21 1939

IT WAS FOUND THE RESTRICTION DESIGNED TO CURTAIL USE OF COAL WAS UNNECESSARY SINCE PEOPLE USED MUCH LESS GAS AND ELECTRICITY BECAUSE OF THE BLACKOUT.

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...RAID WARNING WAS GIVEN ...
...LATER THE ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL ...
OCT 21 1939
...

...IN THE WEEK ...
...RAIDS EARLIER ...
...PERFORMANCE OF DEFENDERS ...
...HAD BEEN EXPECTED ...
...PLANES ...
...FIGHTING PLANES ...
...21 1939
...FLEW OVER THE ...
...NO BOMBS AND DROPPED ...
...STRATEGIC FIRTH OF FORTH AGAIN TODAY BUT DROPPED ...
...THE FIRE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND BRITISH ...
...WHICH WENT UP TO MEET THEM.
...AIR ATTACKS ON STRONGHOLDS OF BRITISH NAVAL ...
...ED. AN AUTHORITY SAID. HE ADDED THAT THE PEOPLE ...
...IN SHOOTING DOWN EIGHT GERMAN PLANES DURING RAIDS ...
...WAS ENCOURAGING."

30.24-4165

30.24-4165

THE NAZI PLANES OVER THE FIRTH OF FORTH TODAY--THE SECOND SUCH FLIGHT IN FIVE DAYS--FLEW AT EXTREMELY HIGH ALTITUDES AND DEFENDING AIRCRAFT TOOK UP THE PURSUIT SO QUICKLY THAT NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

AS

GUNFIRE WAS HEARD AND CIVILIANS SAW BRITISH AIRCRAFT BEFORE THE WARNING SIRENS WERE SOUNDED. AN ALL-CLEAR SIGNAL WAS GIVEN WITHIN 30 MINUTES IN PART OF THE AREA WHICH HAD BEEN PUT ON THE ALERT AND A SHORT TIME LATER THE ALARM HAD BEEN LIFTED THROUGHOUT THE REGION.

THE AIR MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OF SECURITY SAID THAT "A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN GERMAN ATTEMPTED TO MAKE RECONNAISSANCES IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH DURING THE MORNING AND EARLY AFTERNOON.

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"ROYAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS TOOK OFF TO INTERCEPT THEM," THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, "BUT THEY DISAPPEARED BEFORE CONTACT."

BY ROBERT BURNELLE

LONDON, OCT. 20-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES NOTED WITH KEEN INTEREST TODAY FRESH INDICATIONS THAT BRITAIN WAS CAREFULLY AVOIDING STEPPING ON THE TOES OF SOVIET RUSSIA, DESPITE THE LATTER'S CLOSE TIES WITH GERMANY.

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THEY POINTED TO THE PROTOCOL TO THE BRITISH-FRENCH-TURKISH MUTUAL AID PACT SIGNED YESTERDAY WHICH FREES TURKEY FROM ANY OBLIGATION TO FIGHT RUSSIA AND TO THE STATEMENT OF FOREIGN UNDERSECRETARY R.A. BUTLER THAT BRITAIN'S MILITARY PACT WITH POLAND DID NOT APPLY TO ANY RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

BUTLER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE PACT WA

AS TO WHETHER THE PACT WAS INTENDED TO COVER THE CASE OF AGGRESSION BY POWERS OTHER THAN GERMANY

"NO SIR. DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH LED UP TO THE SIGNATURE OF THE AGREEMENT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD BETWEEN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT THAT THE AGREEMENT SHOULD ONLY COVER THE CASE OF AGGRESSION BY GERMANY; AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT CONCUR THAT THIS IS SO."

TURKEY, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE COMPELLED TO HONOR ANY PLEDGES THAT WOULD INVOLVE HER IN WAR WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE ALLIED POWERS WOULD NOT BE CALLED ON TO FIGHT RUSSIA IN THE EVENT OF SOVIET AGGRESSION AGAINST TURKEY.

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IN DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE, THE U.S.S.R. IS NOT A EUROPEAN POWER.

ALL THREE PARTIES IN THE TREATY WERE SAID IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE TO HAVE AGREED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE TREATY SHOULD IN NO WAY BE DIRECTED AGAINST RUSSIA.

(DIPLOMATS IN [redacted] SAID THE EXPLOSION MIGHT RESULT FROM A RUSSIAN MARCH INTO BESSARABIA; A BULGARIAN ATTEMPT TO WREST TERRITORIAL CLAIMS FROM RUMANIA OR GREECE; OR A MOVE BY GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY OR ANY OTHER NATION TO MAKE A THRUST INTO THE BALKANS.

(IN BULGARIA, THE CABINET OF PREMIER GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOFF RESIGNED AS THE NATION MOVED MORE TROOPS TO THE TURKISH AND RUMANIAN

FRONTIERS.

(THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REACTION IN MOSCOW BUT FOREIGN CIRCLES THERE SAW THE TRIPARTITE TREATY AS RUSSIA'S FIRST DEFEAT IN HER DIPLOMATIC "VICTORIES" OVER NEIGHBORING STATES. IT WAS REGARDED ALSO AS A CURB ON ANY POSSIBLE RUSSIAN PLAN TO GIVE MILITARY AID TO GERMANY AND ON RUSSIAN AIMS IN THE BALKANS.)

COMMENTING ON THE SUSPENSION OF TALKS BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA, CHAMBERLAIN SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT "TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CONTINUE, AS IN THE PAST, TO REST ON A FOUNDATION OF FRIENDSHIP."

THE BRITISH PRESS ALSO EMPHASIZED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE AGREEMENT TO PREVENT TURKEY FROM RESUMING NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN AGREEMENT ON PARALLEL LINES WITH RUSSIA.

BY DREW MIDDLETON

OCT 21 1939

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, OCT.20-(AP)-(PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR)-PELTING RAIN, DRUMMING A STEADY TATTOO ON BRITISH BATTLE POSITIONS IN FRANCE, HAS BROUGHT THE IMPLACABLE FOE OF ANY ATTACKING ARMY--MAJOR MUD--TO THE SCENE.

BRITISH TOMMIES AND OFFICERS, HOLDING A LINE IN VILLAGES AND VALLEYS THROUGH WHICH WERE FOUGHT SOME OF THE WORLD WAR'S BITTEREST BATTLES, SAW FRESH BARRIERS TO GERMANY'S HIGHLY MECHANIZED ARMY IN THE MUD WHICH WOULD CLING TO TANKS AND ARMORED CARS.

THIS FRONT HAS BEEN ALERT SINCE THE BRITISH "TOOK OVER" FROM THE FRENCH POILUS. BUT WITH THE RAIN TURNING THE COUNTRYSIDE INTO A DISMAL SWAMP, THE LIKELIHOOD OF ATTACK APPEARED TO GROW LESS AND LESS EVERY DAY.

THERE WAS NO RELAXING OF VIGILANCE AGAINST ANY GERMAN DRIVE, HOWEVER.

THE FIRST GERMAN ATTACK IN 1914 HURLED 26 DIVISIONS ADVANCE AGAINST THE BRITISH. THEN, BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN ARMIES WENT OUT AGAINST THEM. THIS TIME, ENTRENCHED IN FORTIFICATIONS WHICH ARE HARD TO SEE AND HARDER TO TAKE, THE SAME FOREES WILL RECEIVE THEM.

THERE IS NOTHING GLAMOROUS ABOUT THE FRONT ON NIGHTS LIKE RECENT ONES.

HULKING YORKSHIREMEN AND DIMINUTIVE SCOTS WALK SENTRY SWATHED IN PONCHOS TOPPED BY CAMOUFLAGED "STEEL HELMETS." INSIDE DUGOUTS, OFFICERS SEARCH THE DRIPPING HORIZON WITH GLASSES AND BACK OF THE LINES GUN CREWS WRAP THEIR "GIRLS" IN COVERINGS AND SCAN THE HIGH SKY ANXIOUSLY.

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IN HUNDREDS OF SCATTERED AIRDROME MECHANICS WORK ON RECONNAISANCE PLANES AND FIGHTERS.

SCANNING THE SOGGY TERRAIN AHEAD OF THE FRONT LINE YOU FIND IT HARD TO BELIEVE ANY TANK COULD ADVANCE OVER SUCH GROUND, OR ANY INFANTRY MARCH.

BUT GERMANY USED TWO MOTORIZED DIVISIONS IN POLAND AND, AS ONE OFFICER SAID, "THE GERMAN MILITARY MIND IS PRAGMATIC--IF A THING WORKS ONCE THEY WILL

WORKS ONCE THEY WILL TRY IT AGAIN."

A79

"IT WON'T SUCCEED AGAINST US ON THIS SORT OF GROUND," HE SAID. "IT IS MY OPINION THEIR WHOLE ATTACK WILL PILE UP BEHIND MIRED MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED FORCES."

THE BRITISH FRONT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED AND THE ROYAL ARMY

SERVICE CORPS IS IRONING OUT DIFFICULTIES OF BRINGING UP SUPPLIES OF AMMUNITION AND FOOD TO THE FRONT.

THE SITUATION, WHICH WAS NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY A WEEK AGO, SEEMS TO HAVE IMPROVED GREATLY. IF THE GERMANS STRIKE, THEY WILL STRIKE AGAINST A HEAVILY ENTRENCHED AND FORTIFIED ENEMY.

UNLESS THEY MOVE FAST, AND WITHIN A WEEK, THIS FRONT MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ATTACK UNTIL SPRING EXCEPT BY INFANTRY UNSUPPORTED BY TANKS.

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A60

NIGHT LEAD FRONT

BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, OCT.20-(AP)-(PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR)-FRENCH FORCES HAVE MOBILIZED ON THE WESTERN FRONT ON A SCALE WHICH MAKES THE BRITISH MOBILIZATION SEEM RELATIVELY SMALL. LJVOWLY THE VERY OLD AND THE VERY YBRC

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ON A SCALE WHICH MAKES THE BRITISH MOBILIZATION SEEM RELATIVELY SMALL.

ONLY THE VERY OLD AND THE VERY YOUNG FRENCHMEN ARE ENGAGED IN PEACE-TIME PURSUITS.

WAR IS A VERY REAL THING IN THIS SECTOR. BRIDGES AND HILLS ARE CROWNED WITH MONUMENTS OF THE WAR OF 20 YEARS AGO. AN HOUR'S DRIVE FROM PARIS TAKES ONE PAST A DOZEN OR MORE CEMETERIES. FRENCH AND BRITISH ALIKE LIE THERE.

EVERYONE YOU MEET HAS SOMEONE--SONS, BROTHERS, HUSBANDS OR FATHERS--IN THE ARMY.

30.24-4167

30.24-4167

BOYS OF 12 AND 13 ARE DOING THE WORK OF MEN IN VILLAGES AND ON THE FARMS. WOMEN ARE TRYING TO TAKE THEIR HUSBAND'S PLACES IN THE WORK-ADAY WORLD.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY MOST OF THIS SECTOR. TRUCKS RATTLE AND BANG THROUGH VILLAGES REBUILT OVER THE SCARS OF THE LAST WAR.

THE VILLAGERS DON'T WAVE OR CHEER. THEY GLANCE UP, THEN GO ON WITH THEIR WORK, TROOPS IN BATTLE ARRAY AN EVERYDAY SIGHT.

BRITISH MILITARY POLICE DIRECT TRAFFIC AND BRITISH TOMMIES BARGAIN FOR SOUVENIRS AND FOOD. FRENCH CHILDREN DANCE IN FRONT OF YOU IN THE STREETS SHOUTING "SOUVENIR O.K., SOUVENIR O.K."

BRITISH OFFICERS SEE FRESH BARRIERS TO GERMANY'S MECHANIZED ARMY IN THE MUD BROUGHT ON BY STEADY RAIN WHICH MADE THE LIKELIHOOD OF ATTACK APPEAR TO GROW LESS AND LESS EACH DAY.

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THE ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORP, HOWEVER, IS IRONING OUT DIFFICULTIES IN BRINGING UP SUPPLIES AND THE BRITISH FRONT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED IN SPITE OF THE INCLEMENT WEATHER.

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EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD GRAF BORDEAUX SECOND NIGHT LEAD SURVIVORS X X X INTO THE HARBOR.

OCT 21 1939

A REVISED ESTIMATE WAS THAT 61 PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SINKING LAST TUESDAY OF THE YORKSHIRE AND SIX OR SEVEN IN THE SINKING HALF AN HOUR LATER OF THE CITY OF MANDALAY.

BORDEAUX--THIRD ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD SURVIVORS X X X IN THE ENGINE ROOM.

AMONG THE CREW OF THE INDEPENDENCE HALL WHICH ENGAGED IN STRENUOUS RESCUE WORK WERE THREE YOUNG MEN EMPLOYED BY THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR-JOURNAL WHO SAID THEY "RAN INTO THE BIGGEST STORY OF OUR LIVES."

THEY GAVE THEIR NAMES AS DARREL BRADY, JOE MARCHEL AND BOB BICKHART. THEY SAID THEY HAD BEEN WORKING THEIR WAY AROUND THE WORLD.

AMONG THE 60 ORIGINAL PASSENGERS ON THE INDEPENDENCE HALL, THEY SAID, WERE ROBERT PHILLIP, 246 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK; JACK THOMAS, 1749 CLAY STREET AND EDWIN HAVEY, 307 FILBERT STREET, BOTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

AN UNIDENTIFIED ENGLISHMAN DIED ABOARD THE INDEPENDENCE HALL AND WAS BURIED AT SEA AFTER HE HAD BEEN RESCUED. HE HAD BEEN CARRIED ABOARD EITHER THE YORKSHIRE OR THE MANDALAY IN INDIA WHEN THEY SET OUT FOR ENGLAND.

BY THE TIME THE SURVIVORS REACHED HERE TONIGHT THEY WERE CHEERFUL --AT LEAST CHEERFUL ENOUGH THAT SOMEONE DRAGGED OUT A VIOLIN AND PLAYED AN ACCOMPANIMENT FOR "GOD SAVE THE KING," AND "MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE."

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NIGHT LEAD SURVIVORS

BORDEAUX, OCT.20-(AP)-WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WRAPPED IN BLANKETS AND SUFFERING FROM EXPOSURE, WERE THE FIRST TO DISEMBARK FROM THE U.S. FREIGHTER INDEPENDENCE HALL TONIGHT ON HER ARRIVAL WITH 300 SURVIVORS OF TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK TWO DAYS AGO.

FIRST REPORTS TONIGHT INDICATED 16 LIVES WERE LOST WHEN THE TWO SHIPS, THE LINER YORKSHIRE AND THE FREIGHTER CITY OF MANDALAY, WERE ATTACKED AND SUNK 500 MILES OFF THE FRENCH COAST.

A FIRST AID STATION WAS ESTABLISHED TO CARE FOR THE SURVIVORS.

PASSENGERS ON THE YORKSHIRE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FORCED TO TAKE TO LIFEBOATS DURING THE NIGHT AND WITHOUT SUFFICIENT CLOTHING.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFFICIALS, BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND FRENCH NAVAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES MET THE BOAT.

PASSENGERS NOT REQUIRING HOSPITAL CARE WERE EXPECTED TO REMAIN HERE AT LEAST TWO DAYS BEFORE STARTING FOR HOME.

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (BUDGET)

BY H.TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, OCT.20-(AP)-SMALL PATROLS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN ADVANCE GUARDS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE SKIRMISHED IN NO-MAN'S-LAND ON THE WESTERN FRONT AS THE TWO ARMIES JOCKEYED FOR POSSESSION OF ISOLATED HEIGHTS AND SMALL WOODED AREAS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR NEW LINES.

MILITARY DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT INDICATED THAT THE NO-MAN'S-LAND ABOUT A MILE WIDE SEPARATING THE NEW POSITIONS OF THE TWO FORCES LAY WHOLLY IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

THE FRENCH LINE, MARKING THE MORE OR LESS ACTIVE FRONT, APPARENTLY FOLLOWED ALMOST EXACTLY ALONG THE FRONTIER TO WHICH THE FRENCH WITHDREW BEFORE A GERMAN ATTACK THE FIRST OF THE WEEK.

THE OUTPOST ACTIVITY WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONFINED MOSTLY TO THE TWO AREAS WHERE THE GERMANS ATTACKED IN FORCE JUST EAST OF THE MOSELLE RIVER AND BETWEEN SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUECKEN IN THE CENTER OF THE NORTHERN FLANK.

A FRENCH DISCLOSURE THAT A UNIT OF ONE OFFICER AND 50 MEN WAS LOST DURING A DAWN PATROL INDICATED TO MILITARY OBSERVERS THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE EFFORT BEING MADE BY BOTH SIDES TO COVER THEIR NEW POSITIONS.

THE PATROLS WERE OPERATING IN A COLD, HEAVY RAIN WHICH HAS FALLEN GENERALLY ON NORTHERN AND EASTERN FRANCE FOR FOUR DAYS.

30.24-4169.

30.24-4169

BEHIND THE LINES, HOWEVER, THE POILUS IN REST BILLETS PLAYED SOCCER AND WORKED AT BUILDING THEATERS WHERE ENTERTAINMENTS WILL BE GIVEN FOR MEN OUT OF THE FRONT LINES.

MEANWHILE, FRENCH ARTILLERY SHELLED THE GERMAN ROAD FROM PERL TO SEMMDORF, JUST ACROSS THE FRONTIER NEAR LUXEMBOURG, IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK UP REPORTED TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT THE POINT WHERE THE GERMANS GAINED A TOE-HOLD ON FRENCH SOIL EARLIER IN THE WEEK.

JG1A1PES

COMMUNIQUE

PARIS, OCT.20-(10 A.M., A.M., E.S.T.)-(AP)-A WAR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED:

"ALL QUIET DURING THE NIGHT. RAINY WEATHER. PATROL ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES AT MANY POINTS."

OCT 21 1939

(2ND COMMUNIQUE)

JH439AES

FOLD LONDON YORKSHIRE

BORDEAUX, OCT. 20-(AP)-OFFICIALS PREPARED A FIRST AID STATION TODAY FOR NEARLY 300 SURVIVORS OF THE SUNKEN BRITISH SHIPS CITY OF MANDALAY AND YORKSHIRE, DUE TO ARRIVE ABOARD THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER INDEPENDENCE HALL TONIGHT.

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ONE UNIDENTIFIED ENGLISHMAN WAS REPORTED KILLED IN THE TORPEDOING OF ONE OF THE VESSELS AND BURIED AT SEA. ABOUT EIGHT WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INJURED.

SOME PASSENGERS WERE DESCRIBED AS SUFFERING EXPOSURE FROM HAVING BEEN AROUSED AT NIGHT AND FORCED TO TAKE TO BOATS WITHOUT SUFFICIENT CLOTHING.

BORDEAUX AUTHORITIES ERECTED A SPECIAL SHELTER DOCK EQUIPPED WITH BLANKETS AND FOOD FOR THE SURVIVORS. AMERICAN VICE CONSUL LAWRENCE W.TAYLOR LEFT FOR PAUILLAC, WHERE HE WILL BOARD THE FREIGHTER TO MAKE THE TRIP TO BORDEAUX.

SURVIVORS NOT SENT TO HOSPITALS WERE EXPECTED TO REMAIN HERE AT LEAST TWO DAYS BEFORE STARTING FOR HOME.

JG1057AES

PARIS, OCT 20-(AP)-ADJUTANT CHARLES LEGRIS WAS CITED TODAY IN AN ARMY DISPATCH AS THE FIRST FRENCHMAN IN THE WAR TO BRING DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE BY LIGHT MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM LAND.

THE DISPATCH SAID LEGRIS SAW TWO MESSERSCHMIDT PURSUIT PLANES FLYING LOW OVER BETTWILLER, SOUTHEAST OF SARREGUEMINES SEPT. 24 AND STARTED FIRING ON THE FIRST SHIP. THE PLANE PLUNGED TO EARTH AND THE PILOT, WHO LANDED SAFELY IN A PARACHUTE, WAS TAKEN PRISONER, THE REPORT STATED.

OCT 21 1939

KA953PES

LUXEMBOURG, OCT. 20-(AP)-IN THE RAIN AND MUD THE RESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH PART OF TWO VILLAGES ON THE LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER WERE REMOVED TODAY.

OCT 21 1939

THE VILLAGES ARE MONDORF AND EVRANGE ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE GRAND DUCHY.

BY ALICE MAXWELL

PARIS, OCT.20-(AP)-PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS DECLARED WAR ON WAR TODAY, THE FIRST WARTIME COLLECTION OF MODELS GOING ON PARADE IN GREY AND GOLD SALONS THRONGED WITH SPECTATORS.

OCT 21 1939

THIS OPENING WAS THE FIRST CONCRETE RESULT OF THE DRESSMAKERS'

EFFORTS TO COMBAT WAR CONDITIONS THAT THREATENED TO DESTROY THEIR BUSINESS AND CRUSH THEIR INITIATIVE.

IT WAS THE MOLYNEUX COLLECTION OF 40 NEW MODELS.

A PRACTICAL NOTE WAS SOUNDED THROUGHOUT IN DARK COLORS RESTRAINED LINES AND SCARCITY OF TRIMMINGS. TAILORED SUITS SHOWN WERE STURDY TWEEDS, BROWN OR GREY MIXTURES WITH SWEATERS SLIGHTLY BRIGHTER IN CONTRASTING COLORS.

MILITARY-STYLED COATS WERE ON FITTED LINES TRIMMED WITH BRASS BUTTONS AND SHOWN IN "RAF BLUE," A NEW NAVY SHADE. SOME LOOSE TWEED COATS WERE FUR LINED AND WENT WITH MATCHING SUITS OR SKIRTS. FULL CIRCULAR SKIRTS WITH SWING LINES FEATURED LENGTHS JUST COVERING THE KNEE. AIRRAID ENSEMBLES WERE LAUNCHED IN BLACK WITH PAJAMAS OF HEAVY CREPE AND LOOSE COATS OF WOOL. THESE WERE ACCOMPANIED BY COLORED HOODS AND SASHES SOME OF A NEW BRIGHT BLUE CALLED "ALERTE."

FOR RESTRAURANT AND DINNER WEAR BLACK DRESSES IN CREPE OR WOOL, A FEW SPANGLE EMBROIDERED, WERE SHOWN IN SUBDUED EFFECT WITH LOOSE FURLINED COATS.

WOOL HOSTESS GOWNS ALSO WERE FEATURED IN GREY OR BLACK, CUT ON NARROW FITTED LINES AND BUTTONED DOWN FRONT TO THE ANKLES.

FOR AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE THERE WAS A GROUP OF FULL SKIRTED EVENING FROCKS IN BROWN AND VIOLET CREPES, BLACK TAFFETAS AND SATINS.

MJ702PES

OCT 21 1939

AMONG THOSE PRESENT WAS MADAME GAMELIN, WIFE OF GEN. MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES AND MADAME JEAN GIRAUDOUX, WIFE OF THE CHIEF OF THE INFORMATION SERVICE.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, OCT 20-(AP)-PRESS OFFICERS OF THE SWISS ARMY SEIZED THE PERIODICALS BAERENSPIEGEL AND FREIWIRTSCHAFTLICHE TODAY ON CHARGES THEY "INFRINGED UPON THE BASIC SAFEGUARDS OF OUR NEUTRALITY."

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BOTH PERIODICALS; A COMMUNIQUE SAID, "DEFAMED CHIEFS OF FOREIGN STATES" ALTHOUGH THE OBJECTS OF THE NEWSPAPER ATTACKS WERE NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED.

WY519PES

AGENCIES OUT
ATTN NEW ORLEANS

MADRID, OCT. 20-(AP)-REPORTS RECEIVED HERE TODAY SAID THE AMERICAN STEAMER OAKMAN, OWNED BY THE LYKES BROTHERS COMPANY OF LAKE CHARLES,LA., WAS BEING HELD BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT GIBRALTAR WITH HER CARGO OF 6,081 BALES OF COTTON.

THE OAKMAN WAS EXPECTED IN BARCELONA BUT THE BRITISH WERE REPORTED HOLDING HER BECAUSE THEY FEARED THE CONTRABAND COTTON CARGO WOULD GO TO GENOA, HER ULTIMATE DESTINATION, FOR TRANSSHIPMENT TO GERMANY.

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MADRID0035 WS 9PP

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

OCT 21 1939

BERLIN, OCT. 20-(AP)-AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES POINTED TODAY TO THE PROTOCOL TO THE FRENCH-ENGLISH-TURKISH MUTUAL AID TREATY WHICH PROVIDES THAT TURKEY CANNOT BE FORCED TO FIGHT RUSSIA AS A "JOKER"

30.24-4171

WHICH WILL PREVENT TURKEY FROM GIVING THE ALLIES THE HELP THEY EXPECT.

ALTHOUGH THESE SOURCES DID NOT AMPLIFY THEIR STATEMENT IT WAS EVIDENT THEY ASSUMED THAT RUSSIA AND GERMANY WOULD CONTINUE TO WORK IN CLOSE COLLABORATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

OTHER WAR NEWS WAS OVERSHADOWED BY THE ALLIES' DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERING.

A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ONLY "LOCAL ARTILLERY AND SCOUTING TROOPS ACTIVITY" ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

CORRESPONDENTS WERE INFORMED THAT "ALL MATTERS IN POLAND ARE IN A STATE OF FLUX DESPITE THE CREATION OF WEST PRUSSIA AND POSEN" AND THEREFORE NO DELINIATION OF BOUNDARIES COULD BE ANNOUNCED.

SOME OFFICIALS LOOKED FOR REPERCUSSIONS OF THE ANGLO-TURKISH PACT IN THE BALKAN COUNTRIES. BUT NOW FAR X X X PICKING UP IN THIRD GRAPH PREV.

JG928AES

THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT "EXCEPT FOR LOCAL ARTILLERY AND SCOUTING TROOPS' ACTIVITY" AFTER "CONCLUSION OF FIGHTS IN THE BORDER REGION SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN."

JG816AES

OCT 21 1939

THE NEW SITUATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS VIEWED WITH GRAVEST APPREHENSION IN INFORMED CIRCLES, INASMUCH AS ITALIAN AND SOVIET RUSSIAN INTERESTS WERE REGARDED AS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

THESE QUARTERS LOOKED TO ITALY TO REACT, AS A MEDITERRANEAN POWER, AND EXPRESS THE OPINION THAT THE TREATY WAS SUFFICIENT CAUSE TO BRING ABOUT ITALIAN-RUSSIAN COOPERATION SIMILAR TO THAT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

30.24-4171

HITLER'S IMMEDIATE REACTION APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN FORMAL RATIFICATION OF THE GERMAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH RUSSIA, SIGNED AT MOSCOW SEPT. 28, AND SUBSEQUENT AGREED OF SEPT. 4 CONCERNING POLAND AND THE RUSSIAN AND GERMAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN POLAND.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE ALLIES IN THE WORLD WAR WERE UNABLE TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES FOR A CONTACT WITH RUSSIA IN THE FACE OF A COMBINED DEFENSE BY GERMAN AND TURKISH FORCES. THE FAILURE OF THIS ACTION, MILITARY SOURCES SAID, GREATLY CONTRIBUTED TOWARD IMPERIAL RUSSIA'S DOWNFALL, SINCE THAT COUNTRY WAS CUT OFF FROM ALL SUPPLIES FROM THE ALLIES.

MEANWHILE, IN THE CONTINUATION OF THE WAR AT SEA, NEUTRAL VESSELS WERE WARNED THEY WOULD RISK BEING SUNK IF ESCORTED BY BRITISH OR FRENCH WARSHIPS.

DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, AN AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY, DISCLOSED THAT GERMANY HAD INFORMED NEUTRAL COUNTRIES THAT "ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED LAWS OF WARFARE" IT WAS NOT PERMISSIBLE FOR THEIR SHIPS TO TRAVEL IN THE CONVOY OF BELLIGERENT VESSELS.

JG933AES

NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (BUDGET)

BY MELVIN K.WHITELEATHER OCT 21 1939

BERLIN, OCT. 20-(AP)-NAZIS TONIGHT DECLARED TURKEY BECAME "BRITAIN'S STOOGE" WHEN SHE SIGNED A MUTUAL AID PACT WITH THE ALLIES AND COULD NO LONGER BE REGARDED AS A NEUTRAL.

ADOLF HITLER RECEIVED A PERSONAL REPORT ON THE TRI-POWER PACT FROM HIS ACE TROUBLE SHOOTER, FRANZ VON PAPEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

VON PAPEN ARRIVED IN BERLIN TODAY AFTER A HURRIED TRIP FROM ANKARA.

HE WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO HIS POST WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

ALTHOUGH GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS PROFESSED TO SEE A LOOPHOLE IN THE PACT IN TURKEY'S RESERVATION AGAINST BEING DRAWN INTO WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, ATTACKS ON THE AGREEMENT WERE CAUSTIC.

THE GOVERNMENT MEANWHILE OPENED A SYSTEM OF SPECIAL SHORT-TERM CREDITS FOR BUSINESSES THROUGHOUT THE REICH WHICH HAVE BEEN HARD HIT BY THE WAR TO PREVENT BANKRUPTCIES AND SHARP DISRUPTIONS IN NATIONAL ECONOMY.

NAZI OFFICIALS ASSERTED TURKEY HAD CHOSEN A "DANGEROUS ROUTE" IN SIGNING THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE "WANT TO STIR UNREST IN THE BALKANS," AND "BRING TRKEY INTO A DANGEROUS CHAI

OCT 21 1939

"BRING TURKEY INTO A DANGEROUS CHAIN," THEY SAID.

DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, INFORMED NEWS COMMENTARY, SAID:

"LOUD APPLAUSE IN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRESS DEEPENED GERMANY'S SUSPICION THAT TURKEY'S MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH THE WESTERN POWERS WAS NOT INTENDED AS A PEACE MOVE."

TURKEY'S RESERVATION IN THE PACT THAT HER OBLIGATIONS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE SHOULD NOT BRING HER IN CONFLICT WITH RUSSIA WAS THE BIGGEST KERNEL OF COMFORT NAZIS ACKNOWLEDGED FINDING IN THE TREATY.

NAZIS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT THIS "LOOPHOLE" WOULD NOT NECESSARILY PREVENT TURKEY FROM CLOSING HER EYES IF BRITAIN DESIRED TO OCCUPY THE DARDANELLES--SOMETHING GERMANY SHOULD NOT LIKE TO SEE.

A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE REPORTED QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(A. Invoice) BERLIN, OCT. 21-(AP)-CAN FRANZ VON PAPEN, CRAFTIEST GERMAN DIPLOMAT OF THE OLD AND DYING SCHOOL, BRING TURKEY BACK TO NEUTRALITY DESPITE THE BRITISH-FRENCH-TURKISH PACT?

AN

THIS WAS THE QUESTION UPPERMOST IN POLITICAL CIRCLES OF BERLIN AS THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO ANKARA RETURNED TO REPORT TO ADOLF HITLER ON THE TURKISH SITUATION WHICH RAN COUNTER TO ALL GERMAN PROGNOSTICATIONS.

ANOTHER QUESTION RAISED WAS

OCT 21 1939

WILL HITLER HOLD VON PAPEN RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-PREMIER VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF'S FAILURE TO DRAW TURKEY DEFINITELY TO RUSSIA'S SIDE, AND HENCE

Add-Berlin-Oct 20

A SHORT WHILE EARLIER, NAZIS HAD DECLARED TURKEY BECAME "BRITAIN'S STOOGE" WHEN SHE SIGNED A MUTUAL AID PACT WITH THE ALLIES AND COULD NO LONGER BE REGARDED AS A NEUTRAL.

SPOKESMEN IN HIGH PLACES AND DNB CAUTIONED THE WORLD AGAINST ASSUMING THAT GERMANY WAS MAKING CONCILIATORY GESTURES TOWARD FRANCE ON THE MEAGER BASIS THAT THE WAR COMMUNIQUE ON THURSDAY SAID THE GERMAN WEST ARMY FAILED TO STEP ACROSS THE FRENCH FRONTIER AT THE MOMENT

CONDITIONS SEEMED AUSPICIOUS BECAUSE OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS.

IT WAS SAID THE NEUTRAL AND ENEMY PRESS INTERPRETED THE GERMAN HESITATION TO LAUNCH AN IMPRESSIVE OFFENSIVE AS AN INDICATION THE REICH STILL HOPED FOR A DEAL WITH FRANCE BUT THE COMMENTATORS AND DNB WARNED THAT THE HIGH COMMAND WAS NOT WEAKENING.

GERMANY'S, AND,

WILL HITLER POLITELY DISMISS THE NAZI AND PERSUADED VON HINDENBURG TO TURN THE CHANCELLORSHIP OVER TO THE THEN YOUTHFUL NAZI FUEHRER IN JANUARY, 1933?

VON PAPEN, ONCE THE CATHOLIC CENTRIST PARTY POLITICIAN, IS PERHAPS THE LAST OF A SCHOOL OF GERMAN DIPLOMATS WHO WITH CHARMING, ENGAGING MANNERS MANAGED TO SAY NOTHING TO COMMIT THEMSELVES.

MODERN GERMAN DIPLOMACY IS BLUNTER, MORE DIRECT AND LESS GIVEN TO "BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH." FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP IS THE OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THIS METHOD OF NEGOTIATING WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

VON PAPEN'S MOST POWERFUL FRIEND UNDOUBTEDLY WAS THE

30.24-4173

30.24-4173

LATE VON HINDENBURG. WHEN HE WAS COMPELLED TO YIELD TO THE FORWARD-STORMING NAZIS AFTER HAVING BEEN CHANCELLOR UNDER VON HINDENBURG IN 1932, GERMANY'S LATE SOLDIER-PRESIDENT HANDED

HANDED HIM AS A FAREWELL GIFT AN AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOGRAPH OF HIMSELF UPON WHICH HE WROTE THE FIRST LINES OF GERMANY'S FAMOUS SOLDIER SONG PLAYED AT FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL DAYS:

"ICH HATT EINEN KAMERADEN." (ONCE I HAD A COMRADE.)

VON PAPEN'S BRILLIANT CAREER WAS PARTLY DUE TO HIS EXCELLENT COMMAND OF THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES AND HIS POLISH MANNERS

WITH THE SAAR VALLEY AS HIS HOME AND A WIFE WHO BELONGED TO THE FAMOUS BOCH-GALHAU FAMILY OF INDUSTRIAL BARONS HAVING CONNECTIONS WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG AND FRANCE, HE KNEW THE FRENCH MENTALITY AS FEW OTHER GERMANS.

A LONG STAY IN THE UNITED STATES GAVE THIS ALMOST 60-YEAR OLD SCION OF A WEALTHY WESTPHALIAN LANDED FAMILY AN INSIGHT INTO THE ANGLO-SAXON MENTALITY, EVEN THOUGH THERE

IS A CLOUD OVER HIS WASHINGTON PERFORMANCE AS A GERMAN

MILITARY ATTACHE.

VON PAPEN AND NAVAL ATTACHE CAPT. RICHARD BOY-ED WAS IDENTIFIED IN THE AMERICAN MIND WITH DOCUMENTS FOUND BY THE BRITISH ON THE PERSON OF JAMES F.J. ARCHIBALD, AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT DURING THE WORLD WAR.

ARRESTED IN FALMOUTH, ENGLAND, IN 1915, SIR ARCHIBALD HAD IN HIS POSSESSION [redacted] A COLLECTION OF PAPERS [redacted] SIGNED "PAPEN" [redacted] ONE OF WHICH REFERRED TO "THOSE SUB IDIOTIC YANKEES."

AT SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING'S OCT 21 1939 REQUEST, VON PAPEN AND BOY-ED WERE RECALLED "ON ACCOUNT OF WHAT THIS GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS."

VON PAPEN'S TALENTS [redacted] DIRECTION OF "FIXING" THINGS. IT [redacted] CONTACTS BETWEEN GERMANY'S [redacted]

SUSPICION HAD FALLEN ON GERMANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES DURING A SERIES OF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN AMERICAN MUNITIONS PLANTS AND ABOARD UNITED STATES SHIPS BEFORE THE U.S. ENTERED THE WORLD WAR.

IN APRIL, 1916, AFTER VON PAPEN WAS RECALLED TO GERMANY, HE WAS INDICTED BY A [redacted] FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH AN OCT 21 1939 CONSPIRACY TO BLOW UP THE WELLAND CANAL IN CANADA. THE CHARGE WAS DROPPED A MONTH LATER AND THERE NEVER WAS ANY LEGAL PROOF OF THE CHARGES AGAINST VON PAPEN. THERE WAS GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF HIS STATEMENT MADE ON HIS DEPARTURE THAT HE HAD CONFINED HIS ACTIVITIES TO HIS REGULAR DUTIES.

VON PAPEN'S TALENTS SEEM TO LIE ESPECIALLY IN THE DIRECTION OF "FIXING" THINGS. IT WAS HE WHO ESTABLISHED CONTACTS BETWEEN GERMANY'S RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN INDUSTRIAL BARONS AND HITLER IN 1932, THEREBY EASING THE POSSIBILITY OF THE NAZI MOVEMENT DYING FOR WANT OF FUNDS. IT WAS

30.24-4175

3024-4175

VON PAPEN HAD PERSUADED VON HINDENBURG THAT HITLER MUST BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO GOVERN THE COUNTRY.

HINDENBURG, HOWEVER, MADE HITLER AGREE TO TAKE VON PAPEN INTO THE CABINET AS VICE CHANCELLOR. AS SUCH, WHEN RADICALS IN THE NAZI MOVEMENT THREATENED TO GET THE UPPER HAND IN THE SPRING OF 1934, HE DELIVERED A SPEECH AT MARBURG UNIVERSITY ON JUNE 17, SHARPLY CRITICIZING CERTAIN NAZI TENDENCIES.

THE PURGE WHICH FOLLOWED ON JUNE 30 WAS A DIRECT RESULT OF THIS SPEECH, BUT VON PAPEN HIMSELF NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE. HIS SECRETARIES WERE ARRESTED, HIS CHIEF AIDE SHOT TO DEATH AND HE AND HIS FAMILY HELD VIRTUAL PRISONERS FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN THEIR BERLIN HOME.

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SOON AFTERWARD, HE WAS REMOVED FROM THE CABINET ON THE GROUNDS HE HAD A MORE IMPORTANT WORK TO PERFORM IN AUSTRIA.

VON HINDENBURG'S LAST OFFICIAL SIGNATURE BEFORE HIS DEATH AUG. 1, 1934, WAS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF VON PAPEN AS EXTRAORDINARY AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA, WHERE CHANCELLOR ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS HAD BEEN SLAIN BY AUSTRIAN NAZIS.

HIS DIFFICULT TASK WAS THAT OF [redacted] RESTABLISHING BETTER RELATIONS WITH THE REICH DESPITE AUSTRIA'S ANGER OVER THE DEATH OF DOLLFUSS. HE HANDLED THE SITUATION WITH SUCH DIPLOMATIC SKILL THAT HE PERSUADED KURT VON SCHUSCHNIGG TO COME WITH HIM TO BERCHTESGADEN TO MEET HITLER. (CH)

PROCEEDED

THIS MEETING [redacted] THE DOWNFALL OF THE AUSTRIAN REGIME AND LED TO THE "ANSCHLUSS" AND SCHUSCHNIGG'S ARREST IN MARCH, 1938.

VON PAPEN WAS REWARDED [redacted] OCT 21 1939 HITLER PRESENTED HIM WITH A GOLD-RIMMED MEMBERSHIP BUTTON OF THE NAZI PARTY, REGARDED AS THE HIGHEST DECORATION TO ANY GERMAN.

VON PAPEN ONCE AGAIN WENT INTO RETIREMENT, AS HE HAD FREQUENTLY DONE BEFORE. DURING SUCH INTERVALS HE USUALLY DEVOTED HIMSELF [redacted] TO SUCH DUTIES AS PRESIDENT OF GERMANY'S "HERRENKLUB", AN ORGNIZATION OF GERMAN ARISTOCRATS.

A NEW FIELD TO CONQUER CAME WHEN HITLER APPOINTED HIM AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY APRIL 18, 1939. HE GOT UNDER WAY TOO LATE TO PREVENT TURKEY'S SIGNING OF A PRELIMINARY PACT

OF ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN IN MAY.

SOME SAID HE WAITED TOO LONG IN BERLIN BEFORE HURRYING TO ANKARA, WHILE OTHERS ASSERTED VON RIBBENTROP HAD NOT EXPECTED TURKEY WOULD ALIGN WITH BRITAIN AGAINST HER FORMER WAR ALLY AND HAD DELAYED VON PAPEN'S APPOINTMENT. IN ANY EVENT, VON PAPEN APPEARS TO HAVE STAVED OFF THE ANGLO-FRENCH-TURKISH PACT FOR A WHILE.

(End Sunday Advance.

LOCHNER8 11855 THRU SIXTH WA-SPEZ.

A213

REPATRIATED GERMANS CONTINUED TO ARRIVE IN GOTENHAFEN (GDYNIA) AND DANZIG. MOST OF THOSE ARRIVING FROM THE BALTIC COUNTRIES WERE PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE--DOCTORS, TEACHERS, ARTISTS, LAWYERS--BUT FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT WERE FARMERS.

GREAT PRIDE WAS EXPRESSED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES OVER THE OPENING OF TWO FURNACES IN THE NEW HERMANN GOERING IRON WORKS AT LINZ. THE WORKS WERE FOUNDED TWO YEARS AGO WITH THE INTENTION OF MAKING THEM GERMANY'S AND EUROPE'S LARGEST.

OFFICIALS SAID "ALL MATTERS IN POLAND ARE IN A STATE OF FLUX DESPITE THE CREATION OF WEST PRUSSIA AND POSEN" WHEN ASKED FOR DETAILS ON THE DELINEATION OF BOUNDARIES DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

JG330PES

Add. Sofia - Oct. 20

(A TURKISH DELEGATION TO MOSCOW LEFT THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL EARLIER THIS WEEK AFTER EXTENDED BUT FRUITLESS NEGOTIATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH AN AGREEMENT "LEFT THE DOOR OPEN FOR FURTHER CONVERSATIONS IN THE UNDETERMINED FUTURE.")

POLITICAL QUARTERS, WHETHER EXTREME LEFT OR EXTREME RIGHT, WERE AGREED ON ONE THING--THAT BULGARIA'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON RUSSIA AND GREECE MAY BE PUSHED OR ABANDONED ACCORDING TO THE LEANINGS OF THE NEW CABINET.

KIOSSEIVANOFF WAS KNOWN AS A CHAMPION OF STRICT NEUTRALITY, AND IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT BULGARIA WOULD WISH TO MAKE A DEFINITE STAND THROUGH THE NEW GOVERNMENT. WHETHER SHE WILL STRENGTHEN HER RELATIONS WITH HER HISTORIC RUSSIAN PROTECTOR IN THE HOPE OF RECOVERING HER TERRITORIES OR MAKE HER PACE WITH HER LITTLE NEIGHBORS TO PRESERVE THE BALKANS FOR BALKAN PEOPLES WAS THE QUESTION IN BULGARIAN MINDS TONIGHT.

A83

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES GENERALLY EXPRESSED BELIEF RUSSIA WAS WILLING TO CHAMPION LITTLE BULGARIA'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS ON RUMANIA AND GREECE IN RETURN FOR WHOLE-HEARTED COOPERATION FROM BULGARIA'S GOVERNMENT.

AMONG THE CALLERS AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE WERE THE TURKISH, YUGOSLAV AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

PROMINENT AMONG THE CALLERS AT THE PALACE--AND TYPICAL OF THE DIVERSE POLITICAL INTERESTS INVOLVED--WERE COLONEL KIMON GHEORZHIEFF, WHO AS PRIME MINISTER INTRODUCED SEMI-DICTATORIAL GOVERNMENT IN [illegible]IA.

SPECIAL INTEREST WAS ATTACHED BY OBSERVERS TO GHEORZHIEFF'S VISIT AS HE WAS REPORTED FAVORING CLOSER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

IN A RECENT LETTER TO THE OUTGOING PREMIER, IT WAS LEARNED,

30.24-4177

GHEORZHIEFF WROTE HE APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE THE LATEST GOVERNMENT POLICY BUT EXPRESSED BELIEF BULGARIA SHOULD "REINFORCE BOTH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA."

"RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE IN EUROPEAN AND BALKAN POLITICS IS BECOMING DAY TO DAY MORE IMPORTANT," HE WROTE.

OTHER CALLERS AT THE PALACE INCLUDED ATHANAS BOUROFF, PROMINENT INDUSTRIALIST KNOWN FOR HIS SYMPATHY WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE; GEORGE PETEROFF, FORMER CABINET MEMBER AND NOW THE OPPOSITION DEPUTY WHO IS CONSIDERED FRIENDLY TOWARD GERMANY; DIMITER DICHEFF, AGRARIAN LEADER NOW REGARDED AS DEFINITELY PRO-FRENCH AND PRO-ENGLISH IN VIEWS, AND KRUSTIU KASTROUHOFF, A LEADER OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

MJ913PES

A91

BUDAPEST, OCT.20-(AP)-BILLS WHICH WOULD PROVIDE FOR THE SELF-GOVERNMENT OF RUTHENIA ALREADY HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP AND WILL BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT SOON, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR FRANZ KERESZTES-FISCHER SAID THE RICH TERRITORY TAKEN OVER LAST MARCH AFTER THE DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA "WOULD NOT BE TREATED BY HUNGARY AS A STEPCHILD."

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT POVERTY-STRICKEN RUTHENIAN PEASANTS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO GATHER FUEL IN STATE FORESTS AND THE PRICE OF SALT, A STATE MONOPOLY, WOULD BE REDUCED.

MJ-KA950PES

A79

OSLO, OCT.20-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES HERE SAID TONIGHT THAT THE POLISH SUBMARINE ORZEL, WHICH ESCAPED FROM TALLINN HARBOR SEPT. 18 UNDER GUNFIRE OF ESTONIAN SHORE BATTERIES, HAD JOINED THE BRITISH NAVY

30.24-4177

OCT. 14.

THE ESCAPE OF THE ORZEL FROM ESTONIAN WATERS WAS SEIZED UPON BY SOVIET RUSSIA AS AN INCIDENT CALLING FOR MOSCOW'S INTERVENTION IN THE BALTIC. ESTONIA'S COAST WAS PLACED UNDER HEAVY GUARD BY THE SOVIET NAVY FOLLOWING THE SUBMARINE'S ESCAPE.

(THE ORZEL, COMPLETED IN 1938, WAS BUILT FOR A COMPLEMENT OF 56 MEN AND IS EQUIPPED WITH THREE GUNS AND EIGHT TORPEDO TUBES. DISPLACING 1,110 TONS, THE SUBMARINE IS FITTED FOR MINELAYING.)

MJ852PES

A133

SANTIAGO, CHILE, OCT.20-(AP)-EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE CREW OF THE GERMAN FREIGHTER FRANKFURT WERE DETAINED BY CHILEAN AUTHORITIES IN THE PORT OF TALCAHUANO TODAY AFTER OFFICERS ASKED AID IN SUBDUING A DISTURBANCE ABOARD THE VESSEL.

THE FRANKFURT, WHICH CARRIES A CREW OF 45 CHINESE, SOUGHT REFUGE AT TALCAHUANO AT THE START OF THE WAR. SHIP'S OFFICERS SAID MEMBERS OF THE CREW ATTACKED THEM AFTER COMPLAINING ABOUT THE FOOD.

JH125AES

Add. Rio de Janeiro - Oct 20

"THESE STILL ARE NOW THE DETERMINING MOTIVES IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT, WHICH LOSES WITH EACH NEW EPISODE THE CHARACTER OF A FIGHT BETWEEN ANTAGONISTIC IDEOLOGIES."

VARGAS STRESSED BRAZIL'S COMPLETE NEUTRALITY AND INSISTED THE COUNTRY ALWAYS MUST BE ON GUARD TO KEEP PERSONAL INTERESTS FROM AFFECTING NATIONAL INTERESTS.

ASSERTING THAT THE "BRAZILIAN POPULAR CONSCIENCE TOLD US IMPERATIVELY" TO ADOPT A NEUTRAL ATTITUDE, VARGAS SAID IT "FALLS TO THE PRESS TO AID THE GOVERNMENT AND COOPERATE WITH IT IN THE IDEA OF

MAINTAINING THE PUBLIC SPIRIT CALM AND CONFIDENT."

NEUTRALITY "DOES NOT MEAN PASSIVITY," SAID VARGAS, CONTINUING:

"A TRUE NEUTRAL ATTITUDE MEANS ONE OF WATCHFULNESS WITHOUT BIAS WITH WHICH WE FACE A SITUATION TO WHICH WE HAVE NOT CONTRIBUTED AND IN WHICH WE DO NOT WISH TO INTERFERE.

"THESE PRINCIPLES, CONSECRATED AT THE LIMA CONFERENCE, ACQUIRED A MORE ACTIVE EXPRESSION IN THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE PANAMA CONFERENCE, WHERE WE DECIDED BY UNANIMOUS AND FREE EXPRESSION OF ALL THE AMERICAN NATIONS TO MAINTAIN A COMMON FRONT AGAINST WAR AND IN DEFENSE OF CONTINENTAL PEACE TO ASSURE AN INTERCHANGE OF OUR ACTIVITIES.

"WE THEREFORE SHOULD BE ALERT TO EVENTS IN ORDER TO AVOID DISASTROUS EFFECTS AND DEMAND DUE RASPECT FOR OUR SOVEREIGNTY; ON THE OTHER HAND WE SHOULD TAKE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO UNMASK WHATEVER ATTEMPTS WHICH, UNDER ANY PRETEXT, AIM TO COMPROMISE THE NATION THROUGH PREFERENCE OR PERSONAL OPINION, ALMOST ALWAYS ORIGINATING IN SENTIMENTAL ATTITUDES AND PURPOSES."

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P909PES

WX (NEUTRALITY)

NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 20-(AP)-A BARRAGE OF SHORT SPEECHES FROM BOTH SIDES CARRIED THE SENATE'S GENERAL NEUTRALITY DEBATE TOWARD ITS CLOSE TODAY WITH SENATOR BROWN (D-MICH) ASSERTING THAT COL. CHARLES A.LINDBERGH OFFERED CANADA A "GRATUITOUS INSULT" IN A RECENT RADIO SPEECH.

THE MICHIGAN SENATOR, SUPPORTING THE ADMINISTRATION MOVE TO REPEAL THE EMBARGO ON ARMS SHIPMENTS TO BELLIGERENTS, REFERRED TO AN ADDRESS IN WHICH THE FAMOUS FLIER CALLED FOR RETENTION OF AN EMBARGO ON "OFFENSIVE WEAPONS" AND VIRTUALLY DEMANDED THAT CANADA CUT HER LINK TO BRITAIN.

ASSERTING THAT IF CANADA SHOULD BE ATTACKED FROM ABROAD, THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE TO DEFEND THAT COUNTRY, LINDBERGH SIMULTANEOUSLY QUESTIONED THE DOMINION'S "RIGHT TO DRAW US INTO A EUROPEAN WAR SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY PREFER THE CROWN OF ENGLAND TO AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE."

BROWN CHARGED THAT LINDBERGH WAS TRYING TO DENY CANADA THE CONTROL OF HER OWN AFFAIRS AND THUS WAS ENCOURAGING "THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALISTIC IMPERIALISM THAT HAS CURSED THE WORLD FOR CENTURIES AND WHICH IS THE POTENT POISON THAT HAS KILLED PEACE."

HE CHALLENGED LINDBERGH'S STATEMENTS AND HIS AUTHORITY TO MAKE THEM. THE FLIER, HE CONTINUED, SPEAKS ON NO ONE'S AUTHORITY WHATSOEVER BUT HIS OWN, AND "DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF ANY CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE." HE ADDED:

"HIS ARGUMENT AS TO THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO DENY CANADA CONTROL OF ITS OWN AFFAIRS X X X AND HIS UNASKED ADVICE THAT THE CONNECTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN BE CUT IS NOT ONLY A GRATUITOUS INSULT TO A SISTER NATION, IT IS BASED ON A WHOLLY ERRONEOUS CONCEPT OF OUR CONTINENTAL POLICY."

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BECAUSE THE DAY'S ORATORY GOT A NUMBER OF SCHEDULED SPEECHES OUT OF THE WAY, THE ADMINISTRATION LEADERSHIP EXPECTED THAT MONDAY OR EARLY NEXT WEEK WOULD FIND THE SENATE READY TO BEGIN THE CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS. AN ALL-DAY SPEECH BY SENATOR REYNOLDS (D-NC) WAS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW.

A14WX

AMONG OTHER SPEAKERS OF THE DAY, SENATOR JOHNSON (R-CALIF), A LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION AND A VETERAN OF THE RECURRING BATTLE FOR AMERICAN ALOOFNESS FROM EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE SENATE, WITH EMOTIONAL FERVOR, THAT REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO WAS "THE FIRST

FALSE STEP" THAT WOULD "PLACE US IN THE SHADOW, WALKING DOWN THE BLOODY PATH OF WAR."

THE PURPOSE OF REPEAL, HE CONTINUED, WAS TO HELP THE ALLIES AND "HAMSTRING" GERMANY. AS SUCH, HE SAID, THE ACTION WOULD BE UNNEUTRAL AND INVOLVE A SERIOUS POSSIBILITY THAT AMERICA WOULD BE DRAWN INTO THE WAR.

THE REPEALISTS, HE SAID, WERE "GAMBLING" THAT THEY COULD HELP ONE SIDE AND YET ESCAPE WAR.

"THE GAMBLE MAY BE SUCCESSFUL, BUT IT IS VERY SPECULATIVE, AND I WILL NOT GAMBLE WITH AMERICAN LIVES," HE SAID.

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WASHN-1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY XXX HE SAID.

JOHNSON DECLARED IT WAS "IDIOTIC" TO ARGUE THAT SHOULD GERMANY WIN AMERICA WOULD BE MENACED BY HITLER.

"HITLER WILL NEVER CONQUER EUROPE," HE SAID. "IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE BY ANYONE YET. COUNTLESS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO ESTABLISH HEGEMONY BY FORCE AND NONE HAVE SUCCEEDED. THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO ANY WAS BY NAPOLEON, AND TO COMPARE HITLER TO NAPOLEON IS ABSURD."

AMERICA, HE CONTINUED, HAS LITTLE TO FEAR, NO MATTER WHO SHOULD WIN THE WAR, BECAUSE THE CONFLICT WOULD LEAVE THE EUROPEAN NATIONS PHYSICALLY EXHAUSTED.

"HITLER COULD NEVER ATTACK OUR COUNTRY SUCCESSFULLY," HE SAID. "HE WOULD LEAVE BEHIND HIM REVOLT EVERYWHERE, A RESURGENT NATIONALISM WOULD LIKELY OVERCOME HIM, AND A GUERRILLA WARFARE WOULD BE RIFE. THERE WOULD EVER BE BEHIND HIM THE 'BEAR WHO WALKS LIKE A MAN.'

"AND IF BY THAT TIME WE HAVE NOT DISSIPATED OUR RESOURCES WE COULD STAND UPON OUR OWN SHORES WITH OUR AIRPLANES AND CARRIERS

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AND A VASTLY SUPERIOR NAVY, AND LAUGH AT HIS EFFORTS. I HOPE WE HAVE HEARD THE LAST OF THE ARGUMENT---'WE'LL BE NEXT.'

"OUR PARAMOUNT NATIONAL INTEREST IS IN STAYING OUT OF THE WAR AND PRESERVING OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, OUR ECONOMY AND OUR STANDARD OF LIVING. WAR WOULD DESTROY THEM."

SENATOR ELLENDER (D-LA) FOLLOWED THE CALIFORNIAN WITH AN APPEAL FOR LIFTING THE EMBARGO AND A REPLY TO THE ARGUMENT THAT TO DO SO WOULD OFFEND GERMANY.

"WHAT DO WE OWE THIS MAD DICTATOR, THIS INSATIABLE DESPOILER OF MEN AND NATIONS, THIS VIOLATOR OF TREATIES, THAT WE MUST TREAD ON TIPTOE TO SPARE HIM DISPLEASURE?" HE DEMANDED.

SENATOR BARBOUR (R-NJ) ARGUED FOR ABOLISHING THE EMBARGO ON THE GROUND THAT WHILE THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE MONROE DOCTRINE, MUST DEFEND CANADA IF THE LATTER SHOULD BE ATTACKED, THE PRESENT LAW PREVENTS THIS COUNTRY FROM HELPING CANADA ARM ITSELF TO RESIST AGGRESSION.

"WE INVITE ATTACK, AND CERTAINLY MAKE IT POSSIBLE, BY OUR PRESENT OSTRICH-LIKE ATTITUDE," HE ASSERTED.

SM631PES

WASHINGTON,OCT. 20-(AP)-SENATOR JOHNSON (R-CALIF) LABELLED AS "AN IDIOTIC ASSUMPTION" TODAY WHAT HE DECLARED TO BE THE MAIN ARGUMENT FOR REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO THAT HITLER COULD CONQUER EUROPE AND "WE WILL BE NEXT."

THE 73-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIGHT OF 20 YEARS AGO TOOK THE SENATE FLOOR TO START OFF THE 15TH DAY OF SENATE ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM OF NEUTRALITY REVISION WHICH HAS AS ITS PRINCIPAL POINT THE REMOVAL OF THE EMBARGO ON ARMS.

JOHNSON, HIS WHITE HAIR SHAKING IN EMPHASIS, CALLED THAT

PROPOSED ACTION, WHICH IT IS ADMITTED BY MANY WOULD GIVE ENGLAND AND FRANCE AN ADVANTAGE OVER GERMANY IN AMERICAN ARMS MARKETS, THE "FIRST FALSE STEP."

IT "WILL PLACE US IN THE SHADOW, WALKING DOWN THE BLOODY PATH OF WAR," HE SAID.

THE ARGUMENT OF ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS FAVORING REPEAL, REDUCED TO ITS SIMPLEST TERMS, HE TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES, WAS "THAT IF WE DON'T STOP HITLER NOW HE WILL CONQUER EUROPE AND WE WILL BE NEXT."

"WHAT AN IDIOTIC ASSUMPTION!" HE DECLARED. "AND YET EARNEST AND HONEST MEN REPEAT IT. IF WE WERE NOT AFFLICTED WITH A WAR PSYCHOLOGY WE WOULD NOT LISTEN TO THIS REASON FOR REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO FOR ONE QUARTER OF A SECOND.

"HITLER WILL NEVER CONQUER EUROPE. IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE BY ANYONE YET. COUNTLESS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO ESTABLISH HEGEMONY BY FORCE AND NONE HAVE SUCCEEDED. THE CLOSEST APPROACH TO ANY WAS BY NAPOLEON, AND TO COMPARE HITLER TO NAPOLEON IS ABSURD."

"IT IS A MERE GAMBLE TO CHANGE OUR LAW SO AS TO HELP ONE SIDE DEFEAT THE OTHER AND YET ESCAPE THE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR. THE GAMBLE MAY BE SUCCESSFUL, BUT IT IS VERY SPECULATIVE, AND I WILL NOT GAMBLE WITH AMERICAN LIVES."

JOHNSON SAID HE THOUGHT THE UNITED STATES HAD LITTLE TO FEAR NO MATTER WHO WON THE EUROPEAN WAR. THE PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION OF EUROPE, HE ARGUED, WILL LEAVE THE PARTICIPANTS WITHOUT MANPOWER OR MATERIAL TO LAUNCH AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGNS.

A164WX

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"HITLER COULD NEVER ATTACK THIS COUNTRY SUCCESSFULLY," HE SAID. "HE WOULD LEAVE BEHIND HIM REVOLT EVERYWHERE, A RESURGENT NATIONALISM WOULD LIKELY OVERCOME HIM, AND A GUERILLA WARFARE WOULD BE RIFE. THERE WOULD EVER BE BEHIND HIM THE 'BEAR WHO WALKS LIKE A MAN.'

"AND IF BY THAT TIME WE HAVE NOT DISSIPATED OUR RESOURCES WE COULD STAND UPON OUR OWN SHORES WITH OUR AIRPLANES AND CARRIERS AND A VASTLY SUPERIOR NAVY, AND LAUGH AT HIS EFFORTS. I HOPE WE HAVE HEARD THE LAST OF THE ARGUMENT--'WE'LL BE NEXT.'"

"OUR PARAMOUNT NATIONAL INTEREST IS IN STAYING OUT OF WAR AND PRESERVING OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT, OUR ECONOMY AND OUR STANDARD OF LIVING. WAR WOULD DESTROY THEM. IN TRUTH WE CAN'T AFFORD ANOTHER WAR UNLESS IT IS ABSOLUTELY FORCED UPON US."

SENATE OPPONENTS, ETC., 1ST GRAF EARLY NEUTRALITY.

WU1225PES NH

WITH REGARD TO THE "CASH AND CARRY" SECTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION LEGISLATION, JOHNSON CONGRATULATED DEMOCRATIC SPONSORS OF THE BILL FOR OFFERING AMENDMENTS WHICH WOULD STRIP CREDITS FROM THE MEASURE.

THE VETERAN SENATOR STARTED HIS ADDRESS IN SLOW, QUIET TONES. AS HE PROGRESSED, HIS VOICE ROSE TO A SHOUT. HE FREQUENTLY SHOOK HIS FIST FOR EMPHASIS.

THE SENATE CHAMBER WAS WELL-FILLED, AND MEMBERS GAVE JOHNSON THEIR UNDIVIDED ATTENTION.

TO THEM HE SAID AT ONE POINT, HIS VOICE TREMBLING:

"AH, YOU MEMBERS WHO GLIBLY TALK ABOUT ANOTHER FOREIGN WAR. DON'T YOU REALIZE WHAT ANOTHER WAR WILL BE?

"I AM SO OLD NOW THAT I HAVE BUT ONE THOUGHT -- THAT IS TO SERVE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"I SPEAK TO YOU SOLEMNLY. I SPEAK WITH ALL THE EMPHASIS I CAN COMMAND, BECAUSE I BELIEVE THAT WE ARE ON THE BRINK OF A

PRECIPICE AND THAT IF WE OBEY THE COMMANDS THAT ARE ISSUED TO US --IF WE OBEY THE COMMANDS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE--WE ARE LIABLE TO BE FORCED OVER THE PRECIPICE."

SENATE OPPONENTS, ETC., 1ST GRAF EARLY NEUTRALITY.

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X X X ABSURB."

JOHNSON SAID THAT TO REPEAL THE EMBARGO TO AID ENGLAND AND FRANCE WAS TO GAMBLE WITH THE POSSIBILITY THAT THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE IN-VOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

"SUCH STAKES ARE INVOLVED IN THE GAMBLE THAT I DECLINE TO BE A PART OF IT," HE DECLARED. "IF THOSE SENATORS WISH TO GIVE MILITARY OR OTHER HELP TO THE ALLIES TO WIN THE WAR, AND IF THAT IS THEIR MOTIVE, THEN THE LIFTING OF THE EMBARGO IS AN ACT OF INTERVENTION.

"IT IS, ETC., 8TH GRAF.

AJ1239PESNM

Add Washn - Oct. 20

SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) SEIZED ON AUSTIN'S STATEMENT TO ARGUE THAT IF LIFTING THE EMBARGO FAILED TO BRING ABOUT AN ALLIED VICTORY, THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE FORCED INTO THE WAR.

RZ227AES

A149WX

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN WASHINGTON NEUTRALITY (EARLY BUDGET) AFTER 12TH GRAF BEGINNING "BUT THE OBJECT X X X"

X X X WERE FAIR."

SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) DISCLOSED, MEANWHILE, THAT THERE HAD BEEN DISCUSSION AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC SPONSORS OF THE LEGISLATION OF POSSIBLE ACTION IN THE REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS

20.24-4181

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TOWARD EASING LABOR OR SHIPPING COMPANIES BY SUBSIDIES.

AMERICAN VESSELS WOULD BE BARRED FROM CROSSING THE NORTH ATLANTIC TO BELLIGERENT PORTS UNDER THE PROPOSED REVISED SHIPPING SECTION OF THE BILL. THEY WOULD BE ALLOWED TO CARRY GOODS TO NEUTRALS AND TO BELLIGERENT PORTS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS, CHINA SEA, BAY OF BENGAL AND THE ARABIAN SEA. THEY MIGHT BE BARRED FROM ANY OF THESE PORTS, HOWEVER, BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ESTABLISHING COMBAT ZONES.

CONNALLY SAID IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE MARITIME COMMISSION WOULD DIRECT ITS EFFORTS TOWARD REROUTING NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. WHERE SHIPS WERE MADE IDLE BY THE TERMS OF THE BILL, HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT EVENTUALLY MIGHT MAKE UP THE RESULTANT LOSSES OF THE SHIPPING COMPANIES, HE SAID.

HE DECLARED THERE WAS NO DISPOSITION TO GO INTO THIS SUBJECT AT THE SPECIAL SESSION.

BESIDES THE ETC., 13TH GRAF.

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A18WX (MAIL, ARMY)

NIGHT LEAD MAILS (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 20-(AP)-UNITED STATES POSTAL OFFICIALS FORMALLY CALLED THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ATTENTION TODAY TO GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION IN STOPPING AMERICAN MAIL ADDRESSED TO GERMANY.

SECRETARY HULL BEGAN CONSIDERING WHETHER TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS TO BRITAIN. QUERIED BY REPORTERS, HE SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD RESERVE ALL ITS RIGHTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THAT HE WOULD GIVE THE QUESTION WHATEVER ATTENTION IT CALLED FOR.

POSTAL OFFICIALS SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE BRITISH, IN SEARCHING SHIPS FOR CONTRABAND, HAD TAKEN AMERICAN MAIL, CENSORED IT AND THEN SENT IT BACK TO THIS COUNTRY.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE THAT MAIL TO GERMANY WOULD, IN FUTURE, BE ROUTED THROUGH ITALY TO AVOID INTERFERENCE BY BRITAIN. CONSEQUENTLY ANY CONTROVERSY ON THE SUBJECT MAY BE AVOIDED IN THE FUTURE.

TODAY'S INCIDENT RECALLED AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AND FRANCE DURING THE WORLD WAR. SECRETARY LANSING TOLD THE BRITISH IN JANUARY, 1916, THAT HE DID NOT ADMIT THEIR RIGHT TO REMOVE OR CENSOR MAILS CARRIED BY NEUTRAL VESSELS. THEREUPON, BRITAIN AND FRANCE PROMISED TO REFRAIN FROM SEIZING AND CONFISCATING "GENUINE CORRESPONDENCE."

THE CONTROVERSY WAS RENEWED LATER IN THE YEAR, HOWEVER, WHEN LANSING RECEIVED REPORTS THAT AMERICAN MAILS WERE AGAIN BEING SEIZED. HE ADMITTED BRITAIN MIGHT INTERCEPT AT SEA ALL MAIL COMING OUT OF AND GOING INTO EFFECTIVELY BLOCKADED ENEMY PORTS. HE ALSO ADMITTED THAT PARCEL POST MIGHT BE CONSIDERED MERCHANDISE AND TREATED AS SUCH UNDER THE RULES OF CONTRABAND. BUT HE POINTED OUT THAT THE TRADITIONAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WAS TO PERMIT MAILS TO GO EVEN TO ENEMIES OF THIS COUNTRY.

FINALLY, HE PROPOSED THAT THE ISSUE SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION. HIS PROPOSAL WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

ON THE VERY DAY THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WORLD WAR LANSING DISPATCHED HIS LAST BLAST, TELLING THE ALLIES THE UNITED STATES RESERVED THE RIGHT TO PRESS CLAIMS FOR UNJUSTIFIED LOSSES SUFFERED AMERICAN CITIZENS BECAUSE OF DETENTION OF MONEY ORDERS, CHECKS, DRAFTS OR NOTES IN SEIZED MAILS.

SM541PES

A143WX

WASHINGTON, OCT. 20-(AP)-POSTOFFICE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THEY WERE ROUTING MAIL ADDRESSED TO GERMANY BY WAY OF ITALY IN THE HOPE OF ESCAPING THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

IN THE PAST MAIL FOR GERMANY HAS BEEN SENT BY WAY OF HOLLAND AND IN SOME INSTANCES SHIPS CARRYING IT HAVE BEEN STOPPED BY THE BRITISH, THE MAIL CENSORED, AND THEN RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY. THE RETURNED MAIL, AS WELL AS OTHER MAIL FOR GERMANY, WILL NOW BE SENT TO ITALY FOR RESHIPMENT TO GERMANY.

OFFICIALS DECLINED TO EXPRESS ANY VIEW AS TO WHETHER THE NEW ROUTING WOULD RESULT IN THE MAIL REACHING GERMANY. THEY MERELY SAID THEY WERE HOPEFUL.

[redacted]

WAR TRADE (THIS DUPLICATION)

BY H.R.RAGSDALE

WASHINGTON, OCT. 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MANUFACTURER WHO EXPECTS TO GET RICH OVERNIGHT SUPPLYING A SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET YIELDED UP BY A WARRING EUROPE HAS BEEN SWIGGING BANANA OIL.

A PROSPECTIVE MARKET LIES SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE ALL RIGHT. THE NEEDS EXIST, TO A LESSER DEGREE NOW THAN PROBABLY WILL BE TRUE IN THE FUTURE. BUT BOTH GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE AGENCIES ARE BEGINNING TO WARN BUSINESS MEN TO GO SLOWLY ABOUT ANY EXPANSION DESIGNED TO PRODUCE GOODS FOR THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

CERTAIN LIMITATIONS STAND IN THE WAY. ONE IS THE OBVIOUS FACT THAT IF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE UNABLE TO BUY FROM EUROPE IN PEACETIME QUANTITIES, THEY ALSO ARE UNABLE TO SELL TO THAT CONTINENT. THEIR SOURCE OF INCOME IS BEING CHOPPED. ONLY TO A SMALL DEGREE CAN THE UNITED STATES TAKE THE COMMODITIES THAT SOUTH AMERICA HAS BEEN SELLING TO EUROPE.

FOR INSTANCE, GERMANY, WHOSE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE HAS BEEN GROWING STEADILY DURING THE LAST YEAR OR SO, TOOK ALMOST TWICE AS MUCH IN RAW MATERIALS AS IT SOLD IN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. ONE OF

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THE COMMODITIES GERMANY TOOK WAS BRAZILIAN COTTON. WITH MILLIONS OF BALES STORED IN SOUTHERN WAREHOUSES, THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT BE IN A POSITION TO BUY MUCH SOUTH AMERICAN COTTON.

ONE BIG ITEM OF THE ARGENTINE AND URUGUAYAN TRADE WITH ENGLAND IS FROZEN BEEF. CATTLE PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES RAISED A HOWL A FEW MONTHS AGO AT THE THOUGHT OF THE NAVY BUYING CANNED ARGENTINE BEEF. THERE IS NO CERTAIN ASSURANCE THAT A SIMILAR DIN WOULD NOT BE HEARD AGAINST IMPORTS OF BEEF THROUGH REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

UNLIKE THE GERMAN TRADE, HOWEVER, THE SALES TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE MAY CONTINUE FROM SOUTH AMERICA, THROUGH HAZARDOUS SHIPPING LANES, GUARDED BY WARSHIPS.

HOWEVER OPEN WARSHIPS MAY KEEP THESE LANES, TRADE EXPERTS SAY THAT SOUTH AMERICA WILL BE ABLE TO BUY MUCH LESS IN THOSE COUNTRIES THAN IT DID IN PEACETIME. A NATION WHOSE INDUSTRIES ARE GEARED TO A WAR EMERGENCY IS IN NO BETTER SHAPE TO HANDLE EXPORT TRADE THAN TONY Bob PASTOR WOULD HAVE BEEN TO PEDDLE PEANUTS DURING THE SIXTH ROUND OF HIS FIGHT WITH JOE LOUIS.

ASWX

THIS SHOULD HELP OPEN SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS TO THE UNITED STATES, JUST AS WILL THE FACT THAT ITALY, RUSSIA, BELGIUM AND OTHER EUROPEAN NATIONS, HOWEVER NEUTRAL THEY MAY OR MAY NOT BE, WILL HAVE MORE DIFFICULTY GETTING GOODS TO AND FROM SOUTH AMERICA THROUGH A MINE-STUDDED, SUBMARINE-PATROLLED ATLANTIC.

YET, THE EXPERTS SAY THAT THE EXTENT OF THAT TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA RESTS LARGELY ON THE QUESTIONS OF HOW MUCH THE UNITED STATES IS WILLING TO BUY, HOW MUCH MONEY CAN BE LOANED TO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, HOW MUCH CREDIT CAN BE EXTENDED.

THE EXPERTS DO FORESEE A WIDER USE IN THIS COUNTRY OF SOUTH AMERICAN OIL, MINERAL PRODUCTS, HIDES, AND PERHAPS WOOL IF THE WAR CONTINUES. THE UNITED STATES ALREADY BUYS ALL THE COFFEE AND BANANAS IT NEEDS.

SEVERAL OTHER THINGS STAND IN THE WAY OF A QUICK EXPANSION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET. MUCH OF THE MACHINERY SOLD BY GERMANY TO EQUIP SOUTH AMERICAN PLANTS DIFFERS WIDELY FROM THAT BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MANY MANUFACTURERS, TOO, HAVE FAILED TO CONSIDER THE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES. THEY SHIP IN BULKY PACKAGES WHICH HAVE TO BE BROKEN INTO SMALLER LOTS FOR TRANSSHIPMENT INTO THE INTERIOR, OFTEN HAVE TO BE BROUGHT DOWN TO PACK MULE SIZE. THE GERMANS TOOK THIS INTO CONSIDERATION AND PACKAGED ACCORDINGLY.

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GENERALLY, THOUGH, THE EXPERTS COME BACK TO ONE MAIN THEME: THE SOUTH AMERICAN MARKET IS OPENING UP. THE WILL TO BUY IS STRONG, BUT THE CASH IS WEAK.

RZ210AT

UNDATED TURKISH DESCRIPTIVE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MODERN TURKEY, NEW PARTNER OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT, IS AN ASIATIC LAND WHOSE HEART BEAT IS ATTUNED TO THE WEST.

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WITH ONE FOOT IN EUROPE AND THE OTHER IN ASIA, SHE FORMS A LAND BRIDGE LEADING TO THREE COAEUROP

BRIDGE LEADING TO THREE CONTINENTS--EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA.

ONLY THREE PER CENT OF HER 294,000 SQUARE MILES LIE IN EUROPE, BUT IT IS IN THAT DIRECTION THAT HER 16,000,000 INHABITANTS HAVE LOOKED DURING THE 16 YEARS SINCE SHE EMERGED AS A REPUBLIC FROM THE RUINS OF THE OLD OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

UNDER THE LATE KAMAL ATATURK THIS OLDEST OF NATIONS AND YOUNGEST OF REPUBLICS BEGAN SHAKING OFF OLD CUSTOMS AND ADOPTING THOSE OF EUROPE.

TURKEY'S WHOLE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE HAS BEEN MADE OVER WITH A SPEED COMPARABLE ONLY TO THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

HER PLANTS PRODUCE TEXTILES, PAPER, CELLULOSE AND SUGAR. STEEL PRODUCTION IS BEING STEPPED UP AND COAL MINES MODERNIZED.

ON THE MILITARY SIDE, SHE HAS A TRAINED ARMY OF 1,000,000 BACKED BY A LARGE FORCE OF RESERVES, INCLUDING UNITS OF WOMEN. AN AIR FORCE, WHOSE GOAL IS 1,000 PLANES, IS BEING DEVELOPED.

AS THE OWNER OF THE DARDANELLES, GATEWAY TO THE BLACK SEA AND ONE OF THE MOST STRATEGIC WATERWAYS OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE, TURKEY HAS BEEN THE OBJECT OF ARDENT WOOING OF LATE BY EUROPE'S RIVAL CAMPS.

THE DARDANELLES, THE SEA OF MARMORA AND THE STRAIT OF THE BOSPHORUS FORM A 172-MILE LONG BOTTLENECK WHICH SPLITS WESTERN TURKEY AND JOINS TWO OF EUROPE'S BUSIEST WATERS, THE BLACK SEA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A100

THE SOUTHERN DOOR TO THIS IMPORTANT WATERWAY IS THE STRAIT OF THE DARDANELLES, 35 MILES OF WINDING WATERS NARROWING FROM FOUR MILES TO SLIGHTLY MORE THAN A HALF A MILE ACROSS.

THE NORTHERN DOOR IS THE 17-MILE STRAIT OF THE BOSPHORUS, RANGING FROM ONE AND A HALF MILE TO A THIRD OF A MILE WIDE.

IN BETWEEN IS THE SEA OF MARMORA, ABOUT THE SIZE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ANCIENT SEA OUTLET IS REFLECTED IN THE FACT THAT IT HAS BEEN THE OBJECT OF CONTINUAL WARFARE FOR ITS CONTROL SINCE AGAMEMNON 1,200 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST LED HIS GREEKS AGAINST THE WALLS OF TROY NEAR THE DARDANELLES' SOUTHERN SHORE.

ONE OF THE WORLD WAR'S GREATEST CAMPAIGNS WAS FOUGHT HERE. THE ALLIES BATTLED FOR NINE MONTHS AND SUFFERED 130,000 CASUALTIES IN A FUTILE EFFORT TO DISLODGE THE TURKS, THEN ALLIED WITH GERMANY, TO OPEN UP COMMUNICATIONS WITH RUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

FOLLOWING THE WORLD WAR THE DARDANELLES WERE NEUTRALIZED BY TREATY IN 1920. BUT IN 1936 TURKEY RECEIVED PERMISSION TO REFORTIFY THEM.

EXCEPT FOR THE 16 YEARS IN WHICH THEY WERE DEMILITARIZED, TURKEY HAS BEEN IN CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES SINCE 1453.

(NYC IN--AGENCIES OUT)

THE WAR TODAY

OCT 21 1939

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE SIGNING OF THE MOMENTOUS ANGLO-FRENCH-TURKISH MUTUAL AID PACT IS HAILED IN THE ALLIED CAPITALS AS A GREAT VICTORY OVER GERMANY, BEING CALCULATED TO ASSURE THEM DOMINATION IN THE VITAL EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

BERLIN NATURALLY DECLINES TO SUBSCRIBE TO THIS VIEW, BUT THE GERMAN POLITICAL WORLD IS CALLED STUNNED.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS GENERALLY AGREE THAT THE PACT ON THE FACE OF IT REPRESENTS A POWERFUL ALLIED GAIN, BUT THE AGREEMENT IS SO FAR REACHING THAT THE FULL IMPLICATIONS MUST AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

THE EFFECT ON ITALY IS BEING CLOSELY WATCHED. THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS ADOPTED AN ATTITUDE OF INDIFFERENCE, PENDING A CHANCE TO STUDY THE

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SITUATION.

THAT THERE CAN BE NO REAL INDIFFERENCE TO A MATTER WHICH SO DEEPLY AFFECTS ITALIAN INTERESTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IS OBVIOUS. FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN ROME EXPRESS THE BELIEF THAT ITALY WILL TAKE NO ACTION, BUT WILL CONTINUE HER NEUTRALITY.

SHOULD THIS PROVE TO BE THE CASE INDEFINITELY, IT WOULD MEAN THAT GERMANY HAD LOST THE HOPE OF ANY ACTIVE ASSISTANCE FROM HER ALLY. THE THREAT OF ITALIAN MILITARY INTERVENTION ON GERMANY'S SIDE HAS BEEN HELD OUT BY NAZIDOM RECENTLY.

COINCIDENT WITH THIS STRIKING TURKISH-ALLIED MOVE, THE NAZIS APPEARED TO BE QUIETLY PURSUING THEIR SEARCH FOR PEACE IN WHICH SURELY MUST BE THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY WAR OF ITS KIND IN HISTORY, IN SO FAR AS RELATES TO HOSTILITIES IN THE WESTERN THEATRE.

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THE CONFERENCE OF SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES ADJOURNED WITHOUT INITIATING ANY PEACE MOVE. THERE WERE TWO OTHER HIGHLY INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS, HOWEVER.

ONE HAD TO DO WITH HERR HITLER'S DECREE ANNEXING CONQUERED POLISH PROVINCES. HE LEFT DANGLING IN THE AIR FOR FINAL DISPOSAL CLOSE TO 50,000 SQUARE MILES OF WHAT WAS THE HEART OF POLAND. GERMANY IS OCCUPYING THIS ZONE RIGHT UP TO THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

MANY OBSERVERS ARE WONDERING IF HERR HITLER INTENDS TO OFFER THIS FOR A NEW POLISH STATE IN AN EFFORT TO APPEASE THE ALLIES AND THUS END THE WAR.

AT THE SAME TIME THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN ANNOUNCING WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FROM GERMAN SOIL IN THE WEST, EMPHASIZED THAT THE NAZI TROOPS WHICH REOCCUPIED THIS AREA STOPPED AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER. THAT IS, THEY DIDN'T VENTURE TO TRESPASS ON FRENCH GROUND.

30.24-4185

THIS WAS A NEW WAY OF TELLING FRANCE THAT THE REICH HAS NO QUARREL WITH HER. ONE HEARD THE BELIEF EXPRESSED IN BERLIN THAT RESERVE IN HANDLING THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN WOULD MEAN MORE THAN A FRESH PEACE OFFER.

THE PURPOSE, OF COURSE, IS TO INSPIRE EITHER THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES OR NEUTRALS TO MAKE ANOTHER OVERTURE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. NAZI OFFICIALS HAVE INDICATED THAT HERR HITLER HAS NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

THIS ATTITUDE OF FRIENDLINESS--OR PERHAPS ONE SHOULD SAY LACK OF HOSTILITY--TOWARD THE FRENCH HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BY THE NAZIS EVER SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES. OBSERVERS GENERALLY HAVE INTERPRETED THIS AS CALCULATED NOT O

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HOSTILITY--TOWARD THE FRENCH HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BY THE NAZIS EVER SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES. OBSERVERS GENERALLY HAVE INTERPRETED THIS AS CALCULATED NOT ONLY TO FOSTER PEACE BUT TO CAUSE A SPLIT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

THE EXTREME POLITENESS, AND PULLING OF PUNCHES, WHICH HAVE MARKED OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT AT TIMES, REMINDS ME OF AN INCIDENT I ENCOUNTERED SOME YEARS AGO UP NEAR THE KHYBER PASS ON THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER OF INDIA. TWO OF THE SAVAGE TRIBES IN THAT FORBIDDING REGION WERE AT WAR, AND THEY HAD ENGAGED IN A PITCHED BATTLE.

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ONE OF THE TRIBES HAD MANAGED SOMEHOW TO GET HOLD OF AN ANCIENT, MUZZLE-LOADING CANNON, WHICH FIRED BIG ROUND-SHOT. THE OLD GUN WASN'T PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS, BUT IT WAS RATHER A TERRIFYING INNOVATION TO PRIMITIVE MEN WHO WERE USED ONLY TO THEIR ANTEQUATED RIFLES AND SWORDS. THE SIDE WHICH DIDN'T HAVE A CANNON CEASED FIRING AND SENT A DELEGATION ACROSS TO THE ENEMY UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

"LOOK HERE," SAID THE MESSENGERS, "WE HAVEN'T ANY CANNON AND IT ISN'T FAIR FOR YOU TO USE ONE. IF YOU DON'T STOP IT WE WILL CALL THE BATTLE OFF AND NOT FIGHT YOU ANY MORE."

A117

FIGHTING BEING THE BREATH OF LIFE TO THESE WILD-MEN, THE DEMAND WAS AGREED TO--AND THE SCRAP WENT ON.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN THE SAME STATEMENT WHICH TOLD OF THE REOCCUPATION OF THE GROUND FROM WHICH THE FRENCH HAD WITHDRAWN, MINIMIZED THE WAR IN THE WESTERN THEATRE THUS FAR. IT MADE THE STAGGERING ASSERTION THAT THE GERMANS HAD LOST ONLY 196 MEN ON THIS FRONT UP TO OCTOBER 17, WITH 356 WOUNDED AND 114 MISSING.

TODAY--OCTOBER 20--IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING-PROPER OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE YSER, FOUGHT IN BELGIUM NEAR THE START OF THE WORLD WAR IN 1914. THIS ENGAGEMENT HALTED THE LAST GERMAN ATTEMPT IN THAT FALL TO REACH THE CHANNEL PORTS. DURING THE SOME TEN DAYS IN WHICH THE MAIN FIGHTING LASTED THE BELGIANS AND FRENCH HAD 20,000 CASUALTIES AND IT IS SAID THAT THE GERMAN LOSSES PROBABLY WERE GREATER.

IN THE BRIEF WEEKS PRIOR TO THAT THERE HAD BEEN MANY BLOODY MAJOR ENGAGEMENTS IN BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN THEATRES. ONE DOESN'T SUGGEST FOR A MOMENT THAT THIS IS 1914, OR THAT CONDITIONS NOW PERMIT OF SUCH ACTIVITY.

MILITARY EXPERTS SEEM AGREED, HOWEVER, THAT MUCH MORE COULD HAVE HAPPENED LEGITIMATELY THAN HAS SINCE THE START OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AND THE NAZIS. MOST FOLK CERTAINLY EXPECTED MORE FROM THE MUCH TOUTED AIR-FORCES.

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OCT 2[illegible]

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCTOBER 20, 1914--GERMANS LAUNCH ATTACK ON ARRAS.

BELGIAN ARMY EXTENDED FROM YPRES TO THE CHANNEL.

JH428AEST

NAZI PLANES ATTACK CONVOY, 4 DOWNED; Hore-Belisha Bars a False Peace; Turkish Pact Assailed in Moscow

Four Craft Felled in North Sea Fight, 2 Off Coast of Norway

CONVOY SAFE

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—British fighting planes which raced today to answer the call of a ship convoy being attacked from the air were reported tonight to have defeated the German attacking squadron.

Official accounts of the air battle over the North Sea said three of the 12 German attackers were shot down and a fourth forced to alight at sea by fire from the planes and escort vessels of the convoy. The type of ships being convoyed and their destination was not given, but it was stated none was damaged.

Nazis Blocked in East, Hore-Belisha Says

[In what was apparently another battle, two German planes were shot down out of a squadron of six which attacked two British destroyers and a British seaplane about 10 miles off Norway today, according to reports by a fishing crew in Bergen, Norway. The British seaplane was also forced down, the fishermen said, but with the protection of the destroyers later managed to resume flight.]

In London Britain's War Secretary, Leslie Hore-Belisha, declared that further eastward expansion of Germany had been blocked by Russia and Turkey and he warned that a mass attack by the Germans to break the Western land and sea blockade would be a costly venture.

Hore-Belisha indicated the Allies would use "waiting war" tactics to fight Germany.

In addition to stating that "recent military experience shows that an offensive against prepared positions is unprofitable"—which presumably would apply to the Allies as well as Germany—the War Secretary said Germany for her part might "remain quiescent in the hope that we will prematurely take up the offensive against them."

'We Are Concerned With Human Spirit'

In his remarks, made in a broadcast on the progress of the war, Hore-Belisha said in connection with Britain's war aims:

"We did not enter the fight merely to reconstitute Czecho-Slovakia. Nor do we fight merely to reconstitute a Polish state. Our aims are not confined by geographical frontiers.

"We are concerned with the frontiers of the human spirit. Only the defeat of Nazi Germany can lighten the darkness which now shrouds our cities and lighten the horizon for all Europe and the world."

The Admiralty and Air Ministry communique on the air battle said "our aircraft sustained no casualties" and "no ship of the convoy or escort was damaged."

The German raiding planes

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"were engaged by fighters and escort vessels," the communique said.

"At least three enemy aircraft were brought down by our fighters. A fourth raider after receiving intensive fire from our aircraft was forced to land on the sea," it said.

Two unidentified airplanes were sighted off the East Coast in the afternoon and air raid warning signals were sounded in the Hull and Grimsby areas.

The official announcement did not directly connect the appearance of these planes with the raid on the convoy, however.

A witness at one of the East Coast towns where warnings were sounded said that immediately after the warning he saw four planes which looked like British fighters streak out toward the sea.

Heavy Explosions Heard from Sea

The fighters later returned, circled around and went off again, the witness said. Heavy explosions were heard coming from out at sea after the "all clear" had sounded and "large numbers" of airplanes passed over the town."

The communique did not give the exact location of the engagement but a report passed by censors said gunfire and bomb explosions were heard from the sandhills of the Lincolnshire coast.

Another report tonight said anti-aircraft guns from ships at sea fired at three planes flying about 5,000 feet during the afternoon. Puffs of black smoke could be seen around the planes, the reports said, and some shrapnel fell inland.

Figures on the registration of men between 20 and 22 for military service today gave the total as 216,231.

ENGLISH HINT AT REPRISALS

R. A. F. May Substitute Bombs for Leaflets if Nazis Press Attacks on Scotland.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (A.P.).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that three of twelve German airplanes attacking a British convoy in the North Sea today had been shot down and another forced to alight at sea. There were no British casualties.

The communique read:

"It has now been ascertained that twelve enemy aircraft took part in the attack on the convoy in the North Sea reported earlier this evening by the Air Ministry.

"They were engaged by fighters and escort vessels. At least three enemy aircraft were brought down by our fighters. A fourth raider, after receiving intensive fire from our aircraft, was forced to land on the sea.

"All reports are not yet received. Our aircraft sustained no casualties. No ship of the convoy or escort was damaged."

Warning on East Coast.

Appearance of unidentified aircraft off England's east coast at 2 P. M. caused air raid warnings in the Hull and Grimsby areas, on opposite sides of the Humber estuary.

The all-clear signal was sounded in half an hour, but later in the afternoon a report passed by censors said that gunfire and the heavy explosions of bombs had been heard from the sandhills on the Lincolnshire coast.

At one coast town the drone of aircraft and the sound of gunfire was heard before the warning was given. Crowds en route to football games went to shelters. On one football field three players who were air raid precaution wardens left for duty and the game was deferred.

Report Casualties to Foe After Attack in North Sea

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP).—German aircraft attacked a British convoy this afternoon and were driven off by British planes and anti-aircraft fire which inflicted casualties, the Air Ministry announced.

The Air Ministry announcement said:

"Enemy aircraft were sighted this morning by a convoy in the North Sea.

"In response to a signal, fighter aircraft were dispatched and the enemy made off.

"This afternoon an actual attack was made on the convoy by enemy aircraft. The escort vessels opened fire and our fighters inflicted casualties on the enemy."

Earlier the Ministry had announced that two unidentified airplanes were sighted off the east coast of England about 2 P. M. and fighter aircraft were sent up to intercept them."

The statement did not say whether any contact was made at this time.

The communique concluded:

"Air raid warnings were sounded in the Hull and Grimsby areas at about 2:30 and the all-clear signal was given in both areas about half an hour later."

French Also Sight Planes.

NANCY, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Anti-aircraft guns fired at planes during an air raid alarm which lasted from 10:16 A. M. to 10:[illegible] A. M. today, military sources disclosed.

The planes were reported flying north at a high altitude.

Warning sirens excited the residents of Nancy, but the alarm ended without an air attack.

Nancy is seventy miles west of Strasbourg, which is on the Rhine frontier.

By GODFREY ANDERSON

WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE, SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Oct. 21 (AP).—(Passed by R. A. F. Field Censor).—If German air raids continue on Scotland, Britain's Royal Air Force soon may be ordered to cease scattering propaganda "confetti" over Germany and go into action with real bombs for the first time since the bombing of the German Fleet at Kiel Harbor.

(The British on Sept. 4—the second day of the war with Germany—raided German naval craft at the entrance of the Kiel Canal and at Wilhelmshaven, German naval port. The Germans denied the English claim of damaging two battleships. The British are not known to have made any bombing attacks on Germany since.)

The decision to abandon leaflet warfare and fill the bombracks with explosives is a matter of high policy and would be taken by the British Cabinet in consultation with the French.

PLENTY OF PLANES.

The machines now concealed in secret airdromes over hundreds of square miles behind the Maginot Line would probably be the spearhead for such an attack if it were ordered.

Should the decision for such action come in midwinter, bad weather conditions hardly would be likely to prevent it being carried out.

MUD PROVIDED FOR.

Special steps have been taken at all the airdromes here to prevent the bombers from being "earthbound" by the winter mud and they should be able to take off and enter action against the enemy in all but the very worst of conditions.

In this respect the situation is far different from that which existed during the last war, when the planes of both sides were often kept grounded for weeks at a time because of heavy rains, low clouds or fog.

HORE-BELISHA DECLARES FOR WAITING WAR

But British Minister Says Allies Will Fight Foe to the Finish.

PICKING TIME TO ATTACK

Asserts Russia Has Checkmated Germany to East, Barring Road to Rumania.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary of State for War, said tonight that Russia has checkmated Germany in the east. He indicated that the allies would use "waiting war" tactics to fight Germany to a finish.

"No peace proposals which rely for their sanction on the broken word can be considered," he said.

In a broadcast on the progress of the war, ending its seventh week, the former newspaper man said:

"Three courses are open to Nazi Germany—to try to smash through by land, sea and air; to remain quiescent in the hope we will prematurely take up the offensive against them, or lure us into the discussion of specious terms of peace."

Offensives Are Unprofitable.

As for the first course, he continued, "recent military experience shows that an offensive against prepared positions is unprofitable."

"On the western front there are strong defenses and they become stronger every day," he asserted. "The enemy will pay dearly for any massed attack upon them."

In words that recalled Prime Minister Chamberlain's outline of strategy as the art of concentrating a decisive force at a decisive point at a decisive time, Mr. Hore-Belisha said:

"Our commanders are not likely in advance of the time that suits them unnecessarily to risk the lives of those who compose our armies."

Of Germany's ambitions he said: "Poland was but an item. The Baltic States were to be dominated, but from these German nationals are now in retreat. Russia has claimed this sphere of influence. The corn fields of the Ukraine were coveted. Russia has made sure of this harvest. Through Poland Nazi Germany was to have an entrance to Rumania. This entrance has been barred—by Russia."

He referred elatedly to the new French-British-Turkish pact signed on Thursday.

Time Depends on Factories.

The War Minister described the British Expeditionary Force in France as "the vanguard of the great army now training in Britain."

"This in its turn will be reinforced by militiamen [illegible] their age group—another 250,000 registered today—and by volunteers," he asserted. "Of these we have already taken 50,000. Nazi Germany must watch this gathering momentum and realize that time is on the side of France and of Britain.

"The final magnitude of our effort will depend on the extent to which factories can supply equipment and munitions for our men."

Recalling Mr. Chamberlain's words that Great Britain was determined to "redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression," Mr. Hore-Belisha asserted:

"We did not enter the fight merely to reconstitute Czecho-Slovakia. Nor do we fight merely to reconstitute a Polish State. Our aims are not confined by geographical frontiers. We are concerned with the frontiers of the human spirit. Only the defeat of Nazi Germany can lighten the darkness which now shrouds our cities and lighten the horizon for all Europe and the world."

DOZEN GERMAN AIRCRAFT FAIL IN CONVOY RAID

Three Machines Shot Down —A Fourth Is Forced to Land on Water.

BRITAIN ROUTS REICH BOMBERS IN CONVOY RAID

British May Drop Bombs And Not 'Confetti' on Reich

Retaliation Seen for Raids on Scotland

LLOYD GEORGE DEFENDS VIEWS

Says Peace Stand Has Been Viciously Misstated.

HOLDS RUSSIA TO BE KEY

Wants Great Britain to Press for a Better Understanding.

CARNARVON, Wales, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—David Lloyd George told his Welsh constituents today that his advocacy of a general world settlement had been viciously misrepresented and that "you can be firm at a conference, as well as on the battlefield."

Great Britain's world war Prime Minister maintained that he was entirely consistent in declaring for no surrender to Germany and simultaneously in showing a willingness to attempt a conference settlement of the European war.

If in such a conference, he said, "it became clear that Hitler had no intention of doing justice and that he meant to cling with greedy tenacity to his conquests, we could quit the conference with a clear conscience that we had done our best to secure an honorable peace."

Holds Russia to Be the Key.

He once more argued vigorously that Russia was the key to the whole problem. He solemnly warned his hearers that Russian collaboration with Germany might well prolong the war, because it had greatly diminished the chances of an effective blockade of Germany.

[Mr. Lloyd George pleaded in the House of Commons on October 3 that the Government be not too hasty in rejecting any serious peace proposals and thereby alienate Italy and Russia. Although Prime Minister Chamberlain said he agreed "entirely," Mr. Lloyd George was attacked in many quarters for making what Alfred Duff Cooper, former first Lord of Admiralty, described as a "suggestion of surrender."]

Hails Pact With Turks.

The veteran statesman characterized the signing of the British-French-Turkish mutual assistance pact as a notable diplomatic triumph, adding:

"Let us follow this victory by coming to a better understanding with Russia. Is it not time to accept the Russian idea of an international conference?"

Through Russian collaboration, he said, "Germany has been protected from any attack on her eastern and most vulnerable front."

"Even the road through Rumania is blocked by Russia," he added. "The allied armies therefore can only get at Germany through the formidable Siegfried Line."

He asked why British trade negotiations with Russia were not pushed along with the same promptitude and effectiveness as the Turkish negotiations.

He argued that there still was time to revive Russia's five-Power conference idea of last February, with the addition of the United States.

Time and Manpower Bolster Allies Along Western Front

England Observes Trafalgar Day Fighting Hitler With Same Naval Blockade She Used Against Napoleon.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—This is Trafalgar Day, and while Britain honors the memory of her greatest naval hero, Admiral Lord Nelson, 250,000 of her youngest men carry out his famous words, "England expects that every man will do his duty." The estimated quarter-million between 20 and 22, called up for service some weeks ago, must be registered by tonight for possible duty.

While they were signing up, wreaths were brought to the base of the tall Nelson column in busy Trafalgar Square, commemorating Britain's victory over the French fleet off the coast of Spain exactly 134 years ago. As England fought Napoleon then, so she fights Hitler with sea power, tightening a blockade of Germany while troops stand beside the French in the mud of the western front.

Time and Men.

British military authorities said that both time and manpower were strengthening the Allies on the western front. It was disclosed that the flow of troops which put 158,000 British soldiers on French soil in the first five weeks of the war had been continued and might be increased.

British transports are crossing to France at an average rate of three a night, landing thousands of troops to reinforce the armies on the western front. One authority said that with the approach of winter, each week of waiting "makes the chance of German large-scale operations that much less."

The new mutual assistance agreement among Turkey, Britain and France held first rank on the diplomatic front here, with the press reflecting extreme satisfaction and emphasizing reports of German anger at Turkey. Prominence was given to King George's message to the President of Turkey saying, "there could be no better proof than this treaty affords of the desire of the three countries to work in common accord for the advancement of the cause of peace and good will among the nations."

On all sides, the point was emphasized that the door remained open for friendly relations between Turkey and Russia. The Daily Sketch, saying that the way to agreement was paved by interference on the part of Germany's Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, called him "God's gift to the British Foreign Office."

The Daily Express said: "Hitler is worried. In the East, Turkey has sewed up the Mediterranean. In the West, his lightning peace has failed to strike.

"Within six months, he storms, he will destroy the British fleet and paralyze the British nation. On this day, 134 years ago, Napoleon made the same attempt at Trafalgar."

The public learned at least one happy result of the blackout—it has saved so much electricity that the rationing of current has been eased. Consumers are allowed as much electricity and gas as they were using a year ago.

The rationing of food, however, is drawing near. The distribution of ration books is to be started at the end of next week and it was expected that rationing might start about ten days later.

Beginning tomorrow, restrictions on the movement of printed matter in and out of the country will be relaxed, allowing freer movement of newspapers, books, maps and photographs.

Turkish Pact Assailed in Moscow

'Izvestia' Asserts Attempt to Split Soviet-German Entente Did Not Succeed

Will Keep 'Watchful Eye' on Dardanelles

Ankara Is Warned That Casting Its Lot In With Allies May Be Perilous

Moscow, Oct. 21 (AP)—Russia served notice today as "the greatest Black Sea power" she "must keep a watchful eye on everything" related to the Turkey-controlled Dardanelles, despite the British-French-Turkish pact.

The Government newspaper Izvestia's bitter attacks on the tri-power treaty [illegible] it an unsuccessful attempt to drive a wedge between Germany and the U. S. S. R. made diplomats wonder what effect the pact would have on Finnish-Russo negotiations which resume Monday.

The Soviet Union, which is the greatest power on the Black Sea (others are Turkey, Rumania and Bulgaria), is obligated to follow attentively everything connected with the approaches to the Black Sea," Izvesta said.

[Britain and France meanwhile were said in Ankara reports to have followed up their pact with Turkey with a 60,000,000 pound credit (about $240,000,000).

The Western powers, it was reported, would advance 25,000,000 pounds (about $100,000,000) of this sum in the form of arms and ammunition to enable Turkey to immediately strengthen her position as a guardian of the Dardanelles.]

TURKEY IN WAR ORBIT

The newspaper said the pact with the Allies "drew Turkey into the orbit of war" and attempted to "draw the U. S. S. R. into a combination which is chiefly directed against Germany and eventual enemies of England and France in the Mediterranean (presumably Italy)."

Russia retained "freedom of action, which cannot be said about Turkey—Turkey has assumed a responsibility which cannot fail to be reflected on Turkish policies within the nearest future," the paper added.

Some political observers thought the failure of Russian-Turkish negotiations might make Moscow adopt a moderate tone with Finland, while others pointed out that Russia, nettled by the Turkey breakdown, might increase her demands.

An indication of the growing ties to Germany was seen in the unofficial report that Russia had recognized Franz Tiso as the first Slovak Minister to Russia.

[illegible] ing full blast for tomorrow's "plebiscite" in the Polish Western Ukraine and Western White Russia, the former Polish territories occupied by the Red army after the Russo-German partitionment of the land.

Delegates will be elected to an assembly, which in turn will vote whether to join the Soviet State through annexation to the Ukrainian and White Russian republics of the U. S. S. R.

The result was a foregone conclusion as were Adolf Hitler's famous plebiscites.

Former prisoners, peasant women and factory workers were among the nominees for the Assembly. Agitators throughout the region were urging a vote "for a new and happy life with the U. S. S. R."

A Tass (official Soviet news agency) dispatch from Kaunas denied a report attributed to the Lithuanian newspaper Twenty Amgeus that almost 200,000 Ukrainians had escaped from the territory occupied by the Soviet Army into Germany.

Joseph Stalin, Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Mikhail Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium, relaxed from their recent labors of negotiating with foreign statesmen by attending the premiere last night at the Armenian opera, "Almast."

Watchful Eye on Black Sea.

Izvestia declared that a Turco-Russian agreement was incompatible "with Turkey's undertakings under the British-Turkish treaty," which creates, it said, a new balance of power in the Mediterranean. It added:

"The Soviet Union, being the greatest Black Sea Power, must keep a watchful eye on everything related to the approaches to the Black Sea."

The editorial acknowledges that that the Soviet State maintained "freedom of action which cannot be said about Turkey—Turkey has assumed responsibility which cannot fail to be reflected on Turkish policies within the nearest future."

"In any case the U. S. S. R. has no reason to be sorry for what happened," Izvestia said.

Polish 'Plebiscite.'

Propaganda meanwhile was going full blast for tomorrow's "plebiscite" in the Polish Western Ukraine and Western White Russia, the former Polish territories occupied by the Red army after the Russo-German partitionment of the land.

Delegates will be elected to an assembly, which in turn will vote whether to join the Soviet State through annexation to the Ukrainian and White Russian republics of the U. S. S. R.

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"The Soviet Union, being the greatest Black Sea Power, must keep a watchful eye on everything related to the approaches to the Black Sea."

The editorial acknowledges that Russian interests were not directly affected and that the proctocol to the treaty freed Turkey from any obligation that would involve her in war with the U. S. S. R.

But, it said, "the treaty cannot be regarded as an instrument of peace. It testifies to the fact that Britain and France drew Turkey into the orbit of war."

Izvestia said that "under this treaty Turkey is pledged to fight on the side of Britain and France against Germany and Italy."

"It is said that the U. S. S. R. may lose as a result of this alliance of Turkey with the British-French coalition," the editorial continued. "This, of course, is wrong. The U. S. S. R. did not join this bloc and preserves neutrality and a free hand. This certainly is good from the viewpoint of the preservation of peace.

Will Affect Future Policy.

"However, the same cannot be said of Turkey. She assumed such a responsibility which cannot but tell upon her policy in the very near future. At any rate, the U. S. S. R. has no ground to regret what has happened."

The editorial, accompanying the published text of the treaty signed Thursday night at Ankara, began with an analysis of the circumstances in which Britain and France, on one hand, or Turkey on the other, would be required to go to the other's aid in the Mediterranean.

Tracing the history of British-French-Turkish co-operation, it pointed out that the Western Powers had become belligerents since the first temporary understanding last spring and declared that "in light of the new situation" the treaty acquired "particular significance."

Izvestia acknowledged British-French interest because of Turkey's strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean.

"However, certain circumstances lead one to believe that plans of British-French diplomacy went beyond a mere pact with Turkey,"

Sees Turkey in Orbit of War

Moscow Adds That New Pact Fails to Drive Wedge Between Russia and Germany.

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper Izvestia today assailed the new British-French-Turkish mutual assistance pact, asserting that it "drew Turkey into the orbit of war."

In its first comment on the pact, which followed the failure of Soviet Russia to negotiate a similar agreement with Turkey, Izvestia said that the tri-Power treaty was an "unsuccessful attempt to drive a wedge between Germany and the U. S. S. R., also to draw the U. S. S. R. into a combination which is chiefly directed against Germany and eventual enemies of England and France in the Mediterranean (presumably Italy)."

"This agreement," the paper continued, "cannot be evaluated as an instrument of peace. It drew Turkey into the orbit of war."

Denying that Russia would lose from such an alliance, Izvestia said

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Izvestia declared.

"British Prime Minister Chamberlain in his speech in Parliament stated that British-French-Turkish negotiations virtually were concluded three weeks ago and signature of the pact was postponed in connection with negotiations conducted at Moscow by Turkish Min-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sukru Saracoglu."

Izvestia continued:

"Chamberlain pointed out that hopes were entertained for conclusion of a parallel mutual assistance pact between the U. S. S. R. and Turkey.

"However, that proved impossible in view of the incompatibility of the terms of the Soviet-Turkish agreement with Turkey's undertakings under the Soviet-French-Turkish treaty.

"From Chamberlain's statement it follows that British-French diplomacy placed definite hopes on a Soviet-Turkish agreement. The British and French press alleged that the British-French-Turkish treaty represents a 'test of Soviet-German friendship.'

Soviet Policy of Peace.

"All this inevitably creates the impression that there existed certain plans to drive a wedge between Germany and the Soviet Union.

"It becomes clear that an unsuccessful attempt was made through parallel pacts between the U. S. S. R. and Turkey on one hand and among Britain, France and Turkey on the other hand.

"The Soviet Union, true to its policy of peace and protection of the interests of the Soviet State, proved able timely and correctly to evaluate the British-French diplomatic move based on gambling on the traditional friendship between Turkey and the U. S. S. R.

"The clear and determined position of the Soviet Union thwarted the 'artful' plans of those who attempted once more to fan enmity between Germany and the Soviet Union."

60,000,000 pound credit (about $240,000,000).

The Western powers, it was reported, would advance 25,000,000 pounds (about $100,000,000) of this sum in the form of arms and ammunition to enable Turkey immediately to strengthen her position as a guardian of the Dardanelles, gateway to the Black Sea.

There was no confirmation of this report available tonight either from Turkish officials or from the British or French embassies.

Conferred With Turks

But it was understood that Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander-in-chief of French forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Lieut. Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander, had discussed the question of military equipment for Turkey in their talks with Turkish staff officers.

The conversations, which started Wednesday, ended tonight with a banquet at the French embassy. The French and British commanders were scheduled to fly back to their posts tomorrow.

Meanwhile, high Turkish circles went into a diplomatic huddle which may have a far-reaching effect on the fate of southeastern Europe in the war.

Saracoglu Reports

Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister, returning from Moscow after three week of unsuccessful negotiations for a Turkish-Soviet Russian pact, made a report to President Ismet Inonu and the Turkish Cabinet.

Saracoglu gave them, unofficial sources said, details of Russia's demand that the Dardanelles be closed to British warships, which was reported to have caused the breakdown of negotiations.

No official announcement was made of the actual last-minute demands made by the Kremlin, and diplomatic observers anxiously awaited revelation of more details of the conversations.

Gives First-Hand Data

Saracoglu also was able to give the Cabinet first-hand information of Soviet diplomacy in dealing with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland.

Diplomatic observers believed the action now to be taken by the Turkish Government depended upon:

1. Whether Russia agrees to resume negotiations on the basis of the original formula by which it was hoped a Turkish-Russian pact would be concluded;
2. Whether Russia, under German pressure, makes a new effort to force a wedge between Turkey, Britain and France despite the signing of the mutual assistance pact.
3. Whether the Soviet extends its aggressive diplomacy into the Balkans by making demands on Rumania for the return of Bessarabia;
4. Whether Turkey will renew her efforts to organize a neutral Balkan entente without Russian approval or with Italy assuming the sponsorship in Rome.

Minister Cheered

Saracoglu gave no hint in his brief statement to the Turkish press what developments might be expected next.

The foreign minister, who arrived at Istanbul yesterday aboard a Soviet warship, came here by train today. Crowds gathered to cheer him at stations across the Ankara plains en route and he was met here by a large gathering of Turkish officials and foreign diplomats.

Huge Loan Reported.

ANKARA, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Great Britain and France were reported in reliable quarters tonight to have granted Turkey a credit of £60,000,000 ($240,000,000) in connection with the newly signed mutual assistance pact.

The Western Powers, it was reported, would advance £25,000,000 (about $100,000,000) of this sum in arms, ammunition and other military equipment, thus strengthening immediately Turkey's position as a guardian of the Dardanelles.

There was no confirmation of the report available tonight from Turkish officials or from the British and French embassies here.

War Planes for Turk

Military leaders of Great France and Turkey com[illegible] tensive plans today for military co-operation under the new treaty.

The plans, however, will become effective only in the event that the nations are called upon to fulfill their pledges of mutual aid by future developments.

[These pledges do not obligate Turkey to enter the current war of Great Britain and France against Germany, on its present basis, nor to fight under any circumstance against Soviet Russia.]

The conferences, which began on Wednesday, concluded as Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, and Lieut.-Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, the British middle east Commander, prepared to return to their respective headquarters by plane.

Marshal Fevsi Cakmack, Chief of the Turkish Army, described the results as "highly satisfactory."

The military leaders are said to have decided on the exact co-operation and [illegible] of their staffs in case of war. Great Britain and France were reported to have pledged large quantities of fighting planes and war equipment for quick delivery to Turkey, as well as assistance for the Turkish Navy in the Black Sea.

Allies Reported Giving Huge Credit To Turkey

Believed Advancing $240,000,000, Of Which $100,000,000 Is In Arms For Bolstering Dardanelles Defenses

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Ankara, Oct. 21—Britain and France were reported in reliable quarters tonight to have followed up their mutual assistance pact with Turkey with a

NEW PACT SEEN AS THREAT TO INDEPENDENCE

Moscow Paper Stirs Talk Of "Another Poland" On Black Sea

Soviet Now Held Free To Occupy Dardenelles If She Desires

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 21—Authorized officials held tonight that Turkey's step in allying herself with Great Britain and France might turn her into another Poland—meaning she would lose her independence.

Signs taken as ominous for the republic were seen as the press reproduced an article from *Izvestia*, Soviet Russian Government newspaper in Moscow, which authoritative quarters interrupted as a warning to Turkey."

Izvestia's article said the three-power mutual assistance pact "cannot be evaluated as an instrument of peace" but assertions that the treaty could injure Russia were "wrong." It also said Russia "has no ground to regret what has happened."

Declared Threat To Turkey

Authoritative sources said those passages "are a threat to Turkey."

"Russia does not need to regret Turkey's new alliance," it was said, "because she is free now to occupy the Dardanelles if she desires. Before, with Turkey friendly toward Russia, it would have been harder."

There was a general German belief that Russia had made up her mind to deal roughly with Turkey.

Dienst aus Deutschland, informed news commentary close to the Foreign Office, said Russia's reaction to "the new situation"—as *Izvestia* called it—"its background and repercussions leave no room for the slightest doubt or misunderstanding."

[Associated Press Editor's Note: Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, returning to Turkey Friday from fruitless negotiations for a Turkish-Russian pact, declared he was convinced the British-French-Turkish treaty "will not have the slightest detrimental effect on the old and sincere Turkish-Soviet friendship."]

Dardanelles And Soviet Now

The Dardanelles is the strategic gateway to the Black Sea. Commentators said that as long as Turkey had remained neutral, her control of the strait was satisfactory to Russia.

But Turkey's alliance with Britain, they asserted, gave the Soviet Union cause to assume mastery of the gateway and Turkey.

With the Western Front reported comparatively quiet, officials resumed the peace-time week-end practice of departing their offices Saturday afternoon.

Adolf Hitler had as guests at dinner in the Chancellery a number of Nazi district leaders, providing opportunity for discussion of the functioning of war-time measures in the nation, such as ration cards.

Point to Poland's Fate.

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Informed Nazis intimated today that Turkey may [illegible] another Poland.

The intimation—and it was no more than that—was based on the fact that Izvestia, the Soviet Russian Government newspaper in Moscow, had said that Russia had no reason to regret Turkey's action in signing a mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France.

Authoritative persons said: "Russia does not need to regret Turkey's new alliance because she is now free to occupy the Dardanelles if she desires."

Izvestia's editorial was reproduced in the entire German press.

Commentators pointed out that Russia throughout her history had resisted British attempts to control the Dardanelles, strategic gateway to the Black Sea. They said that, as long as Turkey remained neutral, Russia could be satisfied to leave the Dardanelles in the hands of her friend.

But now that Turkey had definitely allied herself with Great Britain, they asserted, cause was given for Russia herself to assume the mastery not only of the strategic gateway, but of Turkey also.

They said they believed that Turkey would probably be carved up as Poland had been by Germany and Russia.

Nazis Accept Challenge.

Nazi sources let it be known that Germany has accepted what she regards as the challenge of Britain and France.

A release by DNB, which said that it [illegible] had been accepted, was described authoritatively as introducing no new element into the existing situation. Officials said it was intended merely to combat constantly recurring reports that Germany was on her knees, begging for peace.

Adolf Hitler made a peace offer once, it was said in sources close to the Foreign Office, and if the hatchet is to be buried now the initiative must come from the other side.

Both DNB, official news agency, and spokesmen in high places cautioned against assuming on the basis of the Thursday war communique that Germany was making conciliatory gestures toward France.

No Concession to France

Informed sources said Germany contemplated no concession to France and, the French-British-Turkish mutual assistance treaty notwithstanding, the German attitude was unchanged.

Commentators and the D. N. B. declared that the German High Command was not weakening and that to interpret the army's reserve as such was "absurd."

"England and France have rejected the Fuehrer's outstretched hand," D. N. B. said. "They threw down the gantlet and Germany picked it up."

"Britain's Stooge"

Nazis previously had described Turkey as "Britain's stooge," declaring she had chosen a "dangerous route" by entering the agreement with Britain and France.

Although German political leaders professed to see Turkey's reservation against being drawn into war against Russia as a loophole, attacks on the treaty were bitter.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, who returned yesterday from Ankara, has delivered a report on the pact to Hitler.

Reports that the German Ambassador to Russia and Italy had been recalled for conferences with Chancellor Hitler were denied in authoritative German quarters today. It was said that there was no present intention of summoning either home.

A German effort to convince the world that the British were to blame for the sinking of the liner Athenia is growing more vigorous, Berlin morning newspapers, with unanimity indicating official inspiration, devoted their entire front pages to alleged disclosures of Gustav Anderson, an American citizen and a survivor of the sinking.

"Athenia Swindle Unmasked Before American Investigating Committee," Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter headlined a story ascribing the attack to three British destroyers.

Italy To Maintain Balkan Interests, Ciano Declares

Rome Concludes Pact With Reich For Transfer Of 200,000 Germans From Italian Tyrol

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Oct. 21—Italy's determination

to maintain her interests in the Balkans in spite of the new situation created by the Turkish-British-French mutual aid treaty was authoritatively asserted tonight.

"Nothing may be attempted or done in the Balkans without Italy," wrote Virginio Gayda, the editor who often expresses the views of the Fascist regime.

Italy also moved to eliminate a possible source of friction with her Axis partner by concluding a pact with Germany for the transfer of 200,000 German-speaking residents of the Italian Tyrol—won from Austria in the World War—to the Reich.

Vital Interest In Balkans

Gayda, writing in his newspaper, *Il Giornale d'Italia*, said that Italy has vital interests in the Balkans which "obviously are not solely economic."

Neutral observers interpreted the Italian insistence on a voice in the Balkans' future as due to a desire to prevent the war spreading to that zone or the Mediterranean.

Gayda's remarks were in reply to the British view the new pact would enable Turkey to use her influence for mediation and stabilization of the Balkan countries.

Not Entirely Displeased

Foreign circles represented Italy as not entirely displeased with the pact. These sources took the view that Italy had been apprehensive that Russia would attempt to spread her influence into the Balkans.

Italy still will keep a close watch to see if the treaty functions actually to deter Russia, the commentators declared.

The plan for migration of Germans in the Tyrol was represented as

[United Press]

showing the Government could settle minority problems peaceably. At the same time the beginning of the breakup of Sicily's large landed estates in a ten-year program was described as a token of "peaceful intentions."

Says Hitler Kept Promise

Il Giornale d'Italia said Hitler had kept his promise to establish an Italian-German frontier on the Brenner Pass.

"Every possible cause, however slight, of a nationality dispute between Italy and Germany has been eliminated at the roots," the newspaper declared. *Il Giornale* insisted that the inhabitants of German extraction would be free of any compulsion to leave.

Arrangements for the migration, part of Germany's vast plan for the return of German people in neighboring countries, provided that all German citizens in the Tyrol must return within three months.

Must Choose By End Of Year

All other inhabitants of German origin must choose by the end of this year between Italian and German citizenship. Those who decide on the latter must leave by the end of 1942.

There were indications the Reich would reimburse those who returned to Germany through a system of clearing arrangements between Italy and Germany.

Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Hans Georg von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Italy, and Dr. Karl Cladius, head of a German delegation, signed the agreement.

The South Tyrol, renamed Alto Adige by the Italians, has 200,000 German-speaking residents, 90,000 Italians and 10,000 foreigners, mostly Germans, latest census figures showed.

Many Inhabitants Must Decide Which Nation They Prefer.

ROME, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—German and Italian authorities completed arrangements today to transfer approximately 200,000 German-speaking residents of the Italian Tyrol to Germany by 1942.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister; Hans Georg von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Italy, and Dr. Karl Cladius, head of a special German delegation, signed the agreement.

The arrangement provides all German "citizens" in the Tyrol must return to Germany within three months and that all other inhabitants of German origin must choose by the end of 1939 between Italian and German citizenship. Those who decide to become Germans must leave Italy by the end of 1942.

German and Italian diplomats said the population shift was expected to do away with any claim Germany might have to the south Tyrol area, which was taken from the Austria-Hungary Empire following the world war.

Many Have Returned.

Several thousand German residents already have returned to their homeland.

The agreement provides that property of those taking German citizenship must either be sold on the open market or bought by a special German agency, officials said. There were indications the German Government would reimburse those who return to Germany, with transactions between the two countries passing through a system of clearing arrangements.

Payment will be simple and as rapid as possible, it was announced.

Contrary to reports that those deciding to stay would be transferred to other parts of Italy, Giuseppe Mastromattei, the Prefect of Bolzano province, said no one would be removed.

The latest population figures show that the South Tyrol, renamed Alto Adige by the Italians, has 200,000 German speaking residents, 90,000 Italians and 10,000 foreigners, mostly Germans.

Gayda Says Italy Views Balkan Situation Calmly

Fascist Editor Sees No Action as Result of Ankara Pact

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, said today in a discussion of the Ankara pact that "nothing may be attempted or done in the Balkans without Italy," which has strategic as well as economic interests there.

Gayda, who often reflects the Italian government's views, confirmed a belief that Italy would refrain from any immediate action as a result of the British-French-Turkish mutual assistance treaty. He asserted that the Mediterranean and Balkan situation had been fixed since agreements in May among London, Paris and Ankara, with British loans to Turkey and the French cession to her of the Republic of Hatay. Italy will stand by now to follow developments in the functioning of the pact, Gayda said, "with usual calm and undivided attention."

Gayda's remarks were made in reply to British suggestions that the new pact would enable Turkey to use her influence for mediation and stabilization of the Balkan countries. Gayda said it remained to be seen what Soviet Russia's attitude would be toward the tripartite agreement.

TYROL GERMANS MUST RETURN

Officials Plan to Transfer 200,000 by 1942.

REICH AND ITALY SIGN PACT

WORKERS JOIN IN FINN REPLY TO KREMLIN

Chief Of Cooperatives Accompanies Paasikivi Back To Moscow

Firm Answer And Counter-Proposals To Soviet Demands Forecast

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Helsinki, Oct. 21—with the melancholy "Song of Finland" echoing through Helsinki station, the Finnish delegation left tonight for Moscow to deliver a firm answer and counter-proposals to Soviet Russian demand for more power in the Baltic.

Heading the mission was former Premier Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, who had returned from Moscow just a week ago after the initial conferences.

The delegation, due in Moscow Monday morning, included Finance Minister Vaeinoe Tanner, leader of the powerful Social-Democratic Party, which has thousands of Finnish workers as members, and president of the International Cooperative Alliance.

Defense Loan And Tax Boost

Tanner's inclusion was interpreted as a move to show Russia Finland's workmen were behind their Government staunchly.

Informed quarters said a decision on the future of the negotiations might be reached by Tuesday.

Finland, meanwhile, went ahead with preparations for a possible emergency, announcing a defense loan of 500,000,000 markka (about $9,300,000) and a twenty per cent. increase in income and property taxes expected to yield 100,000,000 markka (about $1,860,000).

A new tax on matches, it was estimated, would bring 25,000,000 markka ($466,250) to help support military defense measures.

A hush fell over the railroad station when Dr. Paasikivi and the other members of his small delegation walked to the train.

U. S. Minister At Station

There was scarcely a sound until a workers' choir sang the haunting melody which praises Finland's independence.

Among those to farewell the delegation were United States Minister Arthur Schoenfeld, the Swedish minister, and the secretary of the Russian legation.

Tanner, as a notable leader of the cooperative movement and president of Elanto, thriving Finnish cooperative which sells everything from food to bicycles, is counted as one of the most important men in the country.

A Determined Answer

A Government spokesman made clear that Finland, "morally strengthened" by the Stockholm conference in which she took part with Norway, Denmark and Sweden, was sending to Moscow a determined answer to Russian demands and counter-proposals.

He said he did not expect the discussions to last more than two or three days and added:

"If Russia has as good will as we do, agreement is possible."

This was interpreted as meaning Russia would have to make some alteration in her earlier demands, which still were a closely guarded secret.

Warlike Preparations

In Helsinki workmen were building underground air raid shelters and trenches in all sections of the city.

Factories are turning out gas masks by the thousands to catch up with the demand.

At the postoffice in the center of the city a guard was on duty all the time with an anti-aircraft gun.

Sand bags protected power houses. Some departments provided steel shelters for key workmen.

Throughout the city, women clerks, stenographers, hotel maids and housewives were knitting warm clothing for thousands of soldiers and reservists keeping vigil in the forests of East

Finns to Resume Talks With Russia

HELSINKI, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A large crowd sing[illegible] the national anthem said goodby tonight to the Finnish delegation which entrained for Moscow to continue negotiations with Russia on Finland's place in the new Baltic setup dominated by Moscow.

The mission, headed by former Premier, Dr. Juho Kusti Passikivi, is due to reach Moscow Monday morning.

Finland moved today to float a defense loan of 500,000,000 markka (about $9,300,000) as she neared a showdown with Soviet Russia.

Apparently "morally strengthened" by the recent Stockholm conference, in which she participated with Norway, Denmark and Sweden, Finland ordered her former Premier, Dr. Juho Kusti Passikivi, back to Moscow to resume talks expected to reach a turning point in two or three days.

"More Authority"

Paasikivi planned to leave Helsinki at 11.20 P. M. with proposals believed to reflect the Northern nations' desire to preserve strict neutrality in the European conflict. He is scheduled to reach Moscow Monday.

Added to the staff accompanying Paasikivi will be Finance Minister V. Tanner. A Government spokesman said the addition would give the mission "more authority."

"So far the discussions with the Soviet have been on friendly terms. There has been no pressure," Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko said.

He indicated Finland was fortified by the backing of other northern countries and was ready to stand firmly her viewpoint.

Undehstanding Pleases

"We feel more confident," Erkko declared. "The demonstration of loyalty, not only of the northern countries but of the whole American continent is a great satisfaction to us, and it is very difficult to thank them. It shows a perfect understanding of our position everywhere."

Referring to Finland's extensive defense preparations, the minister said they are due to [illegible] in the South Baltic which forced us to take steps to guard our neutral position." He said the morale of Finland's armed forces was "very high."

The current defense measures caused the Administration to propose a five-year loan, to be negotiated through sale of bonds.

Beginning Monday it will be impossible to travel in Finland's frontier districts without a military pass. Some of these frontier areas already are under strict military control. Included will be the Aaland Islands, strategic archipelago between Finland and Sweden, and certain harbor districts along the Gulf of Bosnia.

BLOCKADE CUTS RUMANIAN OIL FLOW TO REICH

Nazis Badly Hampered In Efforts To Get Fuel For Mechanized Army

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Oct. 21—Germany's plans for drawing on Rumania's rich oil fields to supply fuel for her highly mechanized army have been hampered seriously—chiefly by the British blockade.

The blockade has cut off the sea route from Constanzt to Hamburg by which the bulk of Rumanian oil was carried to Germany before the European war began.

Rumanian oil shipments to Germany, which averaged almost 4,500 tons daily before the outbreak of war in September, have declined steadily since hostilities started and now average but slightly more than 2,000 tons daily.

Sought Oil In Last War

Germany historically has sought Rumanian oil. In the World War one of the reasons for the German march into Rumania was to get oil. While she achieved a military victory she got little oil, for the wells were so thoroughly sabotaged that it was not until after the war that many of them were operating again.

In case the present war should bring Germany into Rumania, the country is well prepared for similar sabotage. A group of oil-well wrecking specialists from Texas is being held in readiness for such an eventuality.

Shipments Declining

At the same time shipments to Germany are on the decline, Rumanian oil exports to Great Britain, France and neutrals total 8,000 tons daily and there are indications that Britain and France are making plans to increase their purchases.

Two British tankers were being loaded today at Constanza and negotiations are under way to have Greek tankers carry Rumanian oil to England.

Another reason for the decline in exports to Germany is that companies operating in Rumania are financed by British, French, American and Dutch capital and, while these firms are still selling oil to Germany, they are demanding cash payment.

Using No Pressure

The Rumanian Government, though desirous of giving no open offense to Germany, is bringing no strong pressure on oil companies. One reason advanced for her attitude is that the Government's share in oil revenues is pledged to pay off a French loan.

A German trade delegation made strenuous efforts here in September to get more Rumanian oil on credit, but it does not appear to have been very successful.

With the sea route cut off and no pipeline between Rumania and Germany, two channels remain open—by rail and by barge through the Danube.

Rail Shipments Costly

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Rail shipments are expensive and handicapped by a shortage of tank cars. Rumania and other Balkan countries are reluctant to send tank cars into Germany and, though the Reich is operating its own tank cars regularly, the total oil thus shipped is not large.

Barge shipments likewise are curtailed by the lack of craft and Rumanian reluctance to send barges into Germany. This channel also faces suspension as soon as the Danube freezes sufficiently to impede traffic.

New Poland For Poles Only, Hitler's Buffer State Plan

Would Retain Old Religious And Patriotic Centers And Include A Jewish Reservation

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The Poland which Germany intends to rear on the wreckage of the conquered Polish republic, according to informed sources, probably will be characterized by these five features:

First, It will be made up of Poles only.

Second, It will be smaller than the Russian Poland of pre-1914 days.

Third, It will, however, retain Poland's religious center, Czestochowa, and patriotic center, Krakow.

Fourth, it also likely will contain a Jewish state within a state or reservation centering about Lublin between the Vistula and San Rivers.

Fifth, it will be saddled from the beginning of its existence with a tremendous financial burden arising from the necessity of reimbursing all Poles crowded out of their former habitats in the parts annexed by Germany.

Officialdom declares that everything relating to Poland is still in a state of flux, yet Adolf Hitler's decree published on October 19, confirming annexation of parts of former Poland, as well as private talks with men definitely in the know, reveal the picture as given above. Hitler's decree annexed Pomorze, Pozen and Polish Upper Silesia, which were German territory before the Versailles settlement.

Poles will be pushed from all sections annexed by the Reich. Gauleiter Förster, Nazi chief in Danzig, is authority for the statement that this will be done "ruthlessly." In their places with settle Germans coming "home into the Reich" from Baltic states under Hitler's migration plan.

Gdynia, now Gotenhafen, already is being cleared rapidly of its 80,000 Poles. All Poles will be huddled together in what remains of Poland after Germany and Soviet Russia have helped themselves.

Russia's share is everything east of the demarcation line including Stanislawow, Lwow, Luck, Pinsk, Bialystok and Nowogrodek as the chief centers.

Germany's share is, broadly speaking, not only whatever belonged to the Reich prior to 1914, but, beyond that, the small section around Kalisz, now Kalisch, and a similar section around Ciechanow, now Zichenau. Both of these sections, whose exact size has not been revealed, were Russian Polish before 1914.

Respect For Religious Feelings

The Zichenau district significantly, will include Mlawa, where the Poles had a well organized bunker line during Germany's invasion.

Men in the know say "strategic reasons" were responsible for addition of these former Polish sections. Czestochowa and Krakow were parts of the Austrian Empire before 1914, but Greater Germany will not annex them, out of respect for the religious and patriotic feelings of the Poles.

Czestochowa is famous for a "miracle-working" Black Madonna; Krakow for the tombs of Polish kings as well as Marshal Josef Pilsudski's shrine.

As To "Jewish Problem"

Plans with reference to Poland's 3,000,000 Jews are described officially as "not yet ripe for announcement," but informed circles insist that Hitler's Reichstag reference on October 6 to a "solution of the Jewish problem," which he said would be attempted by Germany, means Polish Jews will be put on a sort of reservation centering about Lublin.

What a staggering problem the new state will face financially may be illustrated by the fate of Poles in the seaport of Gdynia, which the Germans seized and propose to hold as Gotenhafen. Gdynia was virtually built from the ground by Poland after she became a sovereign state in 1918. It has often been called "Poland's pride." Previously it was an insignificant fishing village.

Must Reimburse Gdynians

Germany claims all of Gdynia by right of conquest—its marvelous harbor facilities, its fortifications, its public buildings, and beyond that all private property of its 83,000 residents.

Now the Polish, responsible Nazi leaders say, will have to reimburse these Gdynia citizens for their houses and other objects of value, and, besides, must assign them to new homesteads and provide new means of subsistence for them.

Presumably the new Polish Government will have to issue some form of treasury certificates which will become redeemable gradually.

FRENCH CABINET HOLDS SESSION

Economic Topics Discussed With Premier Daladier.

BRITISH SEND MORE TROOPS

Allied High Command Reports Only Artillery Fire

PARIS, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Premier Daladier summoned ten Cabinet members to a special meeting today at the War Ministry at 10 A. M. (4 A. M., New York time).

The meeting lasted three hours. Afterward, M. Daladier said that only economic problems had been discussed.

Semi-official sources reported today that British transports were shuttling across the English Channel at the rate of three each night, landing thousands of additional troops to augment the French on the western front.

Little activity was reported from the zone of hostilities except for the skirmishing of small patrols. The French and Germans were said to be jockeying for position on isolated heights and in small wooded areas to strengthen their lines. The regular morning communique of the War Ministry spoke of the patrol raids and "harassing fire of artillery."

Text of Night Communique.

Tonight's communique follows:

"The day has merely been marked by certain artillery activity on both sides."

Military dispatches indicated that a muddy No-Man's Land about a mile wide separated the rectified main line positions of the opposing forces. The patrol operations were said to be confined largely to two areas where the Germans attacked in force early this week—just east of the Moselle River and between Saarbruecken and Zweibruecken, in the center of the northern flank.

Military sources said that the French advance guard was on German soil, except for a strip near the Luxemburg border and north of Bitche. Semi-official military quarters said that about one hundred landings of British troops had been made in the first month of the war, which started on September 3.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, British War Minister, announced on October 11 that 158,000 men had been landed Despite the British re-enforcements, military observers expected the French to sit tight and await developments of the allied naval blockade of Germany.

The French Navy assumed a large share of the duty of guarding the trans-Channel troop movements and engaged in mine sweeping and anti-submarine activity. Many French observers expressed the belief that German air and submarine attacks on Britain would increase as rains and approaching winter make land operations increasingly difficult.

However, Henry de Kerillis, member of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee, declared in L'Epoque that "the French General Staff tends to believe that a very violent and powerful enemy offensive actually is being prepared." M. de Kerillis wrote that some quarters believed that the signal for a big-scale German attack was "only a question of days, even hours."

He reported that German troop concentrations extended to the southern flank of the line—that which parallels the Rhine—where there had been hardly any action since the war started. On the wall of a German Rhineland city, the French reported, the Germans have hung a sign intended for French eyes: "We are not playing any more."

CASTLE THORN AREA SHELLED METHODICALLY

Nazi Batteries Provoked Into Answering, Says Night Communique

General Gamelin Following De Moureillan Plan With Variations

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 21—Military observers tonight reported French heavy artillery had methodically shelled an area of twenty square miles on the extreme northern sector of the Western front, hoping to drop a big shell on German general headquarters.

A communique described the fire as "harassing."

From military information made public in Paris, it appeared that German gun positions formed a rectangle bounded on the southwest by heights at Nenning and Sinz (five miles within German territory) and on northeast by heights at Wincheringen and Saarbourg.

Castle Thorn Within Area

Within the rectangle lies the Castle Thorn, where French aerial observers have reported the constant coming and going of officers and sttaff cars, leading to the belief that German headquarters have been estabilised there.

French reports indicated the Germans had concentrated field guns of 105 millimeters (about 4.5 inches) at Nenning and Sinz and six miles behind them batteries of heavier guns.

Germans Answer French Fire

A night communique said German artillery had begun answering French fire. The German batteries have been quiet for the last few days and apparently were provoked into entering a duel by the continued French shelling.

At the end of the seventh week of the war, the Western front situation was little changed from that at the beginning of the conflict, when the French first began occupation of German territory—from which they later withdrew.

The French withdrew to positions running from the Moselle river to the Rhine which first were outlined 125 years ago during the Napoleonic wars by the French General de Moureillan.

Modified De Moureillan Plan

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander in chief of the Allied forces and a student of Napoleonic tactics, might well have followed the de Moureillan plan described in 1814.

The French front on the left at Apach lies only a few miles behind the original de Moureillan line, while the French right flank near Wissembourg, instead of being behind the old battle line, is about a mile in front of it.

General Gamelin's variations on the de Moureillan plan take advantages of small rivers and wooded heights lying in French territory. The variations were made necessary by modern war developments as well as changes in the frontier.

Barring light infantry patrols, land warfare is in the doldrums and some French commentators said it might remain quiet until Spring. Others, however, said they believed reports of German concentrations indicated the enemy was planning a drive.

Real Winter weather, with cold and rain, has settled over the front, making operations difficult. The French retirement, observers pointed out, might mean they were taking up Winter positions.

French Warn Nazis, Then Dynamite Bridge

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 21 (AP). French [illegible] engineers, after [illegible] warning to German sentinels on the opposite bank of the Rhine, dynamited today a small steel footbridge spanning the river near the electric plant at Kembs, twelve miles north of here.

The bridge was used in peace time by German workers who crossed daily to the Kembs region. It has been little used since the fall of 1938, when those workers were discharged and replaced with French employees.

In France Again for New War, Briton Visits Grave He's Buried In

By The Associated Press

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 21 (passed by field censor).—One of the strangest ceremonies of this strange war took place today in a peaceful graveyard for British troops when an officer on whose chest was the crimson ribbon of the Victoria Cross put flowers on his own grave.

He is a high officer in the British forces. In the first months of the World War he completed valuable reconnaissance work after fighting off German squads and suffering several machine-gun wounds in one leg, which will [illegible] ted. For this exploit he [illegible] Victoria Cross.

[illegible] remained in the army and, despite his handicap, reached high rank. He landed in France a month ago and to his surprise learned that in the confusion after the last battles of the World War his leg had been buried in a grave with the notation that it was all that had been found of him.

So, this morning, with subalterns eyeing him suspiciously, he marched into a forest of little white crosses after a journey of many miles and placed flowers below the marking of his name and regiment on the grave.

"Dashed good leg, that," he said.

1939

Britain's Tanks By Thousands Rumble Over French Cobbles

Conjecture Of 10 Days Ago Held Replaced By Confidence As B. E. F. Nears 250,000 Mark

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Expeditionary Force in France, Oct. 21. (Passed by Field Censor)—Britain's war efforts began to take shape today as thousands of tanks rolled and rumbled over cobblestone roads in northern France.

The number of British troops on Frenc hsoil rose slowly but steadily toward a quarter of million, and defenses which looked skimpy and undermanned not long ago bristled with guns and men.

Battle lines were "fully manned," one officer told me, and satisfaction over men and materials has replaced the conjectur of ten days ago as to whether the defenses would be strong enough to hold advancing Germans.

The artillry heas ben augmented in the last week. "Heavy stuff" rolls daily along roads. The gunners feel they have enough ammunition to break up any attack.

Defenses grow stronger and every day chances of attack grow less. The opinion is that only the severest pressure from Adolf Hitler will start a German attack rolling this way, although staff officers point out, as have newspapers, that three large German concentrations are formed and apparently ready to move.

These concentrations are said to be on the Belgian frontier, south of Aachen and on the Swiss frontier. But German pressure on the French front apparently has taken, for the moment, most German military resources and obviated the chance of attacks elsewhere.

Residents of Mondorf and Evrange, who left their homes yesterday, said that the towns were emptied to provide quarters for troops. Ten of thirteen furnaces in the Luxemburg steel mills were reported operating despite the exodus of 2,000 steelworkers and their families—mostly German—returning to their own country.

BERLIN ADMITS FRENCH OCCUPY GERMAN SOIL

High Command Says Poilus Still Hold Their Advanced Fronts.

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The German High Command acknowledged today that some French soldiers still occupied German soil in the dense woods west of Saarbruecken. The High Command issued the following communique:

"In the border region between the Moselle River and Saarbruecken there was livelier artillery and scouting troop activity at several front sectors.

"The enemy also yesterday evacuated the Warndt Forest region west of Saarbruecken, with the exception of two heights close to the border.

"Other parts of the western front were quiet, except for minor local disturbances and artillery fire."

Flood Empties German Forts

Nazis Quit Blockhouses as Moselle Rises—Hitler Sees Leaders on Retaining.

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The German side of the Moselle Valley was flooded today as bright sunshine followed heavy rains which sent the river over its banks. In some sectors German troops were forced by the high water to leave blockhouses.

WILNO HAS PROBLEM

Refugees Crowd Old Capital Given Back to Lithuania.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A refugee problem in Wilno, the historic capital returned to Lithuania by the Russians, brought serious concern today as Malcolm Davis, American Red Cross official, arrived to investigate.

Approximately [illegible] refugees from Russian and German-occupied Poland already are in the new Lithuanian territory.

Mr. Davis, planning to go to Wilno, said he had proposed an arrangement to take along all the warm underclothing available in Lithuania for the refugees, with the guaranty that the articles would be replaced later by the Red Cross.

Hitler Assures Slovakia Of Teschen Area Return

Promise Concerning Land Lost To Poland In '20, '24 And '38 Seen As Reward

Berlin, Oct. 21 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today promised Slovakia the return of territory she lost to Poland in 1920, 1924 and 1938.

He made the assurance to the Slovakian Premier. Details will be worked out through a treaty between Germany and the little state standing under the Reich's protection.

Return of the land, known as the Teschen area, was regarded in diplomatic circles as Slovakia's reward for fighting with Germany against Poland.

Benes Goes to London

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Eduard Benes, former president of Czecho-Slovakia, left Paris today for London. He had been here two weeks conferring with French and Czech leaders.

Finland Cancels Nazi Meet

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (AP).—Finland canceled today a gymnastic meet with Germany scheduled for Nov. 15 at Dresden, and a similar meet with Italy which had been due to follow. German sports authorities said the meet was canceled because Finland did not want to send a team "so far, owing to the general political situation."

CALLS BRITISH VAGUE

Gandhi Is Not Enthusiastic Over Viceroy's Offer.

BOMBAY, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared today that Britain's latest offer to India "left everything beautifully vague." The Indian Nationalist leader referred to the statement last Tuesday of the British viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, who said that there might be further consideration of constitutional reform for India at the end of the war.

What the Indian Congress wanted, Gandhi said, was the clearest possible acceptance of demands that India be treated as an independent nation. It was necessary, he said, to speak to India in "language of precision for her to become enthusiastic about the war."

RUMANIA JAILS COMMUNISTS

Cernauti, Rumania, Oct. 21 (AP)—A military tribunal today imposed prison sentences on thirty-eight Jews accused of spreading Communist propaganda in Cernauti and Orders on the Russian-occupied Ukraine of Poland. An 18-year-old girl, identified as the ring-leader, was sentenced to three years.

MARLEY ATTACKS LINDBERGH VIEWS

Peer Declares Flyer Is No International Expert.

TROY, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A British statesman believes Col. Lindbergh is not qualified to comment politically on the international situation.

Lord Marley, [illegible] of the British House of Lords, last night told the annual convention of the eastern zone, New York State Teachers Association, that Col. Lindbergh's contributions to aviation do not qualify him as an expert on international questions.

He described the aviator's public announcement of superiority of the German air force over Russia, recently, as one of the factors which broke down a peace front in Europe.

Lord Marley declared the United States would make its greatest contribution when the war is over by exerting all its energies to achieving a just peace.

Nazis to Increase Activity.

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The German official news agency predicted intensified activity on the part of the German Navy against ships carrying contraband, and asserted that the losses sustained by the British merchant marine were "considerably higher" than Great Britain has admitted.

The statement gave no figures but called attention to British reports that from October 13 to October 15 seven ships totaling more than 54,000 tons had been sunk, and added that since the beginning of the war numerous German naval units, submarines as well as other craft, have "operated successfully" outside of home waters.

German successes were increasing week by week, it said, adding: "It is to be assumed that the activity of the German fleet will be increasingly extended over all oceans and with continually greater success."

It concluded by saying that neutrals had recognized the insecurity of the British convoy system because "every ship which puts herself under the protection of English weapons invites attack just as much as an enemy ship sailing in a convoy."

67 Lost in Double Sinking

Tales of Hardship and Terror Told by 300 Survivors of Two British Ships.

W. McGAFFIN

BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—At least sixty-seven persons lost their lives in the sinking of two British steamships in the Atlantic on Tuesday, authorties estimated today as they checked the stories of some 300 persons landed here last night by a rescue ship.

Officials said that sixty-one apparently had gone down with the Yorkshire and six or seven with the City of Mandalay. The two vessels were sunk by [illegible] within a half hour, about 500 miles off the Spanish coast.

Hardship and Terror.

Tales of hardship and terror were told by the survivors, many of whom were taken to hospitals suffering severely from exposure. All those rescued were English or East Indians en route to England.

Long lines of ambulances and a corps of nurses were waiting on the dock when the rescue ship, the American freighter Independence Hall, commanded by Capt. D. J. McKenzie, reached port. Scores of survivors were carried off the ship on stretchers.

Survivors said that the Yorkshire and the City of Mandalay were in a convoy of nineteen other vessels under the guard of British warships, but became separated from the convoy one day out from Gibraltar.

The 10,000-ton Yorkshire was the first to go down, torpedoed, passengers said, by a submarine which they identified as German. The City of Mandalay was struck a short time later.

Some survivors of the Yorkshire said that a torpedo exploded in the boiler room, killing some Indian stokers.

French newspapers quoted unidentified British soldiers aboard the ship as saying that she stopped at the first cannon shot. Some passengers jumped overboard at once. The Independence Hall arrived at the moment the ship was disappearing beneath the sea.

No official list of the survivors has yet been given out.

S O S Call Answered.

The westbound Independence Hall received S O S calls from the two vessels between 3 and 4 P. M. and immediately changed course to go to the rescue. The Mandalay, first to be reached, was breaking in two when the Independence Hall hove in sight.

Two of the vessal's lifeboats, heavily loaded, were awash. Scores of other passengers were floating in the sea in lifebelts.

The Independence Hall reached the spot where the Yorkshire sank about 10 P. M. The survivors, all in lifeboats, said that the vessel went down in about nine minutes.

Facilities Taxed.

Already crowded with her own passengers, the Independence Hall found her facilities taxed by the 300 survivors. The regular passengers gave up their own accommodations, but many of those rescued had to sleep on the floors.

Some survivors were barefoot when they came ashore here, many were wrapped in blankets and almost all were clad inadequately. Those suffering most severely from exposure told of floating for hours in the icy seas, kept afloat by lifebelts.

Among them was a four-year-old baby, whose mother was reported to have been drowned. A few of the hardier passengers bravely sang "God Save the King" to the thin notes of a violin as the rescue ship docked.

Nazi Mines Sink German Patrol; 71 Are Missing

Danes Save 4 on Raft, 5th Swims Ashore; 3 More Neutral Ships Go Down

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21 (AP).—The German coast guard vessel Este was sunk by mines in a German mine field off the Danish coast today with the probable loss of seventy-one men.

One of the four rescued said he was certain that none of the others had escaped, but tonight a fifth man reached the town of Ulvshale, whence he was taken to a hospital at Stege. He said he had been swimming for ten hours.

Earlier, a Danish naval spokesman announced that seventy-two men were lost. The Danish Navy sent boats to search for other possible survivors.

Four of those rescued managed to make their way to a raft after explosions sank the [illegible] ship in less than a minute on the Danish town of Moen. A Danish naval plane saw the raft and descended near it about 5 p. m., five hours after the accident. The plane was unable to carry extra weight, but the crews gave the men on the raft coffee. They were picked up later by a fishing vessel and taken to Stege for hospital treatment. The four said they left the body of one companion lashed to the raft.

The Este was a unit of the 7th Advance Guard Flotilla delegated to watch mine fields, and was en route, a German informant said, to a post off southern Sweden near Trelleborg.

GERMAN SHIP SUNK BY MINE; 71 LIVES LOST

Only 4 Men Saved as Coast Guard Vessel Is Blown Up in Own Waters.

30.24-4193

RUMANIAN TANKER SENT DOWN

Carrier of Oil for England Is Reported Sunk Near Strait of Gibraltar.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—An official Danish spokesman announced tonight that seventy-one of the crew of a German Coast Guard vessel were lost when their ship struck a mine in a German field off the Danish island of Moen today.

He said that four men were saved by a Danish naval plane and that the body of a fifth man was recovered. The rest were listed as drowned.

Danes See Sea Clash

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 21 (AP)—A torpedo boat attempting to stop a steamer off Asdal on the northwestern Danish coast was reported today to have been driven off after an exchange of shots with two larger warships. The steamer fled during the exchange, the reports said.

Witnesses on shore said they were unable to identify any of the ships.

Battle Off Norway Coast

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 21 (AP).—Crew members of a Norwegian fishing vessel reported to the newspaper "Bergens Aftenblad" that two German planes had been shot down out of a squadron of six which attacked two British destroyers and a British seaplane about ten miles off the coast of Norway today.

The British seaplane also was forced down, the fishermen said, but with the protection of the destroyers later managed to resume flight.

The newspaper said the battle in the North Sea occurred this afternoon.

U-Boat Sinks Steamer, Then Tows Lifeboats

Stockholm, Oct. 21 (AP)—The captain of the Swedish steamer Gustaf Adolf reported to her managers today that a German submarine sank his ship after allowing the crew twenty minutes to leave it. Then the U-boat towed lifeboats four hours until it met the Norwegian vessel Bisca, the captain said.

All nineteen members of the crew were rescued by the Norwegian boat.

The report of the sinking to her managers said the Gustaf Adolf went down north of the Shetland Islands. She left her home port, Gothenburg, for England last Tuesday.

Lloyd's *Register* lists the Gustaf Adolf as a ship of 925 tons operated by A. Bratt & Co. The Bisca is a 6,089-ton steamer whose home port is Bergen.

Rumanian Tanker Down.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The 6,394-ton Rumanian oil tanker Oltenic was reported today to have been sunk near Gibraltar while carrying a cargo of oil to England. The vessel belonged to the Steaua Romano Oil Company and her home port was Constanza.

First reports did not indicate exactly where or how the Oltenia was sunk.

Meanwhile, four British freighters and two tankers were being loaded with wheat and oil for England at Constanza, Rumania's Black Sea port. They are the first British ships to call at the port in several weeks.

The freighters have guns mounted on their decks, and it is believed they will leave in a group to be met by a warship convoy at Gibraltar.

Rumanian oil exports to Germany, which before the war averaged 4,500 tons daily, have dropped to 2,000 tons—the lowest in years.

Swedish Ship Torpedoed.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The torpedoing and sinking of the Swedish steamship Gustaf Adolf was reported to her managers today by a Norwegian vessel which rescued the crew of nineteen men.

The report said that the Gustaf Adolf sank north of the Shetland Islands. The vessel left Gothenburg, her home port, last Tuesday for England.

The name of the ship which rescued the crew was given as the Bisca.

Lloyd's Register lists the Gustaf Adolf as a vessel of 925 tons operated by A. Bratt & Co.

Empty Norse Tanker.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The sinking of the Norwegian motor tanker Deodata, 3,295 tons, after an explosion was disclosed today with the arrival of twenty-three of her crew, who had been picked up by a British vessel.

The tanker was in ballast when the explosion occurred, the third mate said. The crew were picked up ten minutes later.

TWO CLEMENT OFFICERS SAFE

Owners Report They Are at Cape Verde Islands.

SHIP WAS SUNK BY GERMANS

Captain and Engineer Were Taken Prisoners on Nazi Raider.

LIVERPOOL, England, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Owners of the British steamship Clement, sunk on September 30 in the south Atlantic by a mysterious German raider, announced today that two of the ship's officers, taken prisoner by the raider, had safely reached Saint Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

In some quarters this was taken as indicating that vengeance had overtaken the German vessel, which a few Clement survivors said they believed was the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.

Another ship entered the speculation as to the identity of the German raider, however, when British censors passed a Reuter dispatch quoting the Buenos Aires correspondent of the New York Times as saying the attacker of the Clement had been identified as the German ship Schwabenland, a converted German merchantman.

The dispatch said the Schwabenland, an 8,631-ton ship, had in turn been sunk by a British cruiser.

However, there was nothing in the first announcement, by Sir Aldred Booth of the Booth Line, to bear out the theory the raider had been caught. How the two officers were freed was not disclosed.

When the Clement went down off the Brazilian coast Capt. F. P. C. Harris and Chief Engineer W. Bryant were taken from the surface vessel that sank her. Sir Alfred said he had been advised both Capt. Harris and Bryant were safe and well.

When members of the Clement's crew reached Brazilian ports, some in lifeboats, they reported Capt. Harris and Bryant had been taken aboard the raider.

"We have just received a message that they (the two officers) are coming home on the next available steamer and we understand they are quite well," Sir Alfred announced.

The 5,051-ton five-year-old Clement carried a crew of 49 and reports from several ports where survivors landed indicated all had been saved.

The ship left New York on Aug. 29, and when sunk, her cargo consisted of 20,000 cases of kerosene for Bahia, in addition to radios automobile tires, flour and building cement.

May Have Been Freighter.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Well informed naval men said today that it was entirely possible the German freighter Schwabenland had been converted into an armed raider and had sunk the British steamer Clement.

They added, however, that rumors the Schwabenland had been sunk had not been confirmed. These rumors were attributed in Montevideo shipping circles to the crew of the British destroyer Havock and have been semi-officially denied. The Havock recently made a brief call at Montevideo.

Naval sources said the 8,631-ton Schwabenland only required the addition of guns to make an ideal raider because of her high speed and airplane catapult equipment. She was formerly used by Luftchansa, German air line operating in South America.

SAYS FREIGHTER CRIPPLED U-BOAT

Sailor Tells How Destroyer Finished the Job.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A story of a sea duel in which an armed British merchant ship holed a German submarine and left her to be sunk by a destroyer was related today in a communique of the Ministry of Information.

The tale was attributed to Antonio Cutajar, a Maltese seaman who returned to England after a voyage as fireman of a British freighter bound from Bristol Channel to South America.

The ship, he said, was attacked by the submarine at an undisclosed location and at once brought her gun into action, putting a hole in the submarine.

"Before long the merchant ship had a re-enforcement that quickly decided the battle," the account continued.

"A British destroyer came over the horizon at full speed and the U-boat, unable to submerge with a damaged hull, was at the warship's mercy."

"The destroyer," said Cutajar, who returned to Cardiff after his short and exciting voyage, "had no difficulty in finishing the U-boat off."

BRITAIN REPORTED AFTER GREEK SHIPS

Is Said to Want Half of Nation's Trade Vessels.

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Informed persons said tonight that Great Britain was conducting negotiations with Greek shipowners which might result in the chartering of as much as half the Greek merchant marine for the shipment of goods to Britain.

Greek owners have sought higher payments to cover war risk.

In July, 1938, the Greek merchant marine, steamers and motor ships, consisted of 638 ships totaling 1,388,609 tons and ranked as the world's ninth.

German Ship Leaves Mexico With Oil for Sweden

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The German tanker Emmy Friedrich has left Tampico with 39,000 barrels of oil bound for Malmo, Sweden, her clearance papers showed today.

After loading the [illegible] Port Arthur, Tex., she was proceeding for Hamburg when the outbreak of the war caused her to take refuge at Tampico.

THANKS ROOSEVELT

King Gustav Says Neutrality Support Is Appreciated.

WASHINGTON, Oct 21 (A. P.).—King Gustav of Sweden expressed to President Roosevelt in a cable made public today the Nordic States' "warm and sincere appreciation" for the message the President sent [illegible] this week supporting their efforts to preserve neutrality.

The King said Mr. Roosevelt's message was considered a precious support and encouragement." He added it was "warmly greeted by our peoples."

King Gustav's reply said:

"On behalf of the heads of the Nordic States assembled in Stockholm, I wish to convey to you the expression of our warm and sincere appreciation of the message of sympathy which you have addressed to us. In our endeavors to manifest our firm resolve to pursue a neutral policy based on international law and order, we have felt it as a precious support and encouragement to receive this message which has been warmly greeted by our peoples."

Garner Urges Embargo Speed

Reported Exerting Influence to Reach Final Vote This Week

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Vice President Garner, impatient over long-drawn-out speechmaking on the Administration Neutrality bill, was reported today to be exerting his influence toward a final vote next week.

Friends said that Garner, who has given wholehearted support to President Roosevelt's recommendation that the arms embargo be repealed, believed that the three weeks of debate had been ample and that opposition Senators now could accept a limitation on future debate.

The Vice President advised Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.), it was said, to ask the Senate to agree to a restriction on debate. Later Barkley asked unanimous consent to a proposal that further speeches be limited to an hour and that talks on amendments be limited to 30 minutes. Minority Leader McNary (R., Ore.) objected. McNary added, however, that it might be possible to agree on some sort of limitation Monday.

FOUGHT BY SENATOR NYE

Senator Nye (R., N. D.), an opposition leader, [illegible] he would block any effort to limit debate by unanimous consent. Another opposition leader, Senator Johnson (R., Cal.), declared that there had been no effort to delay the bill and that a limitation on debate was not necessary.

Meanwhile the Senate heard Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.) announce that he would oppose repeal of the arms embargo.

The North Carolinian devoted much of his talk to the Athenia disaster, advancing the theory that the British vessel may have been sunk by Soviet Russia.

HINTS REDS SANK ATHENIA

He said that there would be no reason for Britain or Germany to sink the ship, which carried many Americans. And he added:

"Careful thinkers, including some responsible officials, have been looking around for plausible possibilities. And, fantastic as it may seem, the finger of guilt more clearly points to Soviet Russia than to any other nation."

Although saying that most Americans now believe that Germany sank the Athenia, Reynolds added that "There has not been published a shred of concrete evidence to prove this."

Reynolds spoke after Senator Andrews (D., Fla.), an Administration supporter, had contended that repeal of the arms embargo was desirable to aid Great Britain and France and forestall an attack by Germany and Russia on this hemisphere.

BARKLEY SEEKS TO CURB DEBATE OVER ARMS BILL

But Johnson and Nye Say They Will Combat Move to Speed Up Vote.

REYNOLDS DEFENDS EMBARGO

Charges Russians May Have Sunk Athenia—Asserts Fears Conquest of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—In the face of outspoken opposition, the administration leadership in the Senate undertook today to cut short debate on the neutrality bill and speed that measure along toward a final vote.

Majority Leader Barkley announced that before the third week of general discussion ended with today's adjournment, he would ask for a limitation on debate to be made effective Monday, when consideration of amendments is expected to begin.

"An overwhelming majority of the Senate," Mr. Barkley told his colleagues, "feels that the time has come when an effort should be made to bring this matter to a conclusion."

Nye and Johnson Opposed.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and Johnson, Republican, California, both expressed [illegible] of imposing a limitation [illegible] and an effort to obtain unanimous consent to that end could, of course, be blocked

30.24-4193

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BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Well informed naval men said today that it was entirely possible the German freighter Schwabenland had been converted into an armed raider and had sunk the British steamer Clement.

They added, however, that rumors the Schwabenland had been sunk had not been confirmed. These rumors were attributed in Montevideo shipping circles to the crew of the British destroyer Havock and have been semi-officially denied. The Havock recently made a brief call at Montevideo.

Naval sources said the 8,631-ton Schwabenland only required the addition of guns to make an ideal raider because of her high speed and airplane catapult equipment. She was formerly used by Lufthansa, German air line operating in South America.

SAYS FREIGHTER CRIPPLED U-BOAT

Sailor Tells How Destroyer Finished the Job.

LONDON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—A story of a sea duel in which an armed British merchant ship holed a German submarine and left her to be sunk by a destroyer was related today in a communique of the Ministry of Information.

The tale was attributed to Antonio Cutajar, a Maltese seaman who returned to England after a voyage as fireman of a British freighter bound from Bristol Channel to South America.

The ship, he said, was attacked by the submarine at an undisclosed location and at once brought her gun into action, putting a hole in the submarine.

"Before long the merchant ship had a re-enforcement that quickly decided the battle," the account continued.

"A British destroyer came over the horizon at full speed and the U-boat, unable to submerge with a damaged hull, was at the warship's mercy."

"The destroyer," said Cutajar, who returned to Cardiff after his short and exciting voyage, "had no difficulty in finishing the U-boat off."

BRITAIN REPORTED AFTER GREEK SHIPS

Is Said to Want Half of Nation's Trade Vessels.

ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—Informed persons said tonight that Great Britain was conducting negotiations with Greek shipowners which might result in the chartering of as much as half the Greek merchant marine for the shipment of goods to England.

Greek owners have sought higher payments to cover war risk.

In July, 1938, the Greek merchant marine, steamers and motor ships, consisted of 638 ships totaling 1,888,609 tons and ranked as the world's ninth.

German Ship Leaves Mexico With Oil for Sweden

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The German tanker Emmy Friedrich has left Tampico with 39,000 barrels of oil bound for Malmo, Sweden, her clearance papers showed today.

After loading [illegible] Port Arthur, Tex., she was proceeding for Hamburg when the outbreak of the war caused her to take refuge at Tampico.

THANKS ROOSEVELT

King Gustav Says Neutrality Support Is Appreciated.

WASHINGTON, Oct 21 (A. P.).—King Gustav of Sweden expressed to President Roosevelt in a cable made public today the Nordic States' "warm and sincere appreciation" for the message the President sent [illegible] this week supporting their efforts to preserve neutrality.

The King said Mr. Roosevelt's message was considered a precious support and encouragement." He added it was "warmly greeted by our peoples."

King Gustav's reply said:

"On behalf of the heads of the Nordic States assembled in Stockholm, I wish to convey to you the expression of our warm and sincere appreciation of the message of sympathy which you have addressed to us. In our endeavors to manifest our firm resolve to pursue a neutral policy based on international law and order, we have felt it as a precious support and encouragement to receive this message which has been warmly greeted by our peoples."

Garner Urges Embargo Speed

Reported Exerting Influence to Reach Final Vote This Week

Washington, Oct. 21 (AP)—Vice President Garner, impatient over long-drawn-out speechmaking on the Administration Neutrality bill, was reported [illegible] exerting his influence to speed a final vote next week.

Friends said that Garner, who has given wholehearted support to President Roosevelt's recommendation that the arms embargo be repealed, believed that the three weeks of debate had been ample and that opposition Senators now could accept a limitation on future debate.

The Vice President advised Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) it was said, to ask the Senate to agree to a restriction on debate. Later Barkley asked unanimous consent to a proposal that further speeches be limited to an hour and that talks on amendments be limited to 30 minutes. Minority Leader McNary (R., Ore.) objected. McNary added, however, that it might be possible to agree on some sort of limitation Monday.

FOUGHT BY SENATOR NYE

Senator Nye (R., N. D.), an opposition leader, said [illegible] he would block any effort to limit debate by unanimous consent. Another opponent, Senator Johnson (R., Cal.), declared that there had been no effort to delay the bill and that a limitation on debate was not necessary.

Meanwhile the Senate heard Senator Reynolds (D., N. C.) announce that he would oppose repeal of the arms embargo.

The North Carolinian devoted much of his talk to the Athenia disaster, advancing the theory that the British vessel may have been sunk by Soviet Russia.

HINTS REDS SANK ATHENIA

He said that there would be no reason for Britain or Germany to sink the ship, which carried many Americans. And he added:

"Careful thinkers, including some responsible officials, have been looking around for plausible possibilities. And, fantastic as it may seem, the finger of guilt more clearly points to Soviet Russia than to any other nation."

Although saying that most Americans now believe that Germany sank the Athenia, Reynolds added that "There has not been published a shred of concrete evidence to prove this."

Reynolds spoke after Senator Andrews (D., Fla.), an Administration supporter, had contended that repeal of the arms embargo was desirable to aid Great Britain and France and forestall an attack by Germany and Russia on this hemisphere.

BARKLEY SEEKS TO CURB DEBATE OVER ARMS BILL

But Johnson and Nye Say They Will Combat Move to Speed Up Vote.

REYNOLDS DEFENDS EMBARGO

Charges Russians May Have Sunk Athenia Adds Fears Conquest of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—In the face of outspoken opposition, the administration leadership in the Senate undertook today to cut short debate on the neutrality bill and speed that measure along toward a final vote.

Majority Leader Barkley announced that before the third week of general discussion ended with today's adjournment, he would ask for a limitation on debate to be made effective Monday, when consideration of amendments is expected to begin.

"An overwhelming majority of the Senate," Mr. Barkley told his colleagues, "feels that the time has come when an effort should be made to bring this matter to a conclusion."

Nye and Johnson Opposed.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, and Johnson, Republican, California, both expressed opposition to imposing a limitation [illegible] ever, and an effort to obtain unanimous consent to that end could, of course, be blocked by

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only one objection.

Mr. Johnson said that "there had been no effort to delay the bill. "We are getting toward the end now," he said, "and I don't see any reason to clamp on a debate limitation."

Some administration leaders had considered an arrangement whereby each Senator would be limited to one speech of an hour on the bill and one speech of thirty minutes on any amendment.

"I certainly will not agree to that," said Senator Nye.

Andrews Starts Discussion.

Senator Andrews, Democrat, of Florida, led off the day's discussion with the argument that failure of Congress to repeal the embargo, as the administration bill provides, might result in defeat of France and Great Britain and leave the American nations "to face the Nazi-Soviet bloc on this side of the Atlantic."

Senator Downey, Democrat, of California, offered an amendment which would permit only partial repeal by limiting arms sales to those American nations fighting non-American enemies. Thus, in the present war, arms could be sold to Canada, but not directly to any European belligerent.

Senators Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, and Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, offered an amendment which would exempt from the title transfer provisions of the act American firms which maintain branches in Canada. Mr. Gillette explained that such companies would not be required under the amendment to transfer title to goods shipped overland or by inland waterways to their establishments in Canada.

Reynolds Accuses Soviet.

Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, announcing that he was opposed to repeal of the arms embargo, declared that in the sinking of the British liner Athenia, "the finger of guilt more clearly points to Soviet Russia than to any other nation."

"Fantastic though it may seem," he asserted, "it is certainly less fantastic than some of the other startling surprises of the last several months which already are proved beyond any question.

"While at the moment most Americans believe that Germany sank the Athenia, there has not been published a shred of concrete evidence to prove this.

"But in the absence of concrete evidence there is a much stronger circumstantial case against Russia than any other nation. Let us remember that the two principal enemies of Russia are Germany and Great Britain. What could be sweeter than to help shove them into a life and death struggle from which Russia could pick up the profits with little or no cost to herself?"

Edison Reports Navy At Peak of Readiness

Announces Curtailed Observance of Navy Day Next Friday

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, reported today that the nation's sea forces were at a peak of readiness.

Announcing plans for a curtailed observance of Navy Day next Friday, he said: "Never before has the morale, material condition and state of training been higher.

"Although some few obstacles have been encountered in our shipbuilding program, all have been overcome, and the new ships going into our fleet are a tribute to all who have contributed to their building," he added.

Because of the Atlantic Coast neutrality patrol and other emergency demands since the start of the European war, there will be no customary general open house to visitors on Friday.

"Stern necessity," the Acting Secretary said, "makes imperative in the public interest the curtailment of general visiting to ships of the fleet and certain shore establishments."

TREASURY'S GOLD OVER 17 BILLIONS

Total Is 67 P. C. of World Governments' Total.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (A. P.).—The Treasury's gold hoard today passed $17,000,000,000—67 per cent of all the governmental and central bank gold reserves in the world.

The war has nearly stopped gold shipments here temporarily, but fear of war was largely responsible for the present size of gold stocks in the United States. Already this year about $2,900,000,000 worth has come in.

More than $1,000,000,000 worth has been deposited by foreign Governments in the New York Federal Reserve Bank for convenience in paying for American goods. The remainder was sold the Treasury for American dollars which were deposited or invested in this country.

Practically all of the Treasury gold is pledged to the Federal Reserve banks, which have given the Treasury cash in exchange. The Federal Reserve System, in turn, has committed $5,162,000,000 of the metal to back paper money.

NIGHT LEAD PRES.HARDING (BUDGET)

BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 3RD.

NEW YORK, OCT 21-(AP)-BATTERED BY A HURRICANE IN A BIZARRE VOYAGE MARKED ALSO BY THE RESCUE OF THE CREW OF A TORPEDOED BRITISH FREIGHTER AND A FRONT-ROW VIEW OF A BLAZING FRENCH OIL TANKER, ANOTHER U-BOAT VICTIM, THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT HARDING MADE PORT TODAY.

ABOARD WERE 598 PASSENGERS, MORE THAN A SCORE OF THEM STRETCHER CASES BECAUSE OF FRACTURED BONES AND BRUISED AND LACERATED BODIES.

MANY OF THEM WERE SO SHOCKED BY THE TERRORIZING 11-DAY (CQ) TRIP THAT THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE A COHERENT ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAPPENED. BUT A ROUNDUP OF THE TALES THAT WERE TOLD PICTURED ALMOST SUPERHUMAN BRAVERY AGAINST THE LASHING STORM, AND COOLNESS ON THE PART OF PASSENGERS WHO FEARED THE SHIP WOULD NEVER COME UP FROM A BOWLING-OVER ADMINISTERED BY A MOUNTAINOUS WAVE.

THIS WAVE, STRIKING AT 9:36 P.M. OCT. 17 AND DESCRIBED BY CAPT.JAMES ROBERTS AS THE FIERCEST SEA HE HAD SEEN IN 43 YEARS OF SEAFARING, WAS THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF THE INJURIES OF PASSENGERS.

IT WAS PARTICULARLY DAMAGING IN THE SMOKING ROOM WHERE MANY PASSENGERS HAD CONGREGATED AFTER DINNER.

A HUGE PIANO BECAME A RIPPING BODY-TEARING THING, SIMILAR TO THE CANNON IN VICTOR HUGO'S TALES OF THE SEA, AS IT SLITHERED ACROSS THE DECKS, STRIKING DOWN VICTIM AFTER VICTIM. OTHER FURNITURE FLEW ABOUT SPLINTERING LIKE EXPLODING BOMBS.

DESPITE THE VICIOUSNESS OF THE STORM THE 13,869-TON VETERAN LINER SUFFERED ONLY ONE CASUALTY.

A CABIN BOY, PAUL (RED) JOHNSON, OF STOUGHTON, WIS., WAS SWEPT OVERBOARD WHEN HE VENTURED ON DECK JUST BEFORE THE GIGANTIC WAVE STRUCK THE SHIP.

CAPT.ROBERTS SAID JOHNSON WAS NOT ON DECK DUTY AND THAT HE WAS THE VICTIM OF "TOO MUCH CURIOSITY."

IN ALL, 73 PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS WERE INJURED, IZJZIKGNFL6

OF THESE HAD TO BE REMOVED FROM THE SHIP IN AMBULANCES. ONLY TWO OF THE CASES WERE CONSIDERED CRITICAL BY SHIP'S SURGEON THOMAS FISTER OF ALLENTOWN, PA., (CORRECT) WHO WAS ASSISTED BY A CORPS OF PASSENGER-PHYSICIANS.

IN ALL, 73 PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS WERE INJURED, AND TODAY 26

SOME PASSENGERS SAID NEARLY EVERYONE ON BOARD WAS HURT IN SOME FASHION, BUT THE MAJORITY OF INJURIES WAS MINOR.

CHIEF BUTCHER FREDERICK STOVER OF ST.ALBANS, LONG ISLAND, TERMED HIMSELF THE VOYAGER WITH THE WORST LUCK. A PILE OF POTS AND PANS KNOCKED HIM TO THE FLOOR JUST IN TIME FOR A SHOWER OF BOILING GREASE AND WATER TO SPRAY HIM. HE WAS BURNED SEVERELY.

BEFORE THE STORM, THE RESCUE OF 36 CREW MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL WAS THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE TRIP. THE HARDING RECEIVED AN SOS FROM THE FRENCH OIL TANKER EMILE MIGUET, LARGEST MERCHANT VESSEL LOSS OF THE CURRENT WAR, AND WAS ON THE WAY TO THE RESCUE WHEN THE HERONSPOOL CREW WAS SIGHTED THROUGH BLINKER SIGNALS FROM A GERMAN U-BOAT. FLASHLIGHT SIGNALS FROM TWO LIFEBOATS BROUGHT THE LINER ALONGSIDE.

SEVERAL HOURS LATER THE HARDING, ALREADY 200 MILES OFF HER COURSE, SPOTTED THE BURNING EMILE MIGUET AND TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WHO REPORTED THERE WAS NO SIGN OF THE CREW.

IN SUMMING UP THE HECTIC VOYAGE, CAPT. ROBERTS SAID:

"THERE WAS NO PAC. THEY DID REMARKABLY WELL FOR PEOPLE UNACCUSTOMED TO THE SEA."

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—Twenty-six persons were removed on stretchers from the United States liner President Harding today when the storm-battered vessel arrived after one of the most tempestuos and dramatic voyages in modern maritime annals.

Eyes were blackened bones fractured and bodies bruised by tumbling furniture and heaving decks when the 13,869-ton liner was caught by a howling hurricane after rescuing the crew of the torpedoed British freighter Heronspool.

Altogether, seventy-three passengers and crew members were injured in the storm, but all except the twenty-six most seriously hurt were able to walk by the time the ship docked.

Cabin Boy Washed Overboard And Lost

A cabin boy, Paul Johnson, was washed overboard and lost when a mountainous wave broke over the decks. Johnson, a recent graduate of the University of Wisconsin, was making his fourth trip on the ship. Because of his death, the liner's flag was at halfmast when she arrived.

The hurricane, which had eluded meteorologists as a result of wartime restrictions on weather reports from ships at sea, struck the ship about 800 miles east of Boston Tuesday night.

Passengers said most of the injuries were caused by one huge wave, propelled by a 110-mile-an-hour wind. Some said that wave was a hundred feet high.

Hurtling Furniture Pins People To Wall

A fleet of ambulances and stretcher bearers waited at the dock when the vessel arrived.

Most of those severely injured were in the smoking room aft when the wave heeled the ship over to starboard. Tables, chairs, smoking stands and pottery slithered across the floor, pinnig passengers against the wall.

Down below, Frederick Stover, chief butcher, was passing through a galley door when a pile of pots and pans knocked him to the floor.

"Except for that I would have been all right," he said. "Getting knocked down slowed me up just enough for me to be caught in a flood of boiling water and scalding grease that tipped over from a stove.

Ship's Hospital Wrecked, Supplies Ruined

"I didn't know I was so badly hurt. With my clothes stuck to me I knew I was burned all right, but I walked through a passage toward my bunk and I saw a couple of men and I waved my arm and said to them, 'Get out of my way, boys. I'm hurt.'"

He was taken to a hospital.

Bobby Vernon, actor and singer, whose name appeared on a passport as Ralph Keller, of Los Angeles, explained the distress call that led to medical supplies being rushed to the President Harding by the Coast Guard cutter Hamilton.

"Our ship's hospital was wrecked in the storm and our bandages and other supplies were ruined," Keller said.

After the big wave hit, Keller said, the smoking room "was a shambles and full of horrible scenes."

"People Piled In Heaps, Furniture Smashed"

"People were piled in heaps and furniture was splintered and smashed," he said. "Human legs were sticking out of piles of broken table legs and chairs. A big console radio, which was bolted to the wall, tore loose and was smashed against the opposite wall.

"I was sitting in a chair on the side of the ship were the wave struck, and I found myself flying across to the other side. There was no chance to get to your feet, because first the ship would be tilted one way and then the other. The floor was like a greased pig, and the water and furniture would knock us down as fast as we tried to stand up."

Of the 598 passengers, 321 were American citizens.

Belgian Ex-Premier And Family Thrown From Beds

Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, was in his cabin with his wife and two children when the wave struck. All four were tumbled out of their beds and piled in a heap against the wall. Van Zeeland was bruised and cut.

Capt. Sidney E. Batson, master of the torpedoed Heronspool, who was rescued with his crew of thirty-five, praised the President Harding's commander, Capt. James E. Roberts, for his seamanship.

"I was inside the wheelhouse when that big wave hit us and the ship heeled over about forty degrees," Captain Batson said. "The storm blew up out of the southeast. Captain Roberts handled his ship in a fine seamanlike manner."

Most Of Passengers Also Praise Skipper

Most of the passengers expressed similar sentiments, but Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, 61, of the University of Michigan, criticized the officers for their handling of the situation. He also expressed resentment at the number of foreigners aboard and said preference should be given to Americans stranded in Europe.

Although the radio operator reported receiving "hundreds" of anxious messages from relatives and friends ashore, a relatively small crowd gathered at the early morning docking hour.

One of the most seriously injured passengers was Miss Alvarez Cabal, 43, a Spanish subject. She was virtually scalped, and her head was split open.

Another woman passenger, Mrs. Eileen Thurston, 72, of the British Barbadoes, suffered severe head injuries, severe shock, arm and leg fractures and heart strain. She was taken to the Jersey City Medical Center.

W. R. Clarke, of Orlando, Fla., told of seeing the submarine that sank the Heronspool. The U-boat had remained on the scene and flashed its blinked lights to attract rescuers, he said. When the President Harding approached the sub disappeared.

Washington Woman Hurled Out Of Chair

Pitched headlong out of a deck chair by the hurricane, Mrs. Isahl C. Wright of Washington, D. C., was saved from plunging in the ocean only by the rail of the ship.

The storm was at its worst," she related today, "and I was sitting there watching. Suddenly a tremendous wave hit and was rolled out of the chair, across the deck and up against rail, and then back again.

"For awhile I was helpless in about a foot of water.

Told Liner Dipped At Angle Of 42 Degrees

"My daughter, Ellen Mary, hung on to a door and she didn't fall. Someone, I don't know who, helped me up and ed me downstairs to a passageway.

Skipper Tells How U-Boat Torpedoed The Heronspool

Says Gunfire Forced Sub To Dive Several Times, But Nazis Finally Scored Hit

The following account of the torpedoing of the British freighter Heronspool, of West Hartlepool, England, was given to the Associated Press by the vessel's master, Sydney Batson, when he arrived at New York today aboard the American liner President Harding, which rescued him and his crew.

By SYDNEY BATSON

New York, Oct. 21—At 6 P. M. October 12, I observed three shots being fired at the French tanker Emile Miguet, about five or six miles distant, bearing about west, two points on the port bow. I then steered my ship, the S. S. Heronspool, away to the northeastward, to escape the submarine, continuing between this course and gradually hauling to north by east.

Shortly after 8 P. M. we heard an explosion some distance away on our starboard beam, a column of water appearing on that quarter. At about 8:30 P. M. the submarine signaled "What ship?" As soon as we could make him out we fired two shots at him, whereupon he dived. I hauled to the westward for two hours and then zigzagged between west and southwest.

U-Boat Appears Again

At about 11 P. M. the submarine again appeared in sight nearly aft, and we quickly fired two shots at him in succession. He again disappeared but reappeared at about midnight and fired a shot which exploded close to our starboard beam.

Soon after that we sighted him on the starboard quarter and fired at him. Then again he appeared on the port quarter and again we fired at him. Shortly after this he was again sighted on the port quarter and two more shots were fired at him at about ten-minute intervals.

Felt Violent Explosion

He then disappeared from view, but shortly afterward a violent explosion in the forepart of the ship indicated that we had been torpedoed and struck in the port side forward. We then abandoned ship in the two lifeboats, and after pulling away for some distance we laid to. In looking back at the ship the forepart appeared to be blown away and she was listed to port.

The submarine appeared in full view a short distance away about twenty minutes later, but she seemed not to notice us. We sighted the President Harding at about 5.30 A. M. and shortly after that the Heronspool disappeared. As the President Harding drew closer we flashed our electrical torch which the steamer acknowledged and shortly afterward we were taken on board.

SHIP DOCKS WITH OVER 100 HURT IN STORM

Vessel Also Went To Aid Of Torpedoed French And British Boats

Steward Swept Into Sea In Tornado—Captain Shows Effects Of Strain

The following account of the S. S. President Harding's perilous trip across the storm-swept Atlantic was written by a reporter for the Detroit News, who was one of the passengers.

By PHILIP A. ADLER

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 21—With more than 100 passengers and members of the crew injured, many seriously, and many still unrecorded, the President Harding was a floating hospital when it reached its New York dock, after a twelve-day transatlantic odyssey.

One man, Paul Johnson, 19, a dining-room steward, was washed overboard during the tornado which hit the ship last Tuesday, the worst tornado in the memory of the oldest seadogs aboard.

Captain Shows Effects

Among the injured many are suffering with broken spines, collar bones, pelvises, sternums, legs, arms, fractured skulls, dislocated ankles, wrists, clavicles, concussions of the brains, nervous shock, scalping, to say nothing of cuts, bruises, abrasions, contusions, sprains, bumps and black eyes.

Some say there is hardly a person among the ship's 700 or 800 who has not been hurt in one way or another.

Among those showing effects of nervous strain is Capt. James E. Robert, the ship's commander. After spending nearly two days on the bridge and skillfully pulling his ship through one of the worst storms on the Atlantic, Captain Roberts, with forty-three years of sea service behind him, decided that there was to be no big story about his President Harding.

Passengers Warned

Twenty-four hours after the storm, he refused, without reading it, to allow my eyewitness report of the disaster to be broadcast from his ship.

The ship's command had advance notice of the storm. Some precautions had been taken. Deck chairs had been tied to banisters, but much furniture was left loose; some decks had been closed to passengers, but not all.

Most of those injured came from the starboard promenade deck, which was left open to passengers, and from the crowded barroom, heavily but insecurely furnished.

Passengers had been warned, but somehow could not take the warning seriously. The long and adventurous voyage not only had inured them to danger, but made them somewhat careless of it.

Before we had sailed from Bordeaux and Le Verdun, we felt that the warning issued by the German Admiralty to the United States steamship Iroquois applied also to the President Harding. Many passengers were prepared for the worst.

Stumble On Britishers

We sailed from Le Verdun October 10. On October 12, we received an S O S call from the French tanker Emile Miguet, which had been torpedoed by a German submarine and was on fire.

It was 5.30 P. M. when we changed our course from northwest to northeast, and it was about 5 A. M. the next morning that we saw on the horizon the lights of three small boats.

"Heave to port side," ordered the captain in French.

"Speak English," came the reply from the men in the lifeboats below. They were not survivors of the French Emile Miguet, but the crew of the British freighter Heronspool, which was sunk the day before by a German submarine. We had stumbled by accident on these Britishers while we had been searching for the Frenchmen.

Find French Tanker

We took them on board, the entire crew of thirty-six. They had been drifting for hours after their ship had been torpedoed, unable even to send an S O S call for aid.

They were crowded on two life boats which were ship[illegible] water. And the third [illegible]. Why that was the submarine itself. It was lying in wait for the rescue ship, hoping, no doubt, it would be an Englishman or a Frenchman.

With the Heronspool survivors on board, we proceeded the search for the Emile Miquet. We found her at about 9 A. M. that morning; from the distance, a rising cloud of smoke on the horizon; on proximity, as a roaring inferno. She was half submerged.

We reached the tanker almost simultaneously with two British destroyers who cruised around her for some time and after much signaling left her to her fate.

And there are at least one hundred passengers on the President Harding—your correspondent among them—who are willing to sign an affidavit to the effect that after we had left the burning hulk of the Emile Miguet we were pursued for at least an hour by a submarine, the periscope of which would bob up above the surface regularly at three minute intervals.

These, in brief, were some of the things we had been through. What was the warning of an approaching storm after that? So we paid no attention and, contrary to orders, gathered on the fore and aft decks to enjoy the unusual sight of an approaching storm.

And a glorious sight it was, a vast pageant of color, sound and movement on an almost cosmic scale. Mountainous waves, deep blue and pale green, were rising and falling, their white breakers reflecting a salmon-colored sun. A sixty-mile wind swept clouds of spray over the decks. Every rope, every cable, every mast and ladder on the ship sang a different tune.

Storm Suddenly Changes

The President Harding took the storm beautifully, with much pitching but hardly any rolling. This went on for hours, till dinner time. Then came a sudden change. The ship began to roll.

After dinner I tried to take a nap in my bunk, but was knocked out of bed by a cot thrown against it. I thought my chair on the promenade deck was a safer place than my bed. Others must have thought likewise. The deck was crowded, that is, the starboard deck on the lee side. The port side, windward deck had been closed to passengers.

The wind by that time had attained tornado proportions. The sea was a boiling cauldron—all foam. The deck windows were white from the clouds of spray. The waves were hitting the windward side of the ship with thunderous crashes. The rolling was getting stronger, the listing greater.

Half Deck Submerged

A crash of a wave louder than all the preceding ones and the lee side where I was dipped down to the very surface of the sea and the whole Atlantic seemed to have flooded the deck. Passengers, crew, chairs, tables, piano, baby carriages, blankets, clothing—everything loose on deck swept down to the lee side under water. Some, your correspondent among them, hung on to the railing to which the deck chairs were tied.

The minutes—or perhaps only seconds—that the promenade deck was under water, seemed like hours. It seemed as if the President Harding would never straighten herself out. I was convinced that the ship was going down. So were [illegible] around me who saw [illegible] the deck submerged, as I found out later. So thought the passengers and crew inside who felt the ship's list at a precarious angle and saw the cloudburst of water rushing in from broken skylights, torn hatches and the vestibules.

Impressed By Others' Calm

Contrasting with the storm outside was the calm of passengers inside the ship, of women as well as men. This self-possession was something phenomenal. Was it the general atmosphere of war and death in which we had all lived for nearly two months? Was it everything that preceded the tornado during our week on the high seas? Was it a realization of the utter helplessness of the situation—a lifebelt was useless in that boiling cauldron; a life boat would not have lasted two minutes, besides it could never be lowered? Whatever it was, the calm and self-possession at that critical moment of the women and men around me is a thing I shall never forget.

The President Harding did straighten herself and tilted over the other way, sweeping men and furnishings in the opposite direction. It repeated the performance several times, cutting, bruising people, breaking human bones, twisting muscles, smashing furniture, cracking glassware, sowing destruction everywhere.

Command Received

And not a scream in all this destruction; not a groan; not a suggestion of hysteria.

What to do? None could tell till the words of command came from somewhere.

"Stay where you are. Get hold of something stationary and hold on to it. Those who can, try to get to your cabins."

But nothing is static in a tornado. Everything is dynamic. Per instruction, I grabbed hold of some iron bar fixed to one of the walls. It immediately gave way and I went sailing across the deck, with the static bar in my hands.

Taking advantage of the few seconds in each roll when the deck seemed more or less level, those on deck made their way to the vestibule and to the bar room, the sole rest room on the ship, all the others having been converted into dormitories for the heavy overload of passengers that we carried.

The bar room was a miniature pandemonium. Bleeding men and women seemed hopelessly tangled up in piles of broken furniture, pinned down underneath the weight of tables, heavy settees, slot machines, the radio, a buffet, arm chairs. Some suffering broken backs and necks, seemed immobile.

Many, together with the piles of furniture in which they were entangled, sailed back and forth across the entire length of the barroom with every roll of the boat, knocking down those who had managed to get on their feet.

S. S. President Harding's 12-Day Odyssey Described By Eyewitness

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Five private physicians, who happened to be among the passengers, immediately produced their medical kits and, with the aid of volunteer nurses, men as well as women, formed rescue parties and gave first aid. They worked almost continually for twenty-four hours and later organized themselves into shifts and carried on their work till the ship was docked.

Call For Medical Supplies

A call for medical supplies issued by the President Harding early Wednesday brought within a few hours a United States Coast Guard cutter with the necessary articles.

Wind and waves played many a prank on the President Harding. The wave that submerged the lee side of the ship hit her windward side a short distance off the bow, tearing loose much of the superstructure on the bridge, some seventy feet above sea level.

Hours after the first big wave, when I was lying in my bed trying to fall asleep, the door of my cabin suddenly was flung wide open and a man came flying through it, horizontally, straight as an arrow, about four feet above the ground, he flew fifteen feet across my cabin and straight into the opposite wall, which, fortunately, was padded.

He was J. F. Yriart, of the Uruguayan Legation in Ecuador. How this flying Uruguayan attache managed to save his skull and neck is more than he or I can tell.

Countless similar adventures, almost incredible, even to those who had experienced them or to, eyewitnesses, happened on the President Harding the night of October 17, 1939.

One also could write countless stories of heroic deeds by passengers, members of the crew, pathetic stories of children begging to be taken off "this leaking boat," of the command literally pouring oil on troubled waters in an effort to pacify them, etc.

The whole story can be summed up in the laconic statement of Captain Roberts:

"It was the worst thing I have seen in my forty-three years at sea."

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THIS GRAPHIC STORY OF THE TORPEDOING OF THE FRENCH TANKER EMILE MIGUET AND THE BRITISH FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE WAS TOLD TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY GEORGE HARESNAPE, RADIO OPERATOR OF THE BRITISH SHIP, ON HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK TODAY WITH 33 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHO SURVIVED THE ATTACK.

BY RADIO OPERATOR GEORGE HARESNAPE

NEW YORK, OCT 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN SUBMARINE THAT SENT THE FREIGHTER HERONSPOOL TO THE BOTTOM WITH A TORPEDO OCT. 12 OFF THE IRISH COAST DID SO ONLY AFTER WE HAD BATTLED IT IN A FOUR-HOUR NIGHT FIGHT.

THE SUB DIDN'T HIT US WITH A SINGLE SHELL.

WE HAD BEEN PROTECTED BY A BRITISH WARSHIP CONVOY TO A POINT ABOUT 300 MILES OFF IRELAND. WE WERE ON OUR WAY TO MONTREAL.

AT 8:30 P.M., ONLY A FEW HOURS AFTER WE HAD LEFT THE CONVOY, WE CAME UPON THE SUBMARINE AS IT WAS SINKING THE BIG FRENCH OIL TANKER EMILE MIGUET.

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THE SUBMARINE WAS FIRING SHOT AFTER SHOT AT THE TANKER, AND WE STARTED RUNNING AT ONCE, HOPING TO GET AWAY UNNOTICED.

THE SUB SAW US, HOWEVER, AND STARTED FOR US.

WE HAD ONLY ONE GUN--I CAN'T TELL YOU WHAT SIZE BECAUSE IT'S AGAINST BRITISH ADMIRALTY ORDERS--BUT WE FOUGHT BACK AS BEST WE COULD. THE SUBMARINE SURFACED AND DIVED CONTINUALLY, FIRING WITH ITS GUNS. I THINK THEY WANTED TO SAVE THE EXPENSE OF A TORPEDO.

THEY ZIG-ZAGGED ALL OVER THE OCEAN IT SEEMED, FIRING BACK AND FORTH AT EACH OTHER FOR FOUR HOURS. BECAUSE OF OUR GUN THE SUBMARINE DIDN'T RISK COMING TOO CLOSE, AND WITH THE DARKNESS ADDING TO THE CONFUSION THEY FAILED TO TOUCH US WITH A SHELL.

AT ABOUT A.M., THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER MUST HAVE BECOME TIRED OF THIS. ANYWAY HE LET GO A TORPEDO--AND THE FIGHT WAS OVER.

THE TORPEDO STRUCK US SO UNEXPECTEDLY AND WE ABANDONED SHIP SO QUICKLY I DIDN'T HAVE TIME EVEN TO SEND AN S O S FOR HELP. ALL 34 CREW MEMBERS GOT AWAY SAFELY IN TWO LIFEBOATS.

THE SUBMARINE CRUISED ABOUT US AS WE BOBBED IN THE SEA SPELLS BUT NO ONE SPOKE TO US. THE HERONSPOOL SANK VERY SLOWLY AND WE WOULD HAVE BOARDED HER AGAIN IF THE SUB HAD ONLY LEFT.

FINALLY, FOUR HOURS AFTER IT WAS HIT, THE FREIGHTER SANK. THE SUB STUCK BY US, HOWEVER, FOR ANOTHER HOUR UNTIL THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT HARDING CAME INTO SIGHT, THEN LEFT.

THE AMERICAN SHIP, WHICH WAS HURRYING TO THE SCENE IN ANSWER TO THE FRENCH OIL TANKER'S DISTRESS SIGNALS, SAW US AND PICKED US UP. TWO BRITISH WARSHIPS MEANWHILE HAD COME TO THE AID OF THE FRENCH TANKER'S

SURVIVORS.

ALL THE HERONSPOOL CREW ARE IN GOOD CONDITION. NONE WERE HURT WHEN THE HURRICANE HIT THE PRESIDENT HARDING LAST TUESDAY NIGHT, INJURING MANY OF HER PASSENGERS AND CREW.

WF225AES

NEW YORK, OCT 21-(AP)-SIXTY GERMANS, WHO HAD BOARDED THE ITALIAN LINER CONTE DI SAVOIA FOR THE UNITED STATES, WERE REMOVED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES AT ALGIERS, LINE OFFICERS REPORTED TODAY WHEN THE SHIP ARRIVED WITH 1,356 PASSENGERS.

OFFICERS SAID A FRENCH SEAPLANE FLEW OVER THE BOW SOME TIME AFTER THE SHIP HAD LEFT NAPLES AND GENOA AND SIGNALED THE SHIP TO STOP. UNDER GUIDANCE OF A FRENCH DESTROYER, THE SHIP WAS BROUGHT INTO ALGIERS WHERE PASSPORTS OF ALL PASSENGERS WERE EXAMINED.

THEN THE SIXTY WERE PICKED OUT AND TAKEN OFF IN GROUPS. ITALIAN LINE OFFICERS SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD THE SIXTY WERE TO BE PUT IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN ALGIERS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. THE HALT DELAYED THE LINER HALF A DAY.

AMONG THE PASSENGERS WERE SPECIAL BELGIAN AMBASSADOR GEORGES THEUNIS, HERE ON AN ECONOMIC MISSION; OGDEN MILLS REID, ROBERT GROSJEAN, AND MRS.GROSJEAN, THE FORMER EMLEN K.DAVIES, DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH DAVIES, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM.

OTHERS INCLUDED JOHN P.V.HEINMULLER, PRESIDENT OF THE LONGINES-WITTNAUER WATCH COMPANY, INC. WHO SAID HE HAD BROUGHT WITH HIM AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT TORPEDO DEVELOPED BY ENGINEERS IN THE CORPORATION'S SWITZERLAND PLANT. HEINMULLER, AN AMERICAN, SAID HE WAS BRINGING IT FOR THE INSPECTION OF AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS.

WF104AES

SPURNING "PEACE PROPOSALS WHICH RELY FOR THEIR SANCTION ON A BROKEN WORD," HORE-BELISHA DECLARED THAT "NOTHING LESS THAN GUARANTEES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW ORDER" WOULD MAKE BRITAIN QUIT FIGHTING.

MEANWHILE, IN WALES DAVID LLOYD GEORGE AGAIN URGED THAT BRITAIN CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE CONFLICT AND SAID SUCH A POLICY WAS ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH "NO SURRENDER" TO GERMANY.

HORE-BELISHA SAID THAT GERMAN DREAMS OF A FREE HAND IN THE EAST HAD BEEN CHECKMATED.

HE DECLARED RUSSIA HAD CLAIMED A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN THE BALTIC, MADE SURE OF THE UKRAINE, AND BARRED ENTRANCE TO RUMANIA THROUGH POLAND.

IN THE PATH OF ANY BERLIN-TO-BAGHDAD DRIVE, HE SAID, STANDS TURKEY, "A BRAVE AND RESPECTED FRIEND," AND IRAQ, "OUR LOYAL AND UNSHAKEABLE ALLY."

IN THE WEST, THE WAR MINISTER SAID, ALLIED DEFENSES BECOME STRONGER EVERY DAY. HE ASSERTED ALLIED COMMANDERS WOULD NOT UNNECESSARILY RISK MEN, INDICATING THE ALLIES MEANT TO CONTINUE A WAITING WAR.

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FOR PEACE HE SAID BRITAIN DEMANDED GUARANTEES FOR AN ORDER "FROM WHICH THE MENACE OF NAZI OPPRESSION IS REMOVED."

LLOYD GEORGE ASSERTED HIS ADVOCACY OF A GENERAL WORLD SETTLEMENT--IN A HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEECH OCT. 3--HAD BEEN "VICIOUSLY MISREPRESENTED." SAYING A NATION COULD BE "FIRM AT A CONFERENCE AS WELL AS ON THE BATTLEFIELD," HE ASKED:

"IS IT NOT TIME TO ACCEPT THE RUSSIAN IDEA OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE? WHEN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ARE PERISHING AMIDST THE

30.24-1199

30.24-41

SHATTERED CONCRETE OF EITHER THE SIEGFRIED OR THE MAGINOT LINE 1
MAY BE TOO LATE."

SW&MT414PES

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN BORDEAUX SURVIVORS AFTER 15TH GRAF BEGINNING "ONE OF" AND ENDING X X X INDEPENDENCE HALL. OCT 21

ONE OF THOSE RESCUED, AN UNIDENTIFIED ENGLISHMAN, DIED ABOARD THE DEPENDENCE HALL.

insert

HE WAS BURIED AT SEA AFTER FUNERAL SERVICES CONDUCTED BY THE REV. LLOYD SCHEAR, METHODIST MINISTER FROM TYRONE, PA.

SOME SURVIVORS OF THE YORKSHIRE SAID A TORPEDO EXPLODED IN THE BOILER ROOM, KILLING SOME INDIAN STOKERS.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS QUOTED UNIDENTIFIED BRITISH SOLDIERS ABOARD THE SHIP AS SAYING SHE STOPPED AT THE FIRST CANNON SHOT. SOME PASSENGERS JUMPED OVERBOARD AT ONCE. THE INDEPENDENCE HALL ARRIVED AT THE MOMENT THE SHIP WAS DISAPPEARING BENEATH THE SEA, IT WAS SAID.

NO OFFICIAL LIST OF THE SURVIVORS HAS YET BEEN GIVEN OUT.

ALREADY CROWDED X X X PICKING UP 14TH GRAF.

BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY SEAS MORE THAN TWO HOURS WAS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE RESCUE WORK. TONS OF OIL WERE SPREAD ON THE WATER.

SOME OF THE 60 PASSENGERS ABOARD THE INDEPENDENCE HALL SAID THAT WHILE THE SURVIVORS OF THE CITY OF MANDALAY WERE BEING PICKED UP A SUBMARINE SUDDENLY CAME TO THE SURFACE, CAUSING THOSE ALREADY ABOARD THE RESCUE SHIP TO SCREAM WITH TERROR.

THE SUBMARINE MERELY SIGNALLED "HOW MANY HAVE YOU SAVED?" AND THEN SUBMERGED AFTER REMAINING ALONGSIDE A SHORT TIME.

PASSENGERS NOT REQUIRING HOSPITAL CARE HERE EXPECTED TO REMAIN HERE AT LEAST TWO DAYS BEFORE STARTING FOR HOME.

AMONG THE CREW OF THE INDEPENDENCE HALL HERE THREE YOUNG MEN EMPLOYED BY THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR-JOURNAL, WHO SAID THAT HAD "RUN INTO THE BIGGEST STORY OF OUR LIVES." THE THREE, WHO GAVE THEIR NAMES AS DANIEL BRADY, JOE MARCHEL AND BOB BICKNART, SAID THEY WERE WORKING THEIR WAY AROUND THE WORLD.

BOATMAN

A 22 MOSCOW - OCT 22 XX Rush

THE FINNISH DELEGATION LED BY DR. JOHO KUSTI PAASIKIVI LEFT HELSINKI FOR MOSCOW TONIGHT AND IS DUE HERE MONDAY.

A GERMAN TRADE DELEGATION WAS STILL NEGOTIATING HERE BUT SPECIAL AMBASSADOR DR. KARL RITTER, CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC DIVISION OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, WAS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO BERLIN TOMORROW TO REPORT ON COMPLETION OF THE "FIRST STAGE" OF THE TALKS.

AN INDICATION OF THE GROWING TIES TO GERMANY WAS SEEN IN THE UNOFFICIAL REPORT THAT RUSSIA HAD RECOGNIZED FRANZ TISO AS THE FIRST SLOVAK MINISTER TO RUSSIA. SLOVAKIA IS A GERMAN PROTECTORATE.

MEANWHILE, THE RUSSIANS PUSHED THEIR CAMPAIGN TO CONSOLIDATED THEIR POLISH GAINS THROUGH "PLEBISCITES" IN THE POLISH WESTERN UKRAINE AND WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA, FORMERLY PARTS OF POLAND.

DELEGATES WILL BE ELECTED TO AN ASSEMBLY, WHICH WILL VOTE ON WHETHER TO JOIN THE SOVIET STATE.

NEWSPAPERS HERE SAID THE PLEBISCITES WILL AFFIRM THE WISH OF THE PEOPLE TO HAVE "THE SUN OF STALIN SHINE UPON US."

SWSSOPES

IN ACTUAL FACT, I AM TOLD ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT THE BRITISH PLANES IN FRANCE HAVE NOT YET CARRIED BOMBS ON ANY OF THEIR FLIGHTS OVER GERMAN TERRITORY, BUT THE POSSIBILITY HAS BEEN ENVISAGED THAT THE STRATEGICAL SITUATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT MIGHT ONE DAY DEMAND SWIFT CONCENTRATION OF FIRST LINE AIRCRAFT FOR A MASS RAID ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN OR BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.

THE VISIT OF SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTER, TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WAR STATIONS LAST WEEK AFFORDED HIM THE OPPORTUNITY FOR A LONG CONSULTATION WITH THE FRENCH AIR MINISTER, GUY LA CHAMBRE.

THE MEETING, WHICH FOLLOWED UPON DECISIONS RECENTLY TAKEN BY THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL, ENABLED THE TWO MINISTERS TO DISCUSS A WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR EVEN CLOSER COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AIR FORCES WHEN THE TIME FOR ACTION COMES.

LATER AT THE R.A.F.FIELD HEADQUARTERS, SIR KINGSLEY PORED LONG OVEI OPERATIONS MAPS WITH THE HIGHEST STAFF OFFICERS OF THE FORCE IN FRANCE.

A COMMUNIQUE READ;

"THE FUEHRER TODAY RECEIVED SLOVAKIAN MINISTER CERNAK IN THE REICHSCHANCELLERY. DURING THE CONFERENCE THE FUEHRER TOLD THE MINISTER THAT GERMANY WILL FULFILL THE WISHES SET FORTH BY THE SLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT OUT OF HISTORICAL NATIONAL REASONS FOR THE RETURN TO SLOVAKIA OF TERRITORY TAKEN BY THE FORMER POLISH STATE IN THE YEARS 1920, 1924 AND 1938. RETURN OF THIS TERRITORY WILL BE REGULATED THROUGH A TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND SLOVAKIA."

ALTHOUGH NOT SPECIFICALLY DEFINED, THE TERRITORY IS [redacted] KNOWN AS THE OLSA OR TESCHEN AREA IN THE EXTREME SOUTHWEST CORNER OF POLAND WHICH WAS THE FIRST CAUSE OF STRIFE BETWEEN POLAND AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN 1920.

THE DISPUTED LAND THEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AT THE ENTENTE CONFERENCE IN PARIS JULY 28, 1920. LAST YEAR POLAND TOOK OVER THE REMAINDER OF THE TESCHEN AREA, WHICH IS RICH IN COAL, WHEN GERMANY DISMEMBERED CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AFTER THE MUNICH ACCORD. POLAND ALSO ACQUIRED A SMALL SLOVAKIAN AREA IN THE TATRA MOUNTAINS EAST OF ZAKOPANE.

30.24-4201

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 21-(AP)-FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS TONIGHT WERE INVESTIGATING REPORTS THAT THE GERMAN TANKER EMMY FRIEDRICH, WHICH SAILED FROM TAMPICO LAST NIGHT, WOULD SERVE AS A SUPPLY SHIP FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES OPERATING IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC.

THE TANKER CARRIED A CARGO OF 39,000 BARRELS OF AMERICAN OIL.

THERE ALSO WERE REPORTS THAT THE 4,326-TON VESSEL, WHICH HAD REMAINED IN MEXICAN WATERS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, WOULD ATTEMPT TO SLIP THROUGH THE ALLIED BLOCKADE AND REACH A GERMAN PORT.

THE EMMY FRIEDRICH'S CLEARANCE PAPERS GAVE HER PORT OF DESTINATION AS MALMO, SWEDEN, BUT DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE HEARD REPORTS THAT SHE WOULD SEEK SHELTER IN SOME TINY CENTRAL AMERICAN OR SOUTH AMERICAN PORT.

THERE SHE COULD BE FREE TO FUEL U-BOATS OR SEA RAIDERS, WHICH FREQUENTLY HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN NEIGHBORING WATERS, AND ASSIST IN REPAIRS. THE DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID ALSO THE TANKER MIGHT KEEP A RENDEZVOUS AT SEA WITH GERMAN FIGHTING CRAFT.

THE TANKER TOOK ON HER OIL CARGO AT PORT ARTHUR, TEX., JUST BEFORE THE START OF THE WAR. LEAVING THERE EN ROUTE TO HAMBURG, THE CRISIS IN EUROPE SENT THE SHIP INTO TAMPICO FOR REFUGE.

FD1112PES

PRECEDE LIVERPOOL-CLEMENT

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 21-(AP)--THE BRITISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE BRITISH STEAMER CLEMENT HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO A GREEK SHIP FROM A GERMAN RAIDER

24 HOURS AFTER IT SANK THE CLEMENT.

THE OFFICERS, CAPTAIN F.P.C. HARRIS AND CHIEF ENGINEER M. BRYANT, WERE SUBSEQUENTLY LANDED IN SAINT VINCENT, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

(IN LONDON, SIR ALFRED BOOTH OF THE BOOTH LINE, OWNERS OF THE 5,051 TON CLEMENT, SAID HE HAD RECEIVED WORD BOTH OFFICERS WERE ALIVE AND WELL.)

THE BRITISH CLEMENT WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN RAIDER ON SEPT. 30. THE CREW ESCAPED IN LIFEBOATS BUT THE CAPTAIN HARRIS AND CHIEF BRYANT WERE TAKEN ABOARD BY THE RAIDER.

IDENTITY OF THE RAIDER HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY REPORTED AS THE POCKET GERMAN BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER AND THE FREIGHTER CONVERTED MERCHANT SHIP SCHWABENLAND, BUT THE BRITISH EMBASSY SAID IT DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE SHIP.
1255P MS BAIRES 0120

BERLIN, OCT 21-(AP)-THE HUNDRED OR SO AMERICANS IN GERMANY TODAY GOT NEWS THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT

INTENDED TO INTEREST ITSELF IN CHARGES THAT BRITAIN WAS DELAYING AND CENSORING AMERICAN MAIL TO GERMANY.

(THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE ACKNOWLEDGED FRIDAY THAT MAILS OF NEUTRAL NATIONS PASSING THROUGH BRITISH HANDS WERE SEARCHED FOR CONTRABAND AND THEN "FORWARDED TO THEIR DESTINATIONS.")

AMERICANS HAVE COMPLAINED THAT SINCE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, MUCH MAIL HAS BEEN ARRIVING FROM THREE TO SIX WEEKS AFTER HAVING BEEN MAILED. MUCH HAD BEEN OPENED AND SEALED BY CENSOR, THEY SAID.

ARTHUR DUNNING, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SAID MAIL POSTMARKED IN AUGUST HAD JUST ARRIVING. HE ALSO SAID AMERICANS WHO FOR YEARS HAVE MAINTAINED DOLLAR CHECKING ACCOUNTS IN LONDON REPORTED THE BRITISH DECLINED TO TRANSFER THE DOLLAR BACK TO NEW YORK ON THE GROUNDS THE AMERICANS WERE RESIDENT IN AN ENEMY COUNTRY. WHITEYS PC 1-SECOND 1750-LPH-30GPEN

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BERLIN, OCT 21-(AP)-MEMBERS OF SUBMARINE CREWS WHO PROVE THEIR METTLE IN TWO OR MORE TRIPS AGAINST THE ENEMY ARE

ADMIRAL [redacted]

TO RECEIVE A NEW SUBMARINE WAR DECORATION ESTABLISHED BY AN ORDER ISSUED TODAY BY GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER.

SHAMBER RC 0206PLFY-4PEN

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ATHENS, OCT. 21--(AP)--[redacted] PERSONS WERE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ARRESTED BY GREEK POLICE ON SAMOS ISLAND IN THE AEGEAN SEA TODAY AND CHARGED WITH COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

TAKEN TO COURT ALL BUT A FEW WERE SENTENCED TO

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BANISHMENT FROM GREECE AND THOSE RELEASED WERE REQUIRED TO SIGN DECLARATIONS DISAVOWING [redacted] "SUBVERSIVE" IDEAS.

THE POLICE SAID THEY SEIZED A PRINTING PRESS, PAMPHLETS, A COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER AND THE COMPLETE ARCHIVES OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS.

[redacted], CHILE, OCT. 21--(AP)--CHILEAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES RECEIVED A COMPLAINT TODAY THAT THE [redacted] WHICH SAILED FROM HERE APPARENTLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO RUN THE

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30.24-4203

BRITISH BLOCKADE, WAS PROCEEDING AT NIGHT WITHOUT LIGHTS.

THE DANISH FREIGHTER SESSA WIRELESSED THAT SHE ALMOST COLLIDED WITH THE DARKENED SWEDEN AT 4 A. M. TODAY OFF HUASCO NORTH OF VALPARAISO.

THE SESSA REPORTED THE SWEDEN WAS HEADED NORTH INSTEAD OF TOWARD THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

AEM-1105P

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, OCT. 21--(AP)--AN AGREEMENT WAS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED TODAY WHEREBY URUGUAY WILL SELL GREAT BRITAIN £800,000 ($3,200,000) WORTH OF BEEF AND MUTTON

AEM-926P

WASHINGTON, OCT. 19-(AP)-POSTOFFICE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THEY HAD RECEIVED REPORTS OF THE BRITISH SEIZING MAIL FROM THIS COUNTRY INTENDED FOR GERMANY.

THE MAIL WAS TAKEN FROM SHIPS WHICH WERE BEING SEARCHED FOR CONTRABAND.

AMERICAN MAIL INTENDED FOR GERMANY, IT WAS SAID, WAS FIRST CENSORED BY THE BRITISH AND THEN RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY. THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT THEN STARTED THIS MAIL BACK TO GERMANY.

"THERE IS NOTHING WE CAN DO EXCEPT TO START THE MAIL FOR GERMANY AGAIN," ONE OFFICIAL SAID. "SO FAR AS WE HAVE LEARNED MAIL INTENDED FOR NO OTHER COUNTRY HAS BEEN SEIZED BY THE BRITISH."

OFFICIALS SAID THEY HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY REPORT REGARDING THE SEIZURE OF MAIL FROM THIS COUNTRY ABOARD THE NORWEGIAN LINER STAVANGERJFORD. AN OSLO NEWSPAPER HAS PUBLISHED AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THE BRITISH TOOK AMERICAN MAIL FROM THIS VESSEL.

MD345PES

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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(ADVANCE) OCT.15--GERMAN SUBMARINES CONTINUE SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS ON ALLIED SHIPPING SINKING A BRITISH MOTORSHIP AND TWO FRENCH STEAMERS; FOG AND RAIN CHECK ACTION ON WESTERN FRONT; RUSSIAN-TURKISH TALKS DEADLOCKED, TURKS TAKE MILITARY MEASURES ON REPORTS; DENIED IN MOSCOW, THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE MASSED ON THE TURKISH AND IRANIAN (PERSIAN) FRONTIER; FINNS REPORTED READY TO GRANT LIMITED CONCESSIONS TO SOVIET BUT FIRM AGAINST MILITARY ALLIANCE.

OCT. 16--GERMAN WARPLANES BOMB BRITISH NAVAL BASE AT ROSYTH, SCOTLAND; IN FIRST ATTACK OF WAR ON BRITISH SOIL; BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGE 35 NAVAL CASUALTIES, SLIGHT DAMAGE TO CRUISER SOUTHAMPTON, SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE TO CRUISER EDINBURGH AND DESTROYER MOHAWK, CLAIM AT LEAST FOUR GERMAN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN; BERLIN CLAIMS TWO BRITISH CRUISERS STRUCK BY BOMBS, TWO BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN, SAY TWO GERMAN PLANES MISSING; GERMANS OPEN ATTACK IN FORCE ON WESTERN FRONT, DRIVING FRENCH OUT OF GERMAN TERRITORY, CAPTURE THIN STRIP OF FRENCH SOIL IN HEAVIEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR; GERMANS ASSERT BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER REPULSE TORPEDOED; BRITISH LABEL CLAIM "AN ABSURD INVENTION."

OCT. 17--GREAT BRITAIN ATTACKED BY GERMAN BOMBING PLANES FOR SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY IN TWO RAIDS ON HEAVILY FORTIFIED SCAPA FLOW NAVAL

BASE; DEMILITARIZED OLD BATTLESHIP IRON DUKE, NOW A TRAINING SHIP, DAMAGED; LONDON SAYS TWO GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN; GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGE LOSS OF ONE; SCAPA FLOW REVEALED AS SCENE OF DRAMATIC SINKING OF BRITISH BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK BY A DARING GERMAN SUBMARINE COMMANDER; TURKISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES COLLAPSE OF PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA; GERMANS CONTINUE WESTERN FRONT OFFENSIVE.

OCT. 18--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ORDERS BELLIGERENTS TO KEEP SUBMARINES OUT OF UNITED STATES PORTS AND TERRITORIAL WATERS; GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK TWO BRITISH STEAMERS; GERMAN PLANES AGAIN FLY OVER SCAPA FLOW NAVAL BASE IN SCOUTING EXPEDITION; PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN CLAIMS "RESOUNDING SUCCESS" FOR BRITISH ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS IN FIRST TESTS, ESTIMATING EIGHT GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN WITHOUT LOSS OF A BRITISH PLANE; COMMANDER AND CREW OF SUBMARINE ATTACKER OF ROYAL OAK FETED IN BERLIN AS NATIONAL HEROES, RECEIVED BY HITLER; FRENCH REPORT CLASHES WITH GERMAN TROOPS ALONG ENTIRE NORTHERN FLANK OF WESTERN FRONT; 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS GIVE MORAL SUPPORT TO NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE OF NORTHERN EUROPEAN NATIONS AT STOCKHOLM.

OCT. 19--TURKEY SIGNS 15-YEAR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE; BERLIN RAISES SPECTRE OF A GENERAL WAR AS A RESULT; PACT RECEIVED WITH OUTWARD CALM IN ROME AND MOSCOW; TENSION QUICKENS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE;
FRENCH REPORT WESTERN FRONT WITHDRAWALS AS MUCH AS SIX MILES ALONG A 22-MILE FRONT; GERMANS REPORT THEY HALTED AT FRENCH FRONTIER OF THEIR OWN ACCORD; GERMANY FORMALLY TAKES INTO REICH POLISH SILESIA, POMORZE AND POMERELLEN; STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE STRESSES UNITY OF NORTHERN EUROPEAN NATIONS BUT COMMUNIQUE FAILS TO MENTION PROBLEM OF FINLAND AND SOVIET DEMANDS UPON HER.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT.22.)

OCT. 20--ADOLF HITLER AND FRANZ VON PAPEN, HIS AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, CONFER ON FRENCH-BRITISH-TURKISH PACT WHILE OTHER GERMANS CALL TURKEY "BRITAIN'S STOOGE" AND SAY SHE NO LONGER CAN BE REGARDED AS NEUTRAL; BRITISH CALL PACT STUMBLING BLOCK TO GERMAN INFLUENCE IN BALKANS; GERMAN PLANES FLY OVER FIRTH OF FORTH AGAIN BUT DROP NO BOMBS; FRENCH TROOPS CLAIM CAPTURE OF A "FEW PRISONERS" DURING PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT; PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TELLS NEWSMEN THAT UNITED STATES' TERRITORIAL LIMITS WENT AS FAR AS NECESSARY FOR NATIONAL SAFETY, THAT THEY MIGHT RANGE FROM THREE TO HUNDREDS OF MILES OFF COAST.

OCT. 21--GERMANS ATTACK TURKISH-BRITISH-FRENCH TREATY WITH HINT THAT TURKEY MIGHT BECOME ANOTHER POLAND; SOVIET NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ATTACKS TRI-POWER TREATY, SAYING IT "DREW TURKEY INTO THE ORBIT OF WAR"; BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE MAY BE ORDERED TO START BOMBING GERMAN MILITARY OBJECTIVES IF GERMAN AIR RAIDS CONTINUE ON SCOTLAND; BRITISH REPORT FOUR GERMAN PLANES DOWNED IN UNSUCCESSFUL RAID ON NORTH SEA CONVOY; BRITISH WAR MINISTER DECLARES GERMANY'S EASTWARD EXPANSIONS HALTED BY RUSSIA AND TURKEY; REPORTS IN ANKARA SAY BRITAIN AND FRANCE EXTEND £60,000,000 (ABOUT $240,000,000) CREDIT TO TURKEY; DANISH SOURCE SAYS GERMAN COAST GUARD SHIP BLOWN UP BY MINE IN GERMAN FIELD, 71 (CORRECT) LOST; FINNISH DELEGATION LEAVES HELSINKI FOR MORE TALKS WITH RUSSIANS.

FD742PES

30.24-4205

30.24-4205

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, OCT 21-(AP)-THE SMALL NEUTRAL STATES OF EUROPE ARE WATCHING THE SENATE DEBATE ON NEUTRALITY PERHAPS AS CLOSELY AS THE LARGE BELLIGERENTS.

THEIR INTEREST CENTERS ON TWO MAIN POINTS--THE ARMS EMBARGO AND SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS.

THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS LIKE NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, SWEDEN, BELGIUM AND FINLAND, TOGETHER WITH SWITZERLAND, ALREADY HAVE AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS. TWO, SWEDEN AND DENMARK, ARE, IN PROPORTION TO THEIR SIZE, IMPORTANT ARMS MANUFACTURERS. THE NEUTRALS' EMBARGOES ARISE NOT FROM LEGISLATIVE ACTION BUT FROM THE FACT THAT EXPORT LICENSES ARE REQUIRED FOR ARMS SHIPMENTS AND SUCH LICENSES ARE NOT NOW BEING GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO BELLIGERENTS.

IF THE UNITED STATES LIFTS HER EMBARGO, WILL THE SMALL EUROPEAN NEUTRALS DO LIKEWISE? THEY ARE NOT IN THE HAPPY SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 3,000 MILES FROM THE BELLIGERENTS.

IN THE WORLD WAR, THE UNITED STATES PERMITTED BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMED MERCHANTMEN TO COME INTO AMERICAN PORTS, BUT LITTLE HOLLAND BARRED THEM FROM HER PORTS. SHE HAD A FRONTIER CONTIGUOUS TO GERMANY AND FEARED REPRISALS FROM HER POWERFUL NEIGHBOR.

THERE IS EVERY LIKELIHOOD THAT THE SMALL NEUTRALS WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP THEIR ARMS AT HOME, NO MATTER WHAT THE UNITED STATES DOES.

THE NEUTRALS POSSESSING LARGE SHIPPING LINES LIKE NORWAY, HOLLAND AND SWEDEN, ARE VITALLY INTERESTED IN WHAT CONGRESS INTENDS DOING ABOUT AMERICAN SHIPPING. IF THE UNITED STATES WERE TO BAN ALL AMERICAN SHIPS FROM TRAVELING TO THE BELLIGERENTS, THE SHIPS OF THE NEUTRALS WOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASSUME A LARGE PART OF THE BURDEN OF CARRYING AMERICA'S GOODS AND TAKING GOODS OF THE BELLIGERENTS TO THESE SHORES.

WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN THREE MILLIONS, NORWAY OCCUPIES FIFTH PLACE IN THE WORLD'S SHIPPING, WITH NEARLY 5,000,000 TONS. HOLLAND IS SEVENTH, BELGIUM NINTH. NORWAY CARRIES AN APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF AMERICAN COMMERCE, NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NORWAY, BUT FROM AMERICAN PORTS TO MANY CORNERS OF THE WORLD.

DURING THE WORLD WAR, THE SMALL MARITIME NEUTRALS INSISTED ON CONDUCTING THEIR COMMERCE-CARRYING DESPITE THE DANGERS OF SUBMARINES, MINES, RAIDERS AND CAPTURE. NORWAY LOST NO LESS THAN 49 PERCENT OF HER MERCHANT FLEET IN THAT CONFLICT BUT CONTINUED HER WORLD SHIPPING.

HY1216PES

OVERHEAD--COLLECT

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Reference only

THE FOLLOWING IS TO BE USED WITHOUT CREDIT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, OCT. 21--[redacted] A BRITISH WAR OFFICE STATEMENT

ASSERTS REPETITION OF THE "FLIMSY AND MENDACIOUS LIE" THAT ENGLAND SUPPLIED [illegible] POISON GAS TO POLAND "CLEARLY INDICATES AN INTENTION ON THE PART OF GERMANY TO USE POISON GAS ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

THE WAR OFFICE SAID USE OF POISON GAS WOULD BE "IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL" TO WHICH GERMANY AND THE ALLIED BELLIGERENTS ARE SIGNATORIES.

"THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IN THE LAST WAR WILL BE RECOLLECTED," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED, "IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT A DECISION TO USE THIS BARBAROUS FORM OF WARFARE WAS TAKEN BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AS EARLY AS THE LATE AUTUMN OF 1914.

"TECHNICAL PREPARATIONS HAD BEEN COMPLETED BY THEM TO USE POISON GAS ON THE YPRES FRONT. WHILE WAITING FOR A SUITABLE WIND, THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE ENDEAVORED TO PREPARE THE WAY FOR THEIR INTENDED OUTRAGE BY LYING ACQUSATIONS AGAINST THEIR OPPONENTS."

According [illegible] THAT THE GERMANS HAD GIVEN OUT AN "UTTERLY UNTRUE" STATEMENT THAT THE BRITISH EMPLOYED "SHELLS AND BOMBS FILLED WITH ASPHYXIATING GAS" ON APRIL 16,1915, THE WAR OFFICE STATEMENT SAID "NO POISON GAS FOR WAR PURPOSES HAD AT THAT TIME BEEN MANUFACTURED, EVEN EXPERIMENTALLY, IN BRITAIN."

"THE DECISION TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES OF MAKING IT WAS NOT TAKE UNTIL A FORTNIGHT AFTER ITS INHUMAN USE BY GERMANY," THE STATEMENT ADDED. "THE SEQUEL [illegible] GERMANY'S FALSE ACCUSATION[illegible] WAS THE LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST GERMAN GAS ATTACK FIVE DAYS LATER."

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 21--ESTE (GER) COAST GUARD VESSEL, 701 GROSS TONS; DANISH OFFICIAL SAID SHE STRUCK THREE MINES IN GERMAN FIELD NEAR MOEN ISLAND, DENMARK, AND SANK WITH LOSS OF 71 LIVES; FOUR SEAMEN AND ONE BODY PICKED UP BY DANISH NAVAL PLANE.

OCT. 21--OLTENIA (RUMANIAN) OIL TANKER, 6,394 GROSS TONS; OWNERS IN BUCHAREST SAID SHE WAS "SUNK" NEAR GIBRALTAR WHILE CARRYING OIL FROM CONSTANTZA TO ENGLAND; NO REPORT ON CREW.

30.24-4207

OCT. 21--GUSTAF ADOLPH (SWED) FREIGHTER, 925 GROSS TONS; MANAGERS AT STOCKHOLM SAID SHE WAS TORPEDOED AND SUNK NORTH OF SHETLAND ISLANDS; CREW OF 19 RESCUED BY NORWEGIAN STEAMER BISCA.

OCT. 21--DEODATA (NOR) MOTORSHIP OIL TANKER, 3,295 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY "EXPLOSION," NO DETAILS; 23 OF CREW RESCUED BY UNNAMED BRITISH SHIP.

FD843PES

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 15-21, 1939, APPEARS HEADED INTO HISTORY RED-LETTERED AS ONE OF POSSIBLE VITAL CONSEQUENCE NOT ONLY FOR THE EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS, BUT FOR THE WORLD.

NO MILITARY OR NAVAL DEVELOPMENT OF REAL CONSEQUENCE MARKED IT. BUT WITHIN ITS SEVEN-DAY SPAN CAME POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HAPPENINGS THAT MAY FORESHADOW MORE CLEARLY THAN BATTLES THE OUTCOME OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AND NAZI GERMANY.

FOREMOST FOR ATTENTION WAS CONSUMATION OF THE PACT OF ANKARA. IT BINDS TURKEY, FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN THE EVENT OF INTERNATIONAL AGGRESSION INVOLVING THE MEDITERRANEAN.

OF HARDLY LESS CONSEQUENCE THAN THIS POTENTIAL REMOVAL OF THE DARDENELLES BARRIER TO ALLIED HAMMERING AT GERMANY'S BACKDOOR IS THE FACT THAT EVERY EFFORT WAS MADE TO MAKE THE PACT INOFFENSIVE TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

ALLIED DIPLOMATIC STRATEGISTS ARE SEEKING TO WEAN RUSSIA AWAY FROM HER STILL DOUBTFUL "FRIENDSHIP" WITH NAZI GERMANY. UNDOUBTEDLY, ALLIED AND TURKISH MILITARY MEN ARE HOPING THAT THE PACT MEANS EXCLUSION NOT ONLY OF RUSSIA, BUT OF ITALY FROM ANY ROLE OF WAR ALLIES OF NAZI GERMANY.

HOW SUCCESSFUL THEY MAY BE REMAINS TO BE SEEN, BUT FIRST REPORTS OF MOSCOW REACTION INDICATE THAT THE SOVIETS ARE NONE TOO WELL PLEASED WITH THE PACT. THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, ASSERTING THAT THE U.S.S.R. "HAS NO REASON TO BE SORRY FOR WHAT HAPPENED," COMMENTED THAT A TURKISH-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT WAS INCOMPATIBLE WITH TURKEY'S "UNDERTAKINGS" UNDER THE BRITISH-FRENCH-TURKISH TREATY.

BY IMPLICATION, AT LEAST, THE PACT HOLDS OUT ASSURANCES TO BOTH ROME AND MOSCOW, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE WAR WITH GERMANY CAN BE BROUGHT TO THE SORT OF TERMINATION WHICH THE FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIES SEEK, BOTH RUSSIA AND ITALY WOULD BE WELCOMED TO FRONT SEATS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE TABLE PROVIDED THEY REMAIN NEUTRAL. THERE IS MORE THAN A SUGGESTION OF BRITISH "APPEASEMENT" POLICY TO BE DETECTED IN THE PACT OF ANKARA AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING ITS SIGNATURE, APPEASEMENT FOR ITALY AND RUSSIA IF NOT FOR NAZI GERMANY.

WHATEVER THE PACT'S ULTIMATE PLACE IN HISTORY, THERE WERE OTHER HAPPENINGS DURING THE WEEK OF MORE IMPORTANCE THAN MILITARY ACTION.

THE FOUR NORDIC NEUTRALS OF THE BALTIC AREA CONSULTED ABOUT THE RUSSIAN PRESSURE ON FINLAND. THE PUBLISHED PRODUCT OF THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE WAS A BLAND AND IN ITSELF ALMOST MEANINGLESS REAFFIRMATION OF THE INTENTION OF SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND TO REMAIN NEUTRAL AND TO BE READY, IF OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, TO PUT THEIR SHOULDERS TO THE PEACE WHEEL.

THAT OFFENDED NOBODY. YET THERE WAS AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT THE

FINNISH CONFEREES CAME AWAY FROM STOCKHOLM CONFIDENT OF SCANDINAVIAN MORAL, AND PERHAPS EVEN MILITARY SUPPORT, IF RUSSIA ENDEAVORS TO FORCE THE ISSUE WITH FINLAND AND MAKE THAT COUNTRY A VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE.

WHAT WAS NOT SAID IN THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CONFERENCE WAS VASTLY MORE IMPORTANT THAT WHAT WAS. BETWEEN THE UTTERLY NEUTRAL AND CONCILIATORY LINES OF THAT STATEMENT MOSCOW COULD READ CLEARLY A DEFINITE HINT THAT SHE MIGHT FIND SWEDEN, NO INCONSIDERABLE ANTAGONIST, CONFRONTING HER IF SHE ATTEMPTS A "BLITZKRIEG" OF HER OWN IN FINLAND.

FINLAND HOLDS THE LAND ROUTES FROM RUSSIA TO THE SWEDISH IRON DEPOSITS THAT HAVE MADE SWEDEN THE OUTSTANDING ECONOMIC BENEFICIARY OF THE EUROPEAN ARMAMENT RACE. STOCKHOLM COULD NOT WELCOME ANY CLOSER APPROACH BY RUSSIA, OR GERMANY, TO THAT SWEDISH HORN-OF-PLENTY.

STILL ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEEK FITS INTO THE CLOUDED PICTURE OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL HAPPENINGS. FROM BUDAPEST CAME A SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING BACKSTAGE IN GERMAN EFFORTS TO ENLARGE HER FLOW OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES FROM HER BALKAN NEIGHBORS. IT CANNOT BE A PLEASANT CONTEMPLATION FOR NAZI EYES IF IT DEPICTS THE SITUATION ACCURATELY.

NAZI NEGOTIATORS IN YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, HUNGARY, AND EVEN IN BULGARIA, MET OBSTACLES, THE SUMMARY SAID. NOT ONLY WERE THE BALKAN NEIGHBORS JEALOUS OF THEIR NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR, BUT HIGHLY PRACTICAL OVER THE MATTER OF GERMAN PAYMENTS. THEY TOOK A CASH-ON-THE-BARRELHEAD TONE WHICH IMPLIED SKEPTICISM AS TO GERMAN ABILITY TO PAY NOW OR LATER.

NO INCREASED FLOW OF RUMANIAN OIL, OR FOODSTUFFS FROM YUGOSLAVIA INTO THE REICH WAS INDICATED. EVEN BULGARIA, AT THAT TIME SLANTED TOWARD BERLIN BY THE POLICY OF A CABINET SINCE RESIGNED, WAS DEMANDING BARRELHEAD PAYMENTS. TURKEY PREFACED HER SWING TO THE ALLIED SIDE IN THE PACT OF ANKARA BY REFUSING TO RENEW, MUCH LESS EXPAND, AN EXPIRED TRADE PACT WITH BERLIN.

ALTOGETHER, IT WAS A BLEAK PICTURE OF BERLIN'S EFFORT TO COMB THE BALKANS FOR NEEDED WAR SUPPLIES.

ND239PESNN

LONDON, OCT 21-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL LONDON GAZETTE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF KERMIT ROOSEVELT AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE BRITISH MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

THE APPOINTMENT WAS LISTED AS AN "EMERGENCY COMMISSION" WITH THE INFANTRY.

KERMIT, SON OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ARRIVED IN ENGLAND A MONTH AGO. HE SAID HE WAS "ON BUSINESS" AND LET IT REST AT THAT. HE WAS A CAPTAIN IN BOTH THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES ARMIES IN THE WORLD WAR.

ED1217AFS

The Skies Rain Death

By ELMER W. PETERSON

[*Associated Press Correspondent*]

Budapest, Oct. 21—Unforgettable scenes of the war in Poland as seen personally and as authentically reported:

A building flaming from incendiary bombs with thick, black smoke pouring out of the windows . . . a man running toward the building with arms stretched high and shouting "my wife . . . my wife . . ." . . . and then collapsing in a limp heap before he reaches the building . . .

Bodies Hurled Into Street

Another burning building and only a few minutes to attempt a rescue of occupants . . . police dash into the building . . . they find people who are unconscious, but there is no time to carry them out . . . the police smash what is left of broken windows and hurl bodies out into the street . . . bodies that start with a dull, plopping sound . . . bones are broken but there's a chance at least that some life may be saved . . . a gruesome, terrifying but necessary thing . . .

The wild panic of refugee scenes . . . the frenzied efforts to save something of value . . . the weary, hungry frightened caravans of people inspired by terror . . . a man pushing his exhausted wife and child in a wheelbarrow . . . steel-helmeted firemen traveling toward the frontier on a fire-fighting truck . . . a shopkeeper pedalling away on a delivery bicycle once pedalled by his errand boy . . . refugees so hungry that when confronted with food they are unable to eat . . . people of wealth reaching the frontier barefooted.

Bomb Kills Children

The miraculous and freakish division between life and death . . . A man steps into a store while his two children wait outside. . . . When he comes out of the store his children are dead in the street from a small bomb from the air. . . .

30.24-4309

30.24-4209

Flying shrapnel kills a woman while the child in her arms remains untouched. . . . A wrecked house yields so many dead, so many wounded, and so many with not even a bruise. . . .

Frontier scenes. . . . High up a layer of German warplanes bombing frontier stations and troop concentrations. . . . Underneath a layer of Polish warplanes flying between the dropping bombs to gain refuge in Rumania. . . . On the ground the endless confusion of retreating soldiers and civilians. . . . An army in flight, with trucks, guns, traveling machine shops for airplanes, field wireless cars, cavalry detachments, officers' cars. . . .

Soldiers Bound For Frontier

Contrast. . . . Rumania soldiers rushing toward the Rumanian-Polish frontier, while Polish soldiers move away from the frontier into Rumania. . . . Soldiers leaving a war going down one side of the road. . . . Soldiers going to guard a frontier going up the other side of the same road. . . . Soldiers of an army still intact gazing at soldiers of an army no longer intact. . . . And you wonder at the thoughts of each. . . .

The startling swiftness with which modern warplanes can appear . . . at Krzemienic a foreign diplomat breaks a leg while clambering into a shallow dugout . . . airplanes are overhead before the raid alarm can be heard . . . a train grinds to a stop and people go scrambling into fields while machine-gun bullets rip through old wooden coaches . . .

Gasoline Precious

You see evidence of the value of gasoline . . . men and women offering large sums of money for . . . ew gallons . . . foreign diplomats queued by for a share of the precious fluid . . . you are told how a wealthy Pole offered 50,000 zlotys (normally more than $9,000) for ten gallons . . . without it his efforts to get his family to the frontier were useless . . .

HAUSFRAUS STUDY WARTIME MENUS

Vogue Of Ration Cards For Groceries Makes Shopping Fine Art

"Mixed" Coffee And "German" Tea Figure In Sample Meal Schedule

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 21—How to make palatable dishes for the family on war rations is a problem the German *hausfrau* has had to face from the very beginning of the war.

With bread cards, flour cards, meat cards, fat cards and a variety of other cards in vogue, shopping has become a fine art.

One *hausfrau* took the trouble of counting how many coffee beans the little paper bag containing her weekly ration actually had. The result surprised even her; sixteen beans from which to brew coffee for a week.

Help Out Housewife

The Nazi Women's Auxiliary is trying to step into the breach and help out the puzzled housewife with daily bills of fare. Until cold weather sets in, the daily ration can be made palatable by fruits of various kinds. Later, it is to be assumed, something else must be thought up.

Here are sample menus devised by the auxiliary for four days for a family of four:

Thursday

Breakfast—"Mixed" coffee (meaning a few coffee beans mixed with chickory, barley or some other ingredient), 1½ pints milk (skimmed), bread, jam and artificial honey.

Dinner—Pear soup, spinach, potatoes, pork sausage.

Supper—Leftovers or dinner spinach, potatoes and gravy. In addition: Plum pancake.

Friday

Breakfast—Like Thursday.

Dinner—Carrots, apples and potatoes boiled together as one dish; sour milk, canned cranberries.

Supper—Tomato salad, bread with sausage, oil sardines or cold meats (if available).

Saturday

Breakfast—"Light" oatmeal soup (presumably meaning with plenty of water), bread and jam and/or artificial honey.

Dinner—Soup made of herbs (if possible with bread added), sauerkraut with bacon, potatoes.

Supper—Mixed salad made up of boiled potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers; bread with canned fish; "German" tea (meaning tea made of whatever herb or tree blossom grows in the particular section of the country).

Sunday

Breakfast—Jam and fresh fruit, home-baked white bread, honey or marmalade, tea.

Dinner—Plum soup, pork or lamb roast, cabbage salad, potatoes, chocolate pudding with vanilla sauce. (This is assuming that the butcher will have a roast for this family of four. Housewives already complain that this often is not the case. Every citizen is entitled to one pound of meat—including canned meats and sausage—per week.)

Supper—Tomatoes with whey cheese mixed with herbs, fried potatoes, "German" tea.

If perchance the family should decide that, of a Sunday, it would like to indulge in the luxury of going to an ice-cream parlor, it will find itself out of luck. At best, it can obtain only a watery sort of substitute of ice cream. Since September 13, the use of unskimmed milk has been forbidden to ice-cream manufacturers as well as in the preparation of sour milk, joghourt and substances for whitening coffee.

If the family should hanker for "real" and not "German" coffee, hence go to some coffee shop or bakery or confectionery, it never knows whether coffee will be available, or whether, as happens in many cases, "real" tea instead of coffee is the best to be obtained.

PRESS ABROAD 'CENSORED' TO BAR SPY CODES

Paris, Oct. 21 (AP).—Many elements of a newspaper that are innocuous in peacetime become alive with danger in a war. For instance: Classified advertisements and crossword puzzles.

The puzzles have been banned completely after it proved too difficult a task to censor them daily. And newspapers on government order now require forty-eight hours to investigate the little notices of the want ad page—with no guarantee they will be published then.

Used for Spy Codes.

The danger in both cases is of enemy spies communicating coded information through these innocent-appearing channels.

Most important of all for wartime, however, are the weather reports. The war has made them a state secret. No longer do you see them in the paper, hear them on the radio.

The Allies are profiting from their mistakes at the start of the last war.

The weather was important then because of its power to help make or break an offensive by land or sea. It became vital later on when the German Zeppelins started raiding France and England.

Eleven Zeppelins ran into an unexpected storm one night over England, were blown south and lost four of their number in France next morning.

Weather Reports Vital.

Now that the airplane has been developed into one of Mars' chief aids, weather reports are increasingly vital.

Fortunate thing for the Allies is that they have the edge on the Germans. Meteorologists say that, because of the way nature works, they can know the weather in Germany without the Germans knowing the weather in France and England.

PARIS-OCT-21
FRANCE AND ENGLAND GET THEIR WEATHER LARGELY FROM THE ATLANTIC

WHILE GERMANY GETS ITS LARGELY FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

SHIPS IN THE ATLANTIC TIP ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON WHAT TO EXPECT.

ONCE THEY KNOW THEIR OWN WEATHER, THEY CAN DEDUCE PRETTY WELL WHAT

IT'S GOING TO BE LIKE AFTER IT MOVES ON TO GERMANY.

THE GERMANS, WEATHER EXPERTS BELIEVE, WILL TRY TO COMPENSATE

BY GETTING REPORTS FROM NEUTRAL SHIPS IN THE ATLANTIC, AND FROM ICELAND

AND SPAIN. THEY ALSO CAN FALL BACK ON THE "AIR-MASS" PREDICTION SYSTEM

DEVISED BY NORWEGIAN SCIENTISTS IN THE LAST WAR.

BUT EVEN SO, THE FRENCH EXPERTS SAY, IT WILL BE LIKE TRYING TO

SOLVE A JIGSAW PUZZLE WITH ONLY SOME OF THE PIECES THERE.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE--SENT OCT. 14)

W254AES
OCTOBER 22)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTO

THREE TIMES THREE CHEERS (75)

(ADVANCE) BERNE--CORRESPONDENCE O

PATRIOTIC SWISS GIVE THREE CHEERS FO

THREE CHEERS--SEPARATE AND DISTINCT.

"VIVE LA SUISSE!

"ES LEBE DIE SCHWEIZ!

"EVVIVA LA SVIZZERA!"

FOR SWITZERLAND HAS THREE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES--FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

THERE'S A FOURTH LANGUAGE--ROMANTSCH--SPOKEN IN SOUTHEASTERN SWITZERLAND, BUT IT'S AS A NATIONAL LANGUAGE, NOT OFFICIAL.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, MOVED OCT. 14)

W259AES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22)

- - -

MYSTERY:

THE STATUS OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS

- - -

MUSSOLINI WATCHING ALL DEVELOPMENTS,

KEEPING WAY OPEN TO MOVE

IN ANY DIRECTION (900)

- - -

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

(ADVANCE) ROME-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-DOES THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS AND ITS MILITARY ALLIANCE STILL EXIST?

AN AUTHORITATIVE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION, WHICH IS A PUZZLE TO BOTH ITALIANS AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS, WOULD BE AN ALL-IMPORTANT INDICATION OF WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN EUROPE AS THE WAR GOES ON.

THE ITALO-GERMAN PARTNERSHIP HAS NEVER BEEN PUBLICLY RENOUNCED AND, THEREFORE, IT EXISTS AS BINDING AS EVER, THEORETICALLY, AT LEAST.

ON THE OTHER HAND, NEITHER MUSSOLINI NOR ANY OTHER FASCIST OFFICIAL HAS REAFFIRMED THE AXIS-ALLIANCE SINCE HOSTILITIES BEGAN.

FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS, THE AXIS WAS EXTOLLED DAILY IN THE FASCIST PRESS AND IN THE SPEECHES OF MUSSOLINI AND OTHER OFFICIALS AS THE POWERFUL AND UNSHATTERABLE UNION OF TWO GREAT PEOPLES BATTLING SIDE BY SIDE FOR "PEACE WITH JUSTICE."

THE MILITARY ALLIANCE INTO WHICH IT DEVELOPED LAST SPRING WAS ACCLAIMED BY THE DUCE AND HIS SPOKESMEN AS THE INDOMITABLE "PACT OF STEEL" OF 150,000,000 PEOPLE READY TO FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS AND AS AN AUTOMATIC MECHANISM WHICH WOULD BRING ONE TO THE IMMEDIATE AID OF THE OTHER IN CASE OF WAR.

THEN THE WAR CAME--AND ITALY DID NOT RUSH TO THE AID OF GERMANY.

THIS FACT, MUCH AS IT CONTRASTS WITH THE ASSERTIONS HEARD IN ITALY BEFORE THE CONFLICT STARTED, IS NOT IN ITSELF PROOF THAT THE AGREEMENT IS OFF, FOR AS HIS SOLDIERS MARCHED INTO POLAND, REICHSFUEHRER HITLER TELEGRAPHED MUSSOLINI:

"I AM CONVINCED THAT THE MILITARY FORCES OF GERMANY CAN ACCOMPLISH THE ASSIGNED TASK. I BELIEVE, THEREFORE, IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THERE IS NO NEED OF ITALIAN MILITARY AID."

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE A FULL EXPLANATION OF WHY ITALY HAS NOT GONE TO WAR.

BUT IT CAN HARDLY EXPLAIN WHY NOT THE SLIGHTEST MENTION OF THE AXIS OR THE MILITARY ALLIANCE HAS BEEN MADE BY MUSSOLINI, OR ANY OTHER OFFICIAL, OR THE PRESS SINCE THE WAR STARTED.

AN INTERESTING FACT IS THAT ALL MENTION OF THE "PACT OF STEEL" SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED FROM FASCIST NEWSPAPERS JUST THREE DAYS AFTER THE CONVERSATIONS OF FOREIGN MINISTER GALEAZZO CIANO WITH HITLER

1939

30.24-4211

30.24-4211

AND FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP AT SALZBURG AND OBER-SALZBURG AUGUST 12 AND 13.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SALZBURG TALKS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THAT PENDING QUESTIONS HAD BEEN EXAMINED, THAT THE TWO NATIONS HAD FOUND THEMSELVES THOROUGHLY IN ACCORD ON EVERYTHING AND THAT NO FURTHER CONFERENCES APPEARED NECESSARY.

NEWSPAPERS FOR TWO DAYS JUBILATED OVER THE SUCCESS OF THE TALKS, HAILING THE "UNCONDITIONAL SOLIDARITY" BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY AND MORE THAN EVER EXALTING THE "PACT OF STEEL."

THEN--SILENCE. IT WAS AS THOUGH MENTION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT SHOULD SIMULTANEOUSLY DISAPPEAR FROM ALL AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND AS THOUGH WEEK AFTER WEEK PASSED WITHOUT A WORD ABOUT THE STATUS OF THE ACT--OR ANY EXPLANATION WHY.

AFTER SALZBURG STRANGE STORIES CIRCULATED IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS. THERE WERE REPORTS OF A THREE-HOUR MEETING BETWEEN CIANO AND HITLER IN THE GARDEN AT OBERSALZBURG AT WHICH THE FUEHRER DID ALL THE TALKING AND IN AN EXCITED MANNER.

THERE SINCE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT HITLER AND VON RIBBENTROP OUTLINED PLANS FOR THE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA AND THE PARTITIONING OF POLAND AND THAT MUSSOLINI REFUSED TO SUPPORT THEM.

ITALY'S POSITION OF REFUSING TO TAKE ANY MILITARY INITIATIVE REMAINED UNCHANGED AFTER A SECOND CIANO JOURNEY TO GERMANY FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE FUEHRER AND HIS AIDES. THE WAR HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS FIVE WEEKS WHEN HITLER INVITED IL DUCE TO SEND HIS ENVOY TO BERLIN.

BUT THE VISIT--OCT. 1 AND 2--LASTED LESS THAN 24 HOURS AND WHEN CIANO RETURNED TO ROME THERE WAS NO APPARENT CHANGE IN ITALY'S POSITION. THE DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE TO REMAIN ALOOF WAS AS STRONG AS EVER AND THEIR GOVERNMENT GAVE THEM NO INKLING THAT ANY CHANGE WAS IN PROSPECT.

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ON THE BASIS OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS AND THE FACT THAT ITALY HAS NOT GONE TO GERMANY'S AID, SOME DIPLOMATS ARE CONVINCED THAT THE AXIS, IF NOT BROKEN, IS AT LEAST IN A STATE OF SUSPENSE.

BUT MANY OTHER OBSERVERS ARE SKEPTICAL OF SUCH A VIEW. THEY LEAN MORE TO THE IDEA THAT ITALY AND GERMANY ARE STILL TIED TOGETHER AND THAT ITALY'S CONDUCT IS PART OF THE AXIS STRATEGY.

TO BEGIN WITH, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT ITALY'S MILITARY ASSISTANCE WAS NOT NEEDED FOR THE GERMAN ATTACK ON POLAND.

IF ITALY HAD ENTERED THE WAR AT ONCE, SHE MIGHT HAVE SUFFERED A DISASTROUS BRITISH-FRENCH ATTACK, SINCE HER GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION MAKES HER MUCH MORE VULNERABLE THAN GERMANY.

BY STAYING OUT OF THE WAR AT PRESENT, SHE IS IN A POSITION TO PROVIDE GERMANY WITH A GATEWAY FOR SUPPLIES.

SHE ALSO CONSERVES HER STRENGTH FOR POSSIBLE ENTRY INTO THE WAR AT A LATER AND MORE OPPORTUNE MOMENT AND, IN THE MEANTIME, AS THE ONLY GREAT INDUSTRIAL AND MARITIME NATION OF EUROPE NOT AT WAR, SHE HAS A CHANCE TO MAKE TRADE GAINS AND IMPROVE HER GOLD RESERVE.

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BUT EVEN SHOULD THIS LATTER VIEW REPRESENT THE REAL STATE OF THINGS, IT WOULD NOT MEAN THAT ITALY WILL ENTER THE WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE.

MUSSOLINI HAS BURNED NO BRIDGES BEHIND HIM. HE HAS LEFT THE WAY OPEN IN ALL DIRECTIONS. PRESSING FOR BRITISH-FRENCH ACCEPTANCE OF HIS APPEAL THAT THEY ACCEPT THE CONQUEST OF POLAND AS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT AND COME TO TERMS WITH GERMANY, HE MIGHT BE THE ARBITER OF A PLAN FOR SETTLING THE DISPUTE ON HIS OWN "PEACE WITH JUSTICE" FORMULA--WHICH NATURALLY WOULD ENTAIL CONCESSIONS TO ITALY.

HE MAY KEEP ITALY INDEFINITELY NEUTRAL AND PROFITING WHILE OTHERS

DISSIPATE THEIR RESOURCES IN WAR.

HE MIGHT CONCEIVABLY PUT ITALY INTO THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE, SHOULD EVENTS PROVIDE HIM WITH MORAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS AND SHOULD HE BELIEVE IT TO ITALY'S INTEREST. FASCIST COMMENTATORS HAVE STATED FRANKLY THAT ITALY IS ACTING IN SELF-INTEREST.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN: THE DUCE IS WATCHING EVENTS CAREFULLY AND CHARTING ITALY'S COURSE AS THEY COME INTO VIEW. HE IS WATCHING THE BATTLEFIELDS, HE IS WATCHING THE ECONOMIES OF THE WARRING NATIONS, HE IS WATCHING INTERNAL SENTIMENTS AND MORALE OF THE BELLIGERENT PEOPLES, HE IS WATCHING THE TEMPER OF HIS OWN PEOPLE AT HOME, AND HE IS WATCHING THE OTHER NEUTRALS--ESPECIALLY THE UNITED STATES.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE--SENT OCT. 18)

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LOUIS LOCHNER

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, OCT. 21--AP--CAN FRANZ VON PAPEN, CRAFTIEST GERMAN DIPLOMAT OF AN OLD AND DYING SCHOOL, BRING TURKEY BACK TO NEUTRALITY DESPITE THE BRITISH-FRENCH-TURKISH PACT?

THIS WAS THE QUESTION UPPERMOST IN POLITICAL CIRCLES OF BERLIN AS THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO ANKARA RETURNED TO REPORT TO ADOLF HITLER ON THE TURKISH SITUATION WHICH RAN COUNTER TO ALL GERMAN PROGNOSTICATIONS.

ANOTHER QUESTION RAISED WAS:

WILL HITLER HOLD VON PAPEN RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PREMIER VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF'S FAILURE TO DRAW TURKEY DEFINITELY TO THE RUSSIA'S SIDE, AND HENCE GERMANY'S, AND:

WILL HITLER POLITELY DISMISS THE MAN WHO PERSUADED PAUL VON HINDENBURG TO TURN THE CHANCELLORSHIP OVER TO THE THEN YOUTHFUL NAZI FUEHRER IN JANUARY, 1933?

VON PAPEN, ONCE THE CATHOLIC CENTRIST PART POLITICIAN, IS PERHAPS, THE LAST OF A SCHOOL OF GERMAN DIPLOMATS WHO WITH CHARMING, ENGAGING MANNERS MANAGED TO SAY NOTHING TO COMMIT THEMSELVES.

MODERN GERMAN DIPLOMACY IS BLUNTER, MORE DIRECT AND LESS GIVEN TO "BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH." FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP IS THE OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THIS METHOD OF NEGOTIATING WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

VON PAPEN'S MOST POWERFUL FRIEND UNDOUBTEDLY WAS THE LATE VON HINDENBURG. WHEN HE WAS COMPELLED TO YIELD TO THE FORWARD-STORMING NAZIS AFTER HAVING BEEN CHANCELLOR UNDER VON HINDENBURG IN 1932, GERMANY'S LATE SOLDIER-PRESIDENT HANDED HIM AS A FAREWELL GIFT AN AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOGRAPH OF HIMSELF UPON WHICH HE WROTE THE FIRST LINES OF GERMANY'S FAMOUS SOLDIER SONG PLAYED AT FUNERALS AND ON MEMORIAL DAY:

"ICH HATT EINEN KAMERADEN." (ONCE I HAD A COMRADE.)

VON PAPEN'S BRILLIANT CAREER WAS PARTLY DUE TO HIS EXCELLENT COMMAND OF THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES AND HIS POLISHED MANNERS.

WITH THE SAAR VALLEY AS HIS HOME AND A WIFE WHO BELONGED TO THE FAMOUS BOCH-GALHAU FAMILY OF INDUSTRIAL BARONS HAVING CONNECTIONS WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG AND FRANCE, HE KNEW THE FRENCH MENTALITY AS FEW OTHER GERMANS.

A LONG STAY IN THE UNITED STATES GAVE THIS ALMOST 60-YEAR OLD SCION OF A WEALTHY WESTPHALIAN LANDED FAMILY AN INSIGHT INTO THE ANGLO-SAXON MENTALITY, EVEN THOUGH THERE IS A CLOUD OVER HIS WASHINGTON PERFORMANCE AS A GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE.

VON PAPEN AND NAVAL ATTACHE CAPT. RICHARD BOY-ED WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE AMERICAN MIND WITH DOCUMENTS FOUND BY THE BRITISH ON THE PERSON OF JAMES F.J.ARCHIBALD, AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT DURING THE WORLD WAR.

ARRESTED IN FALMOUTH, ENGLAND, IN 1915, ARCHIBALD HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A COLLECTION OF PAPERS SIGNED "PAPEN" ONE OF WHICH REFERRED TO "THOSE IDIOTIC YANKEES."

AT SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING'S REQUEST, VON PAPEN AND BOY-ED WERE RECALLED "ON ACCOUNT OF WHAT THIS GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS."

SUSPICION HAD FALLEN ON GERMANY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES DURING A SERIES OF FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS IN AMERICAN MUNITIONS PLANTS AND ABOARD UNITED STATES SHIPS BEFORE THE U.S. ENTERED THE WORLD WAR.

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IN APRIL, 1916, AFTER VON PAPEN WAS RECALLED TO GERMANY, HE WAS INDICTED BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO BLOW UP THE WELLAND CANAL IN CANADA. THE CHARGE WAS DROPPED A MONTH LATER AND THERE NEVER WAS ANY LEGAL PROOF OF THE CHARGES AGAINST VON PAPEN.

THERE WAS GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF HIS STATEMENT MADE ON HIS DEPARTURE THAT HE HAD CONFINED HIS ACTIVITIES TO HIS REGULAR DUTIES.

VON PAPEN'S TALENTS SEEM TO LIE ESPECIALLY IN THE DIRECTION OF "FIXING" THINGS. IT WAS HE WHO ESTABLISHED CONTACTS BETWEEN GERMANY'S RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN INDUSTRIAL BARONS AND HITLER IN 1932, THEREBY EASING THE POSSIBILITY OF THE NAZI MOVEMENT DYING FOR WANT OF FUNDS. IT WAS VON PAPEN WHO PERSUADED VON HINDENBURG THAT HITLER MUST BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO GOVERN THE COUNTRY.

HINDENBURG, HOWEVER, MADE HITLER AGREE TO TAKE VON PAPEN INTO THE CABINET AS VICE CHANCELLOR. AS SUCH, WHEN RADICALS IN THE NAZI MOVEMENT THREATENED TO GET THE UPPER HAND IN THE SPRING OF 1934, HE DELIVERED A SPEECH AT MARBURG UNIVERSITY ON JUNE 17 SHARPLY CRITICIZING CERTAIN NAZI TENDENCIES.

THE PURGE WHICH FOLLOWED ON JUNE 30 WAS A DIRECT RESULT OF THIS SPEECH. VON PAPEN HIMSELF NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE. HIS SECRETARIES WERE ARRESTED, HIS CHIEF AIDE SHOT TO DEATH AND HE AND HIS FAMILY HELD VIRTUAL PRISONERS FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN THEIR BERLIN HOME.

SOON AFTERWARD, HE WAS REMOVED FROM THE CABINET ON THE GROUNDS HE HAD MORE IMPORTANT WORK TO PERFORM IN AUSTRIA.

VON HINDENBURG'S LAST OFFICIAL SIGNATURE BEFORE HIS DEATH AUG. 1, 1934, WAS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF VON PAPEN AS EXTRAORDINARY AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA, WHERE CHANCELLOR ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS HAD BEEN SLAIN BY AUSTRIAN NAZIS.

HIS DIFFICULT TASK WAS THAT OF REESTABLISHING BETTER RELATIONS WITH THE REICH DESPITE AUSTRIA'S ANGER OVER THE DEATH OF DOLLFUSS. HE HANDLED THE SITUATION WITH SUCH DIPLOMATIC SKILL THAT HE PERSUADED KURT VON SCHUSCHNIGG TO COME WITH HIM TO BERCHTESGADEN TO MEET HITLER. THIS MEETING PRECEDED THE DOWNFALL OF THE AUSTRIAN REGIME AND LED TO "ANSCHLUSS" AND SCHUSCHNIGG'S ARREST IN MARCH, 1938.

VON PAPEN WAS REWARDED. HITLER PRESENTED HIM WITH A GOLD-RIMMED MEMBERSHIP BUTTON OF THE NAZI PARTY, REGARDED AS THE HIGHEST DECORATION TO ANY GERMAN.

VON PAPEN ONCE AGAIN WENT INTO RETIREMENT, AS HE HAD FREQUENTLY DONE BEFORE. DURING SUCH INTERVALS HE USUALLY DEVOTED HIMSELF TO SUCH DUTIES AS PRESIDENT OF GERMANY'S "HERRENKLUB", AN ORGANIZATION OF GERMAN ARISTROCRATS.

A NEW FIELD TO CONQUER CAME WHEN HITLER APPOINTED HIM AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, APRIL 18, 1939. HE GOT UNDER WAY TOO LATE TO PREVENT TURKEY'S SIGNING OF A PRELIMINARY PACT OF ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN IN MAY.

SOME SAID HE WAITED TOO LONG IN BERLIN BEFORE HURRYING TO ANKARA, WHILE OTHERS ASSERTED VON RIBBENTROP HAD NOT EXPECTED TURKEY WOULD ALIGN WITH BRITAIN AGAINST HER FORMER WAR ALLY AND HAD DELAYED VON PAPEN'S APPOINTMENT. IN ANY EVENT, VON PAPEN APPEARS TO HAVE STAVED OFF THE ANGLO-FRENCH-TURKISH PACT FOR A WHILE.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT OCT. 20.)

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ALLIED-TURKEY PROTECTION PLAN REPORTED

Program For Guarding Near East Interests Believed Agreed Upon

Said To Include Coordinated Military And Financial Action

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Ankara, Oct. 22—Great Britain, France and Turkey tonight were understood to have agreed upon a three-point program for protection of their interests in the Near East.

The program, mapped by diplomats and by military experts in joint staff talks held under closest secrecy, was believed by observers to include:

1. Coordinated action by the British and French forces in the Near East and by the Turkish army in event of any aggressive acts within the scope of the newly signed British-French-Turkish mutual-assistance pact.
2. Granting by Britain and France to Turkey of a £60,000,000 ($240,000,000) credit, as tellingly reported yesterday, of which £25,000,000 ($100,000,000) is earmarked for arms, ammunition and other military supplies.
3. Recommendation by French and British experts on the type of military equipment to be purchased by Turkey to strengthen her position as guardian of the Dardanelles, strategic gateway to the Black Sea and Europe's "back door."

Allied Talks Ended

Having concluded their important military discussions with the Turkish general staff, Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, flew to his headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, and Lieut. Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander, returned to Jerusalem.

Meanwhile the Turkish Government analyzed its position as the result of the breakdown of Turkish-Russian negotiations and the signature of the three-power mutual-aid pact.

Some foreign observers here believed Turkey's friendship with Russia had been shaken so severely by the recent Soviet demands in the Moscow talks that they may seriously affect the future course of Turkish foreign policy. Officially, however, the Turks still adhere to Soviet friendship. Russia's demands were reported to have included insistence that only Russian warships be permitted to enter the Black Sea.

Have Been Friendly

The Turkish Government and the Soviet successors to the imperialistic Russian Empire have been sincere friends since the World War. The Russians, sitting on the sidelines, were kept fully informed of Turkey's negotiations with Britain and France leading to the three-power pact.

Observers here understand that—at that time—the Russians were fully aware of Turkey's commitments concerning the Dardanelles under the Montreux convention and the agreement with the British and French.

Results Not Known

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, it was learned here, went to Moscow prepared to negotiate a mutual-assistance agreement with Russia which would be complementary to the Anglo-French pact.

No one has disclosed to the public just what happened during Saracoglu's three-week stay in Moscow.

Diplomatic observers here pointed out, however, that after the arrival in Moscow of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, during Saracoglu's visit, Russia apparently made new and unexpected demands which Turkey could not accept since they conflicted with Turkish commitments to Britain and France and possibly the Balkan countries.

Russia's surprise non-aggression pact with Germany was reported in diplomatic circles to have been a rude shock. Some Turkish officials are reported to have considered that Russia had "let Turkey down."

Fears Stirred Up

Turkey's apprehension concerning the realities of the Soviet friendship is reported to have been aroused still more by the Russian occupation of eastern and southeastern Poland and her aggressive diplomacy in the Baltic.

Saracoglu was in Moscow as an eye-and-ear witness of the Russian Baltic campaign. Russia's unexpected demands on Saracoglu, pyramided on the previous Russian action, was reported to have been the final blow to Turkish confidence.

Diplomatic observers here believe that Turkey now is carefully weighing her foreign policy in the light of the Russian action and that on the final decision hangs the orientation of Turkey's future policy and action.

DELEGATION DUE IN MOSCOW THIS MORNING

Hopes For Peaceful Settlement Rise In View Of Turkish Pact

Plebiscite On In Poland. Talk Of Red Economic Mission To Berlin

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 22—Finnish hopes for a peaceful settlement of negotiations with Soviet Russia rose today on the theory the U. S. S. R. was desirous of friendly neighbors on her northern flank, particularly in view of the failure of talks with Turkey.

Speculation on the results of negotiations with Finland shared interest with word Russia shortly would send to Germany an economic mission, headed by Ivan T. Tevosyan, People's Commissar of Shipbuilding.

Official quarters also watched voting today in the Russian-occupied portions of Poland (White Russia and the Ukraine) to decide whether the region would vote to join the U. S. S. R.

Wont "Give Too Much Away"

The Finnish delegation headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi sped toward the Russian capital by train and was due to arrive at 10.20 A. M. tomorrow.

The Finns were said to be prepared to make some concessions to Russian demands, possibly with islands in the Gulf of Finland, but were determined not "to give too much away."

Observers, pointing out Russia has announced her intention of remaining neutral in the European conflict, said it was not likely she would try to push Finland too far and risk having a warring nation on her northern flank.

Ritter Flies To See Hitler

A German economic delegation under special Ambassador Dr Karl Ritter has been conferring with Soviet officials on trade exchanges and unofficial quarters said Government communiques were expected soon to the effect that "principal questions have been cleared."

Dr. Ritter left by plane today for Berlin to report to Adolf Hitler while the remainder of the delegation stayed to carry on the talks.

Informed sources said the Russian mission to Germany would examine the question of the export of machinery and manufactured goods to Russia, thus complementing the work of the German delegation here.

The Plebiscite In Poland

The plebiscite in the Russian-occupied portions of Poland was being carried out through the selection of national assembly deputies who, in turn, will vote on the question of joining the separate regions with their counterparts in Russia.

The result was regarded as a foregone conclusion, with observers expecting virtually a 100 per cent vote for the Russian candidates. There apparently was no other list and opponents of joining Russia had only the alternative of scratching out the names of the Red nominees. Among 911 candidates for the assembly in White Russia were 123 women. Of the nominees, 638 were peasants, 152 workers, 112 "intellectuals" (teachers, doctors, lawyers and bookkeepers) and 9 were not classified.

The Government newspaper *Izvestia* disclosed unemployed workers from Russian-occupied Poland were being transferred to coal regions in the Don Basin, which supplies sixty per cent of Russia's coal.

The Government asserted the transfers were "voluntary" and 10,000 already had been taken from Lwow province.

Finland Watches Moscow And Tightens Defenses

Helsinki, Oct. 22 (AP)—All Finland today watched the fateful journey of Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi and his delegation to Moscow for renewed discussion of Soviet Russian proposals.

The head of the delegation was expected to present tomorrow Finland's counter-proposals, backed by the solidarity of the northern countries as shown at last week's conference at Stockholm.

There was no marking of time in Finland's intense preparations for defense should defense measures be necessary.

Finnish factories are working full force turning out shoes, clothing and equipment for thousands of reserves called to the colors.

Reds Reported Eying Isles

Forced to make unusual expenditures by tremendous military preparations and the care of thousands of persons removed from potentially dangerous districts, the administration revised its budget estimates.

There still was no authoritative indication of the nature of Russia's demands except that they are of a "serious" nature. It has been reported, however, Russia sought certain islands in the Gulf of Finland for naval bases, a military alliance, and a new arrangement respecting the strategic Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Sale of bonds totaling 500,000,000 marks (about $9,900,000) as a defense loan was expected to start next week to help meet the national emergency.

Sharp Drop In Revenue

In the revised budget, it was estimated the Government's revenue would be pared from 5,767,000,000 marks (about $103,806,000) to 4,588,000,000 marks (about $82,584,000) due to trade restrictions and the drop in customs revenue.

Expenditures were reduced from 5,752,000,000 marks (about $103,536,000) to 5,007,000,000 (about $90,126,000). The difference between income and expenditures was to be made up from Government funds and the loan.

Strict economies were ordered. A total of 200,000,000 Finn marks (about $3,600,000) originally earmarked for fortification of the Aaland Islands was dropped from the budget.

Finns who wish to travel abroad must give evidence they are not obliged to serve th ir Government in the emergency work decree recently proclaimed.

Held Important To Latvia That Russia Feels Safe

Riga, Oct. 22 (AP)—William Munters, Latvian Foreign Minister, declared today his tiny nation "easily, even inevitably" could have been a theater of war had Russia found it necessary to take steps to strengthen her security in the Baltic.

Speaking to a joint session of Latvia's Corporative Chamber, which succeeded Parliament in 1934, Munters said the recent Soviet-Latvian pact contained the political principle that the integrity of the Baltic neighbors was a necessity to the Soviet union.

It is important to Latvia that Russia feels safe, Munters said, otherwise "she would take steps regarded as necessary to strengthen her security."

The Minister said he did not believe Russia would try to Sovietize Latvia against the disposition of the Latvian people. He asserted that if such became the case the confidence between the governments would disappear and complications would arise "which could in no case strengthen the Soviet Union's security."

Russ Military Mission Arrives At Kaunas

To Discuss Arrangements For Red Air, Naval And Army Bases In Lithuania

Kaunas, Lithuania, Oct. 22 (AP)—A Russian military mission of eighteen members arrived tonight to discuss arrangements for air and naval bases and garrisons for the Red army on Lithuanian soil.

Rights to establish these bases and garrisons were granted in the Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty signed October [illegible] under the pact, Lithuania regained the city of Wilno (Vilna) and the Wilno region which had been seized and added to Poland in 1920.

It was reported 20,000 Russian troops would be stationed in Lithuania, including a garrison at Wilno. Lithuania's own standing army has approximately 23,000 men.

Entry of Lithuanian troops into Wilno was set for tomorrow.

Dutch Airmen's Dawn Patrol Is Barrier to War

Flyers Chase British and Nazi Planes Alike if They Cross Holland Frontiers

GRONINGEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 22 (AP).—A Netherlands dawn patrol, poised at a tiny airport in northeastern Holland, has the tough and ticklish job of listening and flying to keep this country out of war. The officers are "getting elephant ears" listening for the tell-tale drone of foreign planes. Sometimes the high-pitched motor of an automobile gives them a start.

The violators of the neutrality of the Netherlands have become known to the dawn patrol as "those fellows." Nearly every day, usually early in the morning, the roar of a motor means that "those fellows" again are crossing the Netherlands land or sea frontiers which lie between Great Britain and Germany.

It makes no difference to the patrol whether they are German or British planes. The Netherlands is neutral. It is the job of the patrol to chase any plane which violates the neutrality of the Netherlands, catch it if they can and intern the crew.

"We try to catch them, but it is not an easy thing to do," an officer said. "If they are headed east they are across the German border before we can get after them. If they are going west sometimes we chase them to the North Sea.

"Up in the waters of the Dollart Gulf, across from the German naval base at Emden, there is no frontier line for a flyer to see. Our territorial waters are supposed to go three miles from our shore, but there the Germans say the frontier is the ebb tide mark. That is barely half a mile from our shore."

Last Tuesday, Netherlands planes went up on border patrol while British raiders were over Emden. Some planes were fired upon by German anti-aircraft. One young Netherlands pilot dodged two shell bursts.

"They thought we were English," he said. "We were [illegible] three miles away. It was not [illegible] shooting."

The Netherlands planes are now being marked with an orange triangle instead of the tri-colored "bullseye" which resembled British and French markings. However, it is not always possible to see markings from the ground.

Officers at the airport said that they thought both the Germans and British planes were trying to avoid the Netherlands.

"But sometimes they are in a hurry to get home," the officers added with a shrug.

These hurried belligerent planes do not always fly high. One shot across the airport the other day at about 10,000 feet. Sometimes clouds of British leaflets printed in German come fluttering down on the Netherlands side.

One or two of the quiet little villages near the patrol airport literally have been buried in misplaced British pamphlets captioned "Achtung, Achtung" (Warning, Warning) and addressed to the German people. The Netherlands flying officers pick them up and keep them for souvenirs.

In confirming a report that the crew of a German seaplane had been forced down and interned, one

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officer said: "Yes. They were very angry about it. There was some shooting. Now they are held on one of our islands. It cannot be helped."

Goebbels Says Churchill Had Athenia Sunk

Dares Him to Tell World of How 3 British Warships Sent Liner to the Bottom

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP).—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, in a radio address today, charged Winston Churchill with ordering the sinking of the British liner Athenia, and challenged the First Lord of the British Admiralty to make a full explanation to the world.

Goebbels declared that the ship was sunk by British command in the "most primitive and criminal plot in modern times" with the object of injecting the United States into the European war.

The Nazi Minister, addressing his remarks to Churchill, said:

"You stand accused before the court of world opinion. It is your turn to speak. Go into the lower house or stand before the radio to tell the truth about the Athenia."

Goebbels said Germany would not let the situation rest until a series of questions directed to Churchill had been answered. In one question Goebbels demanded: "How could you say, Mr. Churchill, that the Athenia was sunk by a German torpedo when you knew it went down under the fire of three British destroyers?"

Goebbels also asked: "How can you contend the Athenia was hit by a German torpedo when the vessel remained afloat fourteen hours? You know from the swift sinking of the heavily armored Royal Oak how a German torpedo works."

(The British battleship Royal Oak was torpedoed by a German submarine at Scapa Flow on Oct. 14 and sank in a few minutes.)

Goebbels said that Germany, in view of the fact that the matter was so serious as to involve the possible entry of the United States into the war, would not let the subject drop.

"Our charges are so exact and so precise they cannot be ignored," Goebbels continued. "When made by the German press, Churchill sought to dismiss these charges lightly. But he must take note of them if they are made by a German Minister or by his silence he will have to acknowledge guilt. Churchill, who is a danger to Europe, stands accused. The world waits to hear his answer."

The German Minister said the charges were being broadcast throughout the world in many languages.

Germans Believe Allies Plan "Hunger Blockade"

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 22—A terse army high command report of continued quiet on the Western front today strengthened a growing German belief that the Allies were trying to crush Germany with a "hunger blockade" and diplomatic attack rather than on the battlefield.

The high command issued its shortest communique of the war today:

"In the west no special developments beyond minor artillery and scout-troop activity."

A group of district Nazi leaders were spending the week end in Berlin, conferring on methods to meet internal problems. The leaders dined with Reichsführer Hitler last night, when their meeting was described authoritatively as without political significance.

Minor Activity Noted

With only minor activity reported day after day from the Western front, millions of Germans daily are asking: "When is the enemy going to strike?"

The conviction appears spreading that the Allies will confine their efforts to tightening what Germans call the "hunger blockade" and increasing diplomatic efforts to isolate Germany.

Some quarters already are ruling out the possibility of a "blitzkrieg" or lightning war such as the Reich used to sweep over Poland.

Long War Expected

Daily reports from the West, where armies face each other on the Maginot Line and West Wall without apparent offensive plans on either side, were seen as strengthening the possibility the war would be a long one.

German advices from the front say German soldiers are leading almost a "pensioned life," and that through field glasses French soldiers are seen whiling away their time as though they were bored.

German military men expressed confidence they have the upper hand in fighting materials and could smash their way across the Rhine if it should become necessary.

British Idea Wrong

At the same time, German leaders have asserted Britain's estimation of Germany's internal weaknesses was wrong and that the Reich can beat the Allies at their own waiting game.

Nazi officials laughed at foreign reports of internal dissension and pointed to the Russian economic agreement and the flow of raw materials and food from Southeastern Europe and the Scandinavian countries as means of beating the sea blockade.

A campaign to strengthen the morale of the people is under way. Nazi leaders are telling mass meetings the restrictions on the civilian population are nothing compared to those the soldiers may have to endure.

"Germany Will Fight"

At one meeting in Berlin today a local leader said:

"It is not easy for our women to stand in line for several hours to get food for the family. But all this is necessary to win the final battle. Never again will England be able to subjugate the German people. As long as one German can raise his hand, as long as our German woman lives, Germany will fight!"

"We don't know how long this war will last," he added. "Perhaps several months, perhaps several years. But long as it may last never, never again will we be conquered by England."

The leader described the conflict as a "war of nerves" and predicted the people of France and Britain would break first.

Bulgars Expect Premier To Stay in New Cabinet

Ministry Will Be Formed Today on Neutral Policy

SOFIA, Oct. 22 (AP).—Well informed sources said tonight that George Klosseivanoff would be retained as Premier and Foreign Minister in the new Bulgarian cabinet, expected to be announced tomorrow. The cabinet will involve only two or three minor changes," it was said.

Klosseivanoff and his cabinet, which had pursued a mildly pro-German policy, resigned on Oct. 19. He had been Premier and Foreign Minister since his cabinet was reconstructed on Nov. 14, 1938.

King Boris III was said to be convinced that Bulgaria must re-affirm her policy of neutrality and that the present conditions did not justify a return to activity of the political parties in Bulgaria.

Spokesmen said the new cabinet would be regarded as evidence that Bulgaria interprets her international position as delicate, but not critical. The government was represented as intending to steer its own course, taking the attitude that nothing could be gained for Bulgaria by joining any "neural bloc" of Balkin states or by aligning with any great powers.

Paris and Berlin Join In Saying All's Quiet

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP).—A French war communique issued reported today:

"A moderately quiet night on the front as a whole."

Berlin Agrees

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP).—The German Army high command issued the following communique today:

"In the west no special developments beyond minor artillery and scout-troop activity."

Polish Exile Government Protests Red Plebiscite

Notes to Allies and Neutrals Call Soviet Election Void

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Polish government, in notes addressed to France, Great Britain and neutral countries, declared today that the plesbiscite organized by the Soviet government in the Russian-occupied section of Poland was "contrary to international law" and "without legal force."

The note to the French government was addressed to Premier Edouard Deladier and signed by Julius Lukasiewicz, Polish Ambassador to France.

The plebiscite was being held today to establish whether the occupied territory should join the U. S. S. R.

British Flyers Play Football, Find War Dull

At Front With Nothing to Do, Leader Finds Hardest Task Is Fighting Boredom

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Oct. 22 (AP).—In a muddy plain behind the Maginot Line, where the rain now has poured down for nearly a week, one of the advance posts of the Royal Air Force was inspected today by this correspondent. Concealed among the foliage of a belt of trees, the post was hard to spot from the main road and probably could not have been discerned from above.

Outside the commander's hut the camouflaged planes stood ranged over the muddy surfaces of the flying field, spaced well apart, so that in the event of an attack no more than one machine could be disabled by a single bomb.

The commander, a native of Tasmania, was leaning over a desk made of packing cases writing a letter home. Inviting the visitor to sit down on a biscuit tin he said: "There's little to do but wait. I am trying to teach the men Australian rules of football on the muddy aerodrome, but they can't play football all day."

The main complaint of the men was that "this is a boring war." Most billets have wireless sets and some flyers brought their dartboards when they flew over from England. A camouflaged dugout bears the legend "White House" because it was hollowed from white chalk.

Philadelphia Woman Honored For War Work

Miss Sibley First American Decorated By France In Current Conflict

Verdun, Oct. 22 (AP)—Miss Florence Sibley, of Philadelphia, became the first American to receive a decoration of the French Government for work in the European war. She was promoted from the rank of legionnaire to officer in the French Legion of Honor for her assistance in organizing hospitals.

Miss Sibley was decorated for similar work in the World War.

Australian Head Denies War Ends if Hitler Falls

Fight Against System Cited by Prime Minister Menzies

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 22 (AP).—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies declared today that Great Britain and France could win the European war nearly by overthrowing Adolf Hitler.

"Our fight is against a series of principles of conduct of government, the continued existence of which is intolerable," he told a church congregation.

"If Hitler ceased to exist, the war would continue because the system exists in far more hearts than Hitler's," the Prime Minister added.

"Unless a miracle happens, this will be the greatest struggle Britain has ever entered," Menzies concluded. "I disagree with the theory that we are fighting one man and that the war will be won if he is overthrown."

Pope Calls For Prayer On Leaving Gandolfo

Would Dissipate War's Whirlwind And Reconcile The Nations

Castel Gandolfo, Italy, Oct. 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, in a farewell audience with local inhabitants, before his return to the Vatican, today urged them to pray that God might "dissipate the war's whirlwind, reconcile the nations and protect His church."

The Pontiff contrasted the tranquillity of Castel Gandolfo, his summer home, with the "human tempests unleashed in Europe" and said the world needed "that peace of which St. Augustine spoke, that is 'tranquillitas ordinis,' peace governed by harmony among men."

"In this present hour of whirlwinds and tempests among nations," the Pope said, "it is the dawn of this peace which the church invokes on nations, when it prays that the Lord may grant kings and Christian princes peace and true concord, and peace and unity to all Christian people."

Nazi Barnyard Ration Cards

Berlin, Oct. 22 (AP)—Horses, cows and pigs must have food cards after November 1, unless they are fortunate enough to be owned by farmers.

After that date, it has been ordered, owners unable to grow enough feed for animals will be able to get only stipulated amounts.

Chiefly affected will be teamsters and workers who keep one cow or are fattening a pig.

Break in Nazis' Nerves From Lack of Fats Seen

Economist Predicts Drastic Physical Reaction to Diet

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP).—A former German newspaper man and economist, Peter Drucker, asserted today that a shortage of fats would have a physiological effect upon the nerves of German people.

"The economic war will first be felt when lack of fats and fodder cracks the nerves of the German civilian population," he said in the University of Chicago's round-table broadcast.

"A lack of fats in the diet acts upon the nerves to bring discontent, impatience and discouragement. Germany is lacking in fats, and the fodder for cattle which produce butter and milk."

Mennonites in Canada Prefer War to Russia

Oklahoma Conference Hears Militant Reports

CORN, Okla., Oct. 22 (AP).—A militant spirit pervaded the North American Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church today as its delegates, pledged never to bear arms, heard a Canadian spokesman declare "Canada in war time is ten times preferable to Russia under so-called conditions of peace."

The Rev. H. H. Janzen, of Ketchener, Ont., one of the delegates attending who immigrated to Canada from Russia in the last fifteen years, said: "Individualism, in which the Mennonites believe perhaps as strongly as any people in the world, is ruthlessly destroyed in Russia. The children of the Mennonites remaining in Russia are being systematically turned into atheists by the Stalin government."

Another member of the group from Canada, the Rev. H. P. Toews, of Arnaud, Manitoba, asserted: "The popular theory that a democracy must instantly be converted into an iron-bound dictatorship when war is declared is bunk. Our liberty and freedom remain undisturbed."

A war-time plan under which the Mennonites would co-operate with the Dunkards and others in all war activities short of carrying arms will be brought before the conference for approval. Such activities would include front-line work in nursing, reconstruction and other non-military tasks.

The attitude of some of the United States delegates toward the present European war was voiced by the Rev. J. J. Wiebe, pastor of the Corn church. He pointed out that "we are praying daily that America will be allowed to remain neutral in the present conflict, and we have urged our Congressmen to fight for neutrality." "But," he added, "it will be a different thing with us if our country is attacked."

British Bag 13 German Planes in Single Week

By HUGH WAGNON

London, Oct. 22 (AP).—A German plane was shot down off the southeast coast of Scotland this afternoon, the Air Ministry announced tonight, bringing to 13 the number of Nazi airplanes destroyed in nine air raids in seven days.

The aircraft fell into the sea and a collapsible boat is said to have been seen leaving the wreck, a communique said.

The day's aerial activity started with the sound of air raid warnings in coastal areas of northeastern England when "unidentified aircraft" were reported sighted out at sea.

Intercepted by British.

Several hours later the Air Ministry announced:

"Early this afternoon two enemy aircraft were seen over the southeast coast of Scotland. Our fighters intercepted them and one enemy aircraft was shot down."

British authorities counted only one of the nine raids during the week as damaging, the one last Monday at the Firth of Forth, when 16 British naval men were killed by enemy bombers, four of which were said to have been shot down.

The Sunday Observer in its leading editorial today said the German strategy was "to sustain a holding struggle on the Western Front with an economy of effort" until next Spring, while launching their heaviest fire by submarines and bombers against British sea power.

"For the purpose of turning out U-boats and aircraft, they are throwing into their own shipyards and factories the highest proportion of manpower that they can risk with sufficient regard to restrained military purposes. So far we have seen only the preface of the sea-war and air-war."

In a series of communiques today, the Air Ministry also announced that five German airmen who took part in yesterday's attack on a British convoy in the North Sea had been picked up by trawlers and landed at Grimsby.

Announcements last night said at least three German planes of 12 in the attacking party were shot down and another was forced to alight.

One trawler brought in two fliers, both badly injured. Another brought three men, one injured, who were afloat in a rubber boat when picked up. The fliers were suffering from immersion, not bullet wounds. Of the five, the eldest was 25. Two spoke English.



(NEWS map by Staff Artist)

German plane was shot down off Scottish coast (A), after air raid alarms were sounded in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

BORROWS ARMY'S PIGEONS

Swiss Sergeant Uses Them To Send Wedding Announcements

Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 22 (AP)—When Johann Drucker, a sergeant in charge of carrier pigeons in the Swiss army, got leave to go home to Zurich he obtained permission to take ten pigeons with him.

His comrades couldn't understand why until the pigeons came flying back to the army base next day carrying the announcement of Drucker's wedding to his comrades.

"CASH AND CARRY" ADOPTED

European Languages Pick Up Phrase From Neutrality Plan

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 22 (AP)—Another American word like "jazz," "gangster" and "okay" is creeping into many a European language.

It's "cash and carry." Used to describe the Roosevelt neutrality plan, it has been heard so much in Europe recently that it's now current usage in German, French and Italian—with varying degrees of pronunciation. One popular Swiss department store put the American phrase on a sign in its window in English to describe the store's "no-credit" policy.

Uruguay to Sell Meats to Britain

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 22 (AP)—Uruguay, under an agreement that was reported virtually completed today, will sell Britain £800,000 worth of beef and mutton.

Anniversary Of Victory Observed By Belgium

Winning From Reich Of Vital Yser Canal Battle Commemorated Quietly

Brussels, Oct. 22 (AP)—Belgium quietly commemorated today the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of the Yser Canal, which saved the last corner of the country from German invasion in the World War.

With France, Britain and Germany again at war, Belgium's hope to stay out of it was emphasized in the simplicity of the commemoration.

There were services to the late King Albert and to all Belgian World War dead. Delegates of war veterans placed wreaths on the unknown soldier's tomb, the tombs of King Albert and Queen Astrid and on the monument of an unknown French soldier.

Warsaw Bombing Toll Placed at 20,000-40,000

Swede Says He Never Saw a City 'So Terribly' Blasted

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22 (AP).—Lieut. Col. Erik De Laval, who was the Swedish Military Attache at Warsaw, said in an interview today he believed 20,000 to 40,000 persons had been killed in the German bombardment of the Polish capital.

"I never before have seen a capital with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants so terribly bombed," the attache said after returning from an inspection of the city he left on Sept. 21, six days before its surrender.

Some open places have been transformed into cemeteries, he said. Every fifth building and all three miles of the main street were demolished.

"The mob ruled for half a day as the German attack reached a climax," he said. "There were many deaths and injuries due to falling houses and many buildings were blasted to avoid new catastrophies."

Duff Cooper Forecasts Nazi Rebellion Over Red Hookup

Army's Disillusionment Will Bring Revolution, Says Former Chief Of British Admiralty

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 22—Britain's former First Lord of the Admiralty, Alfred Duff Cooper, predicted today there would be an early Right-wing revolution in Germany.

It would originate, he said, from the German army's disillusionment following the German-Russian pact—about the Nazi movement's professed basis of anti-Communism.

A contributing cause, said Cooper—who resigned from the Cabinet after the Munich pact, but who still is a member of Parliament—would be the Nazi movement's antagonism to the national institution of religion.

Although originating in the army, he said, the revolution probably would produce not a military dictatorship but a new monarchy.

Cooper arrived on the liner Manhattan for a lecture tour arranged, he said, before the war started.

His wife, the former Lady Diana Manners, renowned as the star of "The Miracle," came with him.

AIR RAID SIGNALS WERE SOUNDED AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE FLIERS TOOK THE AIR IN NORTHEASTERN ENGLAND WHEN WARPLANES WERE SIGHTED OFF THE COAST PRIOR TO THE ACTION OVER SCOTLAND.

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED LATER THAT NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND NO AIRCRAFT CROSSED THE COAST. THE PLANES WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"NONE OF THE AIRCRAFT OBSERVED OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST THIS MORNING DROPPED BOMBS OR CROSSED THE COAST AND ALL CLEAR SIGNALS WERE GIVEN WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE WARNINGS."

A SECOND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PLANES WERE OBSERVED FLYING NORTHWARD AND THAT "PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES" WERE TAKEN, INCLUDING THE DISPATCH OF ROYAL AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT REPORTS FROM THE WARNING AREA SAID GUNFIRE OR WERE HEARD BUT JUST AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL WAS GIVEN, SOME PLANES--PRESUMABLY BRITISH--WERE HEARD PASSING OVERHEAD.

TWO UNIDENTIFIED PLANES WERE SIGHTED OFF THE EAST COAST YESTERDAY AND AIR RAID WARNING SIGNALS WERE SOUNDED IN THE HULL AND GRIMSBY AREAS.

TODAY'S WARNINGS WERE SOUNDED IN THE YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE COAST AREAS.

WM1210PES

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THE AIR MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE ON THE LANDING OF GERMAN FLIERS WHO TOOK PART IN YESTERDAY'S CONVOY RAID SAID:

"SINCE THE ATTACK ON THE CONVOY IN THE NORTH SEA YESTERDAY, IN WHICH FOUR ENEMY RAIDERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN, FIVE GERMAN AIRMEN HAV BEEN PICKED UP AND LANDED AT GRIMSBY BY TRAWLERS.

"TWO WERE BROUGHT ASHORE BY ONE TRAWLER--BOTH BADLY INJURED. THREE OTHERS WERE PICKED UP BY ANOTHER TRAWLER FROM A RUBBER BOAT EARLY THIS MORNING, ONE OF THEM BEING INJURED."

LONDON, OCT.22-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING SERIES OF COMMUNIQUES ON AERIAL WARFARE ACTIVITY:

(1) "UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT WERE OBSERVED OFF THE EAST COAST THIS MORNING FLYING NORTHWARDS. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WERE TAKEN INCLUDING THE DISPATCH OF FIGHTER AIRCRAFT OF THE RAF AND THE SOUNDING OF AN AIR RAID WARNING IN PART OF THE NORTHEASTERN AREA (YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE)."

(2) "NONE OF THE AIRCRAFT OBSERVED OFF THE EAST COAST THIS MORNING DROPPED BOMBS OR CROSSED THE COAST, AND ALL CLEAR SIGNALS WERE GIVEN WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE WARNINGS."

(3) "EARLY THIS AFTERNOON TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE SEEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF SCOTLAND. OUR FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED THEM AND ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WAS SHOT DOWN."

(4) "SINCE THE ATTACK OF THE CONVOY IN THE NORTH SEA YESTERDAY IN WHICH FOUR ENEMY RAIDERS WERE BROUGHT DOWN, FIVE GERMAN AIRMEN HAVE BEEN PICKED UP AND LANDED AT GRIMSBY BY TRAWLERS.

"TWO WERE BROUGHT ASHORE BY ONE TRAWLER--BOTH BADLY INJURED. THREE OTHERS WERE PICKED UP BY ANOTHER TRAWLER FROM A RUBBER BOAT EARLY THIS MORNING. ONE OF THEM BEING INJURED."

(5) "THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN THIS AFTERNOON FELL INTO THE SEA AND A COLLAPSIBLE BOAT IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEEN LEAVING THE WRECK." (END COMMUNIQUES)

MJ337PES

BRITISH ENVOY AIDS EMBARGO FIGHT—BORAH

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22 (AP).—Senator Borah (Rep., Da.) charged tonight that "powerful British influences" were trying to draw the United States into the war on the side of the Allies and that repeal of the arms embargo was the first step.

Speaking in opposition to the Administration's Neutrality bill, Borah said in a radio address over NBC station that, "if reports be true," Lord Lothian, new British Ambassador to the United States, was "most active in advancing reasons" why the embargo should be repealed. The Ambassador confers almost daily, he added, with Administration officials.

"With some decree of pride," he said, "He (Lord Lothian) must look down from the Senate gallery, if he deigns to visit that humble scene, and note the progress toward repeal of a law he so early and boldly denounced."

Always Opposed Law.

Borah declared that the British Government and its leaders had opposed the Neutrality law and its prohibition on sales of arms and munitions to belligerents from the time it was enacted.

The Senate debate, Borah contended, already had demonstrated that advocates of repealing the arms embargo sought to take sides in the European war by aiding England and France.

"The ruthless retaliation of the Germans and the shrewd and persistent propaganda of the British could put us into the war over night," he said.

Last War a Lesson To U. S., Says Norris.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22 (AP).—Senator Norris (Ind., Neb.) said today that while he thought "we have more cause to go to war now than we had in 1917," a vastly different psychology on the part of the American public would keep this country out of the present European conflict.

The 78-year-old Nebraskan, the sole remaining Senator who voted against American entry into the World War, said in an interview that the lessons of the last conflict still were fresh in the memory of the public.

"I think we have learned by the bitter experience of the last war that it doesn't do us any good to go to war," he said. "We would like to make the world a decent place to live in, but there are some things that we can't do, though we would like to."

Norris, a supporter of the Administration's neutrality bill, said he thought that if its restrictions on American shipping were adopted, many of the factors that led to American entry into the World War would be eliminated.

"Of course," he said "some overt act by Hitler might inflame the people. He might order submarines to sink our ships trading with neutral nations. I don't think he would do that, but he is a madman and you can't tell what might happen."

BY TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, OCT.22-(AP)-FRENCH MILITARY DISPATCHES SAID TONIGHT THE FRENCH HAD GIVEN UP ALL THEIR GAINS OF GERMAN TERRITORY IN THE FIRST SEVEN WEEKS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR EXCEPT TWO SMALL HEIGHTS IN THE WARNDT FOREST.

THESE HEIGHTS ARE SOUTHWEST OF SAARBRUECKEN NEAR THE CENTER OF THE NORTH FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT SAID PATROL AND SCOUTING ACTIVITY OVER RAIN-SOAKED NO-MANS-LAND HAVE BEEN INCREASING SINCE SUNDAY MORNING.

BUT LITTLE OTHER ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED.

THE NAZIS, EMBOLDENED BY THE DISCOVERY THAT THE FRENCH HAD EVACUATED THE LAST OF SEVERAL HUNDRED SQUARE MILES OF GERMAN SOIL, WERE SENDING OUT INCREASINGLY LARGE SCOUTING PARTIES.

THE TWO HEIGHTS IN GERMAN TERRITORY STILL OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH ARE JUST ACROSS THE BORDER IN THE FOREST WHICH STICKS LIKE A CLINCHED FIST INTO FRENCH TERRITORY. IT WAS TO CAPTURE THESE TWO HILLS THAT THE FRENCH MADE THEIR FIRST REAL SORTIES OF THE WAR, LATER BACKING IT UP WITH A FULL DIVISION WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE LARGEST UNIT THE FRENCH HAVE PUT INTO THE FRONT LINE SO FAR.

AT ALL OTHER POINTS ALONG THE 100-MILE NORTHERN FLANK BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND RHINE RIVERS, THE FRENCH FRONT LINES EITHER FOLLOW THE FRONTIER OR DIP BACK AS MUCH AS A MILE AND A HALF INTO FRENCH TERRITORY.

THE TWO HEAVILY WOODED HEIGHTS ARE RINGED BY BARBED WIRE, AND FROM THE MILITARY DISPATCHES WERE JUDGED BY OBSERVERS TO BE NORTHWEST OF NASSWEILER AND EMMERSWEILER.

THE HEIGHTS OF EMMERSWEILER PROTECT THE WEST FLANK OF THE FORTIFIED FRONTIER CITY OF FORBACH WHICH IS OPPOSITE THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED GERMAN CITY OF SAARBRUECKEN. NASSWEILER IS A SMALL VILLAGE JUST ON THE FRONTIER AT THE SOUTHERNMOST SECTION OF THE WARNDT FOREST.

FRENCH SOLDIERS X X X FIRST GRAF.

MJ717PES

BY ROY P.PORTER

PARIS,OCT.22-(AP)-FRENCH SOLDIERS TURNED ACTORS TO COVER THEIR WITHDRAWAL FROM WARNDT FOREST WITH SUCH SUCCESS THE GERMANS DID NOT DISCOVER THE DECEPTION FOR FOUR DAYS, MILITARY DISPATCHES ASSERTED TODAY.

FRENCH SAID THE TROOPS STARTED LEAVING THE FOREST, WEST OF SAARBRUECKEN, LAST MONDAY. AS THEY LEFT, SMALL PATROLS HURRIED FROM SECTION TO SECTION FIRING MACHINE-GUNS AND RIFLES, ACTING THE PART OF A LARGER FORCE, TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THE FOREST STILL WAS GUARDED HEAVILY.

ALLIED FORCES LEFT ALL OF THE FOREST EXCEPT TWO HEIGHTS CLOSE TO THE BORDER WHICH WERE HEAVILY FORTIFIED, THEY REPORTED.

MILITARY COMMENTATORS SAID THE SMALL PATROLS KEPT UP THEIR DECEPTION EVEN AFTER THE FOREST WAS CLEARED OF THE MAIN BODY AND THE GERMANS DID NOT DISCOVER THE WITHDRAWAL UNTIL FRIDAY WHEN THEY MARCHED IN AND REOCCUPIED THE AREA.

THE DEPARTURE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES, WHO FREQUENTLY HAS EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO SAVE AS MANY LIVES AS POSSIBLE.

THE FRENCH SAID PREVIOUS TO THE WITHDRAWAL WORD WAS RECEIVED THAT THE GERMANS PLANNED TO RETAKE THE FOREST, WHICH IS IN GERMANY, AT ANY COST FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS.

TODAY'S MORNING COMMUNIQUE REPORTED A "MODERATELY QUIET NIGHT" ON THE FRONT.

COLD AND CLEAR WEATHER SENT FRENCH AND BRITISH AIR PATROLS INTO THE SKY OVER THE LINES ON SCOUTING MISSIONS AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF COMPARATIVE INACTIVITY, MILITARY ADVICES SAID.

MEANWHILE, NATURE CAME TO THE AID OF THE FRENCH IN THEIR DEFENSE PLANS WHEN FLOOD WATERS SWELLED OVER THE BANKS OF THE RHINE COVERING AREAS IN FRONT OF THE FRENCH DEFENSE LINES.

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BERNE-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-SWITZERLAND'S ARMY OF HALF A MILLION, MUCH TO ITS DELIGHT, EATS FOOD PREPARED BY SOME OF EUROPE'S FINEST CHEFS.

DURING MOBILIZATION THE ARMY ISSUED CALLS TO THOUSANDS OF SWISS LIVING ABROAD, INCLUDING HUNDREDS OF SWISS CHEFS AND PASTRY COOKS WHO RULE THE KITCHENS OF SOME OF EUROPE'S BEST KNOWN RESTAURANTS.

THE CULINARY EXPERTS ARE DOING THE SAME THING IN THE ARMY THEY DID IN CIVIL LIFE--COOKING. THEY WERE SO DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE ARMY THAT ALMOST EVERY OUTFIT HAS AT LEAST ONE WELL KNOWN COOK AT WORK.

FURTHERMORE, ARMY REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN RELAXED SUFFICIENTLY TO LET THEM TRY A LITTLE VARIATION NOW AND THEN IN THE ARMY MENUS.

MANY A SOLDIER, HOME ON LEAVE FOR SUNDAYS, IS BEDEVILING HIS SWISS WIFE TO LEARN HOW TO COOK DISHES HE FIRST TASTED IN THE ARMY.

BOULEVARDERS IN MANY A EUROPEAN CAPITAL MAY BE GROWLING ABOUT THEIR FOOD THESE WAR DAYS, BUT THE SWISS ARMY HAS FEW COMPLAINTS.

WM124PES

BY DOUGLAS B.CORNELL

HYDE PARK,N.Y.,OCT.22-(AP)-IN THE LITTLE IVIED CHURCH WHERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE KING OF ENGLAND WORSHIPPED TOGETHER LAST SUMMER, THE PRESIDENT, WITH BOWED HEAD, HEARD HIS MINISTER PRAY TODAY THAT THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN "MAY VANQUISH AND OVERCOME ALL HIS ENEMIES."

AMID A MOMENTOUS HUSH, THE REV.FRANK R.WILSON OF ST.JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH INTONED ALSO A PRAYER FOR "ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY"--WHICH HEADS A NATION AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

"O LORD," MR.WILSON READ FROM A CANADIAN PRAYER BOOK, WHICH IS NOT A PART OF THE REGULAR EPISCOPAL SERVICE...

"O LORD, X X X MOST HEARTILY WE BESEECH THEE WITH THY FAVOR TO BEHOLD THE MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, LORD, KING GEORGE; AND SO REPLENISH HIM WITH THE GRACE OF THY HOLY SPIRIT, THAT HE MAY ALWAYS INCLINE TO THY WILL, AND WALK IN THY WAY; ENDOW HIM PLENTEOUSLY WITH HEAVENLY GIFTS; GRANT HIM IN HEALTH AND WEALTH LONG TO LIVE; STRENGTHEN HIM THAT HE MAY VANQUISH AND OVERCOME ALL HIS ENEMIES, AND FINALLY AFTER THIS LIFE HE MAY ATTAIN EVERLASTING JOY AND FELICITY, THROUGH JESUS CHRIST, OUR LORD, AMEN."

THE SPECIAL OCCASION WAS THE DEDICATION OF A KING JAMES BIBLE GIVEN BY GEORGE VI TO SAINT JAMES' CHURCH AS A MEMENTO OF THE OCCASION WHEN HE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH WORSHIPPED HERE LAST JUNE 11 WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MRS.ROOSEVELT.

RESTING ON A GOLD LECTERN, SURMOUNTED BY AN EAGLE WITH OUTSPREAD WINGS, THE BIBLE WAS USED FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY.

MR.WILSON COMMENTED ON THE FACT THAT THE VISIT OF THE KING LAST JUNE BROUGHT A MEETING HERE BETWEEN HIM--THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND--AND THE HEAD OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THIS COUNTRY, BISHOP HENRY ST.GEORGE TUCKER.

"THAT THIS CAME TO PASS IN OUR OWN LITTLE PARISH CHURCHIS SOMETHING TO PONDER," THE RECTOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S CHURCH SAID.

IN THE FLY LEAF OF THE BIBLE THE KING HAD PENNED IN HIS OWN HAND: "PRESENTED TO ST.JAMES' CHURCH, HYDE PARK, U.S.A., BY GEORGE R.I., JUNE 11TH, 1939."

FROM IT MR.WILSON DREW THE MORNING LESSON, THE STORY OF CREATION; BUT THE PART OF THE SERVICES THAT STRUCK THE PARISHIONERS PARTICULARLY

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WAS THE PRAYER READ FROM A PRAYER BOOK BROUGHT HERE FROM ST.ANNE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CAMPO BELLO,N.B., WHERE MR.ROOSEVELT HAS A CANADIAN SUMMER HOME AND WHERE MR.WILSON ALSO VACATIONS.

ALSO FROM THE CANADIAN BOOK X X X (PICKING UP AT FIFTH GRAPH PREVIOUS)

MJ456PES

NAZIS SEIZE U. S. SHIP CITY OF FLINT, SAILING HER TO MURMANSK, RUSSIA; SOVIET INTERNS GERMAN CAPTORS

Germans And Vessel Interned, Moscow Says—No Word Of U. S. Crew—Washington Starts Probe On Contraband Angle

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 23—Tass, Soviet Russian news agency, reported tonight that a German crew had seized the United States ship City of Flint and took her into Kola Bay under the Nazi flag as a prize under German contraband regulations.

The Russian port of Murmansk is on Kola Bay.

The news agency said eighteen Nazi crewmen from a German cruiser took charge of the 4,963-ton ship, which is owned by the United States Maritime Commission, and arrived in Kola Bay without a Soviet pilot.

Murmansk port authorities for the time being detained the ship and interned the Germans, Tass added.

Was En Route To England

The City of Flint was said by Tass to have been en route from New York to Manchester, England, with a 3,700-ton cargo of tractors, grain, fruit, leather and wax.

The Tass report failed to say what became of the American crew or when or where she was halted.

To reach Kola Bay, it would have been necessary for the ship to skirt more than 300 miles of Norway's northern coast from the Atlantic into the Barents Sea.

Washington Starts Probe

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 23—The freighter City of Flint, owned by the United States Maritime Commission, has been captured somewhere on the Atlantic by a German raider and, according to reports tonight, has been taken to Kola Bay, near Murmansk, Russia.

The vessel was en route from New York for Liverpool and Glasgow when taken. Reports to the Maritime Commission, which announced the seizure, did not say on what grounds the ship was taken, but it was assumed that the Germans considered that she was carrying contraband to Britain.

Cargo Described

News dispatches from Russia described the cargo as tractors, grain, fruit, leather and wax. These dispatches said the ship arrived at Kola Bay under the German flag and manned by a German crew. The dispatches made no mention of what became of the American crew.

The United States Government immediately started inquiries to learn just what goods were carried by the craft, which is operated under charter of the United States Lines, private organization subsidized by the Government. Officials said that if fifty-one per cent. or more of the cargo consisted of contraband, international law permitted the Germans to seize the vessel.

Items In Cargo Revealed

The Maritime Commission informed the investigators the City of Flint was carrying "more than fifty separate items typical of her usual cargo on this run."

The list included lard, cereals, canned meats, flour, canned goods, apples, wax, lubricating oil, cotton, sewing machines, plows, tractors, asphalt, pitch, grease, shade rollers, machinery, silk, commercial chemicals, abrasive grains, disinfectants, feathers, rags, coffee, lumber, gauze, hair and wallboard.

The cargo amounted to about 5,000 tons.

Part Is Contraband

Officials said the tractors, leather and wax were contraband, but that the fruit and grain were not contraband unless it was specifically proved that they were destined for British armed forces.

The Maritime Commission was informed that the vessel was taken first to Tromso, Norway, on Saturday, and that same day set sail from that port for an unknown destination. Although the commission received no official information as to where she went after that, the dispatches from Russia said she was at Kola Bay.

Information Sought

The State Department announced that it had asked the Minister at Oslo and the Ambassador at Moscow to make inquiries of the Norwegian and Russian governments concerning the circumstances of the freighter's seizure.

It was expected that a similar inquiry would be directed to Berlin tonight or tomorrow.

There was some question among legal experts as to Germany's right to take the vessel into neutral ports. They said only exceptional circumstances, such as stress of weather, lack of supplies or need of repairs could warrant such an action.

In such exceptional cases, the neutral is supposed to allow the necessary repairs to be made, or if it sees fit, to give the ship the necessary supplies and to tell it to move along. If the ship fails to do so, it must be interned, together with the prize crew.

The American crew aboard the City of Flint, if in a neutral port, must be released and allowed to return to their home country. They cannot be interned unless engaged in hostile activities.

It is presumed here that the case of the City of Flint will be taken under consideration shortly by a German prize court. This prize court must sit in Germany and not in the neutral country to which the City of Flint has been taken.

Becomes Nazi Property

If the prize court finds that the City of Flint carried a contraband percentage of fifty-one or more it can condemn the ship, whereupon it becomes German property. If, in the meantime, the ship has been interned owing to the inability of the prize crew to take her into a German port, the interned ship remains the property of the German Government, to be released to the account of the German Government at the end of the war. The cargo can be kept in the neutral port.

The skipper of the City of Flint is Capt. J. A. Gainard. There were no passengers aboard.

Congress Awaits Report

Whether the capture of the City of Flint would have any effect on the Congressional debate over neutrality legislation remained in doubt tonight. Most Senators and House members said they preferred to await a complete account of the seizure before commenting.

Some advocates of the cash-and-carry system, which would prevent American ships carrying cargoes to belligerents, said that the incident proved the wisdom of their proposal. One of this group, Senator Byrnes (Dem., S. C.), said:

"The United States will certainly demand an explanation, and when we have the full details we will be able better to judge the matter. Under the pending embargo repeal bill there could be no such incident, since American shipping would not be permitted to enter the danger zone."

Rescued Survivors

The City of Flint was in British waters at the outbreak of the war and participated in the rescue of survivors of the British liner Athenia, which was sunk September 3.

More than 200 survivors were picked up by the City of Flint and brought to Halifax, N. S. Since the vessel has accommodations for only six passengers, two Coast Guard cutters were dispatched to meet her in mid-ocean with supplies.

Her commander was commended for the rescue and the Athenia survivors praised captain and crew.

"He didn't sleep a wink," one said in telling of Gainard's efforts to make them comfortable in the ship's limited quarters.

City Of Flint Reached Manchester, N. Y. Hears

New York, Oct. 23 (AP)—The course of the United States freighter City of Flint, which took her into the hands of a German raider, remained a mystery tonight as efforts were made to trace it through maritime reports.

The October 18 New York *Maritime Register*, a shipping journal listing arrivals and departures of the marine world, showed that the City of Flint had reached Manchester on October 15.

This was confirmed by the United States Lines, which added, however, that there was no information available here to indicate that she had called also, as intended, at Liverpool, Glasgow or Dublin.

Not Due At Tromso

The ship had not intended to call at Tromso, Norway, or any other foreign port, before returning to the United States, the line said.

Therefore, it speculated, if the City

of Flint never reached another British port after leaving Manchester, it might have been seized in waters presumably dominated by the British navy.

A line official expressed amazement when told of a cable advice, reaching here in routine manner earlier today, indicating the ship had been in Tromso last Saturday. He said it was impossible, that Tromso was not an intended port of call.

Vice-President A. J. McCarthy of the line said there were no passengers aboard.

German Admiralty Lacks Report on Case

Berlin, Tuesday, Oct. 24 (AP)—The German Admiralty and the Propaganda Ministry said early today that they had no knowledge of the American freighter City of Flint being seized by a German raider.

"No report of such action has arrived here thus far," the Admiralty spokesman said. However, he suggested that inquirers check the Admiralty again later in the day.

BRITISH CLAIM THREE MORE U-BOATS SUNK

Planes Send Two Down With Bombs—Warships Account For Third

Flyers Report Seeing Bubbles And Oil After Dropping "Eggs"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—The British tonight reported the sinking of three German submarines by British warships and bombing planes.

These attacks on the Nazi undersea craft were announced as the Government described German air raids on British naval bases and convoys as failures and continued its preparations for a waiting war.

The sinking of one submarine by warships was reported belatedly after the Air Ministry earlier had told of the two successful attacks on U-boats by battleplanes.

Freighter Fights Sub

The report said the warships were summoned to the aid of a merchant vessel which engaged in a fight with the attacking submarine. It said both the freighter and the submarine were hit and that the latter, unable to submerge, was sent to the bottom.

[Editor's Note—An Associated Press night dispatch from Lisbon said the British freighter Baron Forbes wirelessed for help, advising that she had sighted a submarine in the Atlantic. Her location was not given.]

Also announced were the sinkings of two British merchantmen, coinciding with the statement by naval authorities that submarine attacks on Allied shipping had again become "considerable," but that losses were small in comparison with those of 1917, when Germany started her unrestricted submarine warfare.

U-Boats Attacked

The German submarines were reported attacked by Royal Air Force planes scouting from their home bases, one in the North Sea, the other in the Atlantic. Anti-submarine bombs were the weapons in both cases. The Air Ministry announcement said both attacks were "believed to have been successful."

Pilots of the two R. A. F. planes said they saw air bubbles and oil on the surface after bombing the submarines and expressed confidence they had been sunk.

Before today's announcement the Government had reported that about one-third of sixty German submarines in service at the start of the war had been sunk or damaged.

16 Nazi Planes Lost

In a naval press conference authorities said Germany had lost about sixteen planes in last week's raids on Scapa Flow, the Firth of Forth and British convoys. They declared these losses outweighed damage inflicted by the raids and said no British ship had been harmed by air raiders to the extent that would have kept it from going to sea.

Of the "revived U-boat intense activity" an authority said that in comparison with the intensive period of submarine warfare in 1917 "the British losses last week amounted to only ten per cent. in number and twenty-six per cent. in tonnage."

Warning Sounded

An air-raid warning was sounded at the Firth of Forth today when two unidentified aircraft appeared, but later it was found that no German planes were in the area.

An auxiliary air force squadron, comparable to a National Guard squadron in the United States, was given official credit for saving a convoy of merchant ships from mines in the North Sea. The squadron spotted the floating mines directly in the path of the leading ships and dropped smoke flares warning them away.

The two additional British ships announced as sunk were the Whitemantle and the Sea Venture. Fourteen men were reported missing off the Whitemantle. Five men survived the sinking, the cause of which was not disclosed. The Sea Venture sank after an explosion. The crew of twenty-five reached shore safely.

"Bureaucrats"

On the home front officials and the press devotes increasing attention to the wartime economic setup.

The *Daily Mail* declared the "bureaucrats" in the war economic organization were "the biggest threat to the British people" and added:

"At home we have endured fifty days of muddle on a grand scale. The food-control muddle, the petrol muddle, the information muddle, the blackout muddle, the A. R. P. (air-raids precautions) muddle are the offspring of plans so confused that the result is chaos."

Denounces "Muddler"

The *Daily Herald* said the "muddler" who "makes war on us from Whitehall" was an ally of Hitler, and other papers spoke of "controlitis" and "pool follery" in the economic regimentation which has created "pools" of tea and gasoline.

The Foreign Office—still jubilant over the British-French-Turkish mutual-aid pact signed Thursday—issued an announcement that the Prime Ministers of Turkey and Iraq had exchanged telegrams of good will on signing of the pact.

The Premier of Iraq, the oil reservoir of the Near East under the British wing, spoke of it as the culmination of "high policy closely affecting Iraq."

Swedish Steamer Sunk In North Sea; 2 Perish

Gothenburg, Sweden, Oct. 23 (AP)—The owners of the Swedish steamer Albania received a report today that the vessel had been sunk in the North Sea with the loss of two lives.

Nineteen persons were reported rescued in the sinking, described as possibly having been caused by a torpedo, near Grimsby, on the east coast of England.

Lloyd's *Register* shows the steamer Albania, 1,241 tons, was owned by the Swedish Lloyd Company and managed by K. R. Bokman. She was built in 1903 and her home port was Gothenburg.

Denies U. S. Warship Seized Nazi Freighter

Washington, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Navy Department spokesman said tonight the German freighter Havelland was not in custody of any United States warship. When asked if the freighter was under surveillance, he declined comment.

A dispatch from Panama said it was reported there without official confirmation or denial that the Havelland had been taken in custody by a United States warship off the Pacific coast of Panama.

The 6,334-ton steamer left San Jose, Costa Rica, October 8 with Panama as her announced destination, although her large cargo of Diesel oil had aroused speculation among shipping circles as to her actual purpose.

Her course through the Americas' neutral safety zone has been watched with interest here.

BRITISH REPORT AIR ATTACK ON 2 SUBMARINES

Believe U-Boats Bombed Heavily by the R. A. F. Were Destroyed.

OIL AND DEBRIS SEEN ON SEA

2 More English Ships Are Sunk With 14 Missing—London Minimizes Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that British war planes had made two attacks on German submarines and both were "believed to have been successful."

The announcement said one attack "took place in the North Sea and teh other in the Atlantic, many miles from the aircraft bases."

"After both attacks the pilots remained circling above the places where the submarines disappeared and nothing more was seen of the U-boats," said the communique.

Earlier in the day the naval authorities disclosed that two more British vessels had been sunk—the Whitemantle and the Sea Venture. At least fourteen of the Whitemantle's crew were missing.

An air raid warning was sounded in the Firth of Forth area again today on the appearance of unidentified planes. Later, however, it was said no German aircraft were in the region.

The text of the Air Ministry's announcement of the R. A. F. attacks follows:

"Two attacks on U-boats were recently made by R. A. F. aircraft and both are believed to have been successful. One took place in the North Sea and the other in the Atlantic, many miles from the aircrafts' bases. After both attacks, the pilots remained circling above the places where the submarines disappeared, and nothing more was seen of the U-boats.

Pilots' Report of Attacks.

"The following is the pilot's report of the North Sea attack:

"'A reconnaissance aircraft sighted and attacked a submarine in position. A salvo of anti-submarine bombs was dropped ahead of the periscope. The submarine dived steeply.

"'The airgunner said definitely that he noticed a second underwater explosion after the explosion of these bombs. The aircraft then turned about, flew over the submarine a second time, and dropped a second salvo.

"'Patches of oil were observed after the first salvo and more extensively after the second attack.

"'Nothing more was seen of the U-boat.'

"The pilot of the Atlantic patrol aircraft says:

"'An enemy submarine was sighted some distance away. It dived and several heavy bombs dropped on it. The first is thought to have been a direct hit.

"'Dark objects appeared in the water after the attack, and air bubbles rose to the surface.

"'A second bombing attack was made as near to the same position as possible. We circled over the area for some time, but nothing further was observed'."

Two More Freighters Sunk.

British naval authorities said today that the attacks of German submarines on allied shipping had again "become considerable," but contended that losses were small in comparison with those of 1917, when Germany began her unrestricted submarine campaign in the world war.

Disclosure was made of the sinking of two more British vessels, with a total of at least fourteen persons missing and thirty survivors accounted for from the two ships.

British naval experts said that from their standpoint the most significant war development was the raids by German warplanes on British ships and anchorages and the losses the Nazis incurred in these raids in comparison with the damage they inflicted.

The cause of the sinking of the 1,692-ton steamship Whitemantle in the North Sea was not given in today's announcement. Fourteen crew members were missing; five survivors were landed at an east coast port.

The 2,327-ton coastal vessel Sea Venture, owned by the Dover Navigation Company of London, was disclosed to have sunk after an explosion. Its crew of twenty-five landed on an island in one of the steamship's boats. They later reached a northern town in a lifeboat sent for them.

Says Nazis Lost Sixteen Planes.

Naval authorities stressed their assertion that the Germans lost about sixteen planes in the last week's series of raids on Scapa Flow, the Firth of Forth and action in the North Sea.

They said no British ship was damaged by airplanes to an extent that would have kept it from going to sea. Hitherto the German losses had been computed at thirteen planes.

At a naval press conference Britain was described as endeavoring to cut down delays caused to neutral ships passing through her "contraband control" searches.

It was also said with reference to the Pan-American neutrality zone around the Americas that "the British Admiralty will do all it can to keep war away from the coast of America."

TWO MORE BRITISH VESSELS ARE SUNK

Fourteen Men Missing Off Coast of England.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The sinking of two British vessels was disclosed today with a total of at least fourteen persons missing and thirty survivors accounted for.

Fourteen members of the crew of the 1,692-ton steamship Whitemantle were [illegible] and five survivors landed at [illegible] coast port. The cause of her sinking, in the North Sea, was not given.

The 2,327-ton coastal vessel Sea Venture, owned by the Dover Navigation Company of London, was disclosed to have sunk after an explosion. Her crew of twenty-five were landed on an island in one of the ship's boats and later reached a northern town in a lifeboat sent for them.

Norway Gets Warning.

OSLO, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—A German memorandum, delivered today to the Norwegian Foreign Office, warned that neutral vessels running without lights faced the risk of being mistaken for enemy warships and destroyed.

The memorandum [illegible] said that the Germans would attack not only convoying warships but all vessels traveling under their protection. This, it was stated, was in accordance with the acknowledged rules of sea warfare and Article 32 of the German prize laws.

29 German Dead Picked Up.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Danish fishing boats reported today that they had picked up the bodies of twenty-nine men from the German mine-field guardship Este 7, which exploded off Moen Island on S[illegible]urday.

At the same time, King Christian commended in a telegram two Danish airplane pilots who had braved mined waters and a heavy sea to rescue four survivors. A fifth saved himself after a ten-hour swim.

The four rescued men were transferred from a raft to the plane after it had landed nearby. They clung to the wings until a fishing boat, summoned by another plane, picked them up.

These survivors, still in hospital,

said that the ... 7 carried a cre... of forty-six, many of whom were killed in the explosion. Danish experts said that the violence of the blast made it appear possible that the vessel was carrying mines.

convoy in the North Sea.

The home front, however, appeared satisfied to hammer away on preparedness and let the "real war" come when it will. Starting tomorrow, the House of Commons will face three busy days over such

Air Raid Alarms in Scotland

Firth of Forth District Gets Warning, but No Nazi Planes Appear.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—An air raid warning was sounded over the Firth of Forth area of Scotland at about noon today but was canceled shortly later.

The "all clear" was sounded fifteen minutes after the alarm had been lifted in other regions of southeast Scotland.

An Air Ministry communique said later that the warnings were "due to the approach of unidentified aircraft," and that the all clear signal was sounded about half an hour later when it was known that no enemy aircraft were in the area.

The persistent German flights over the North Sea toward vital British seaports and naval bases are believed "to be" for the purpose of feeling out the British defenses: of spreading anxiety and mapping objectives more precisely for a wave of larger raids to come.

Counting four German planes shot down in the convoy raid on Saturday and another off the east coast yesterday, the Air Ministry figured that at least thirteen enemy airplanes, or 25 per cent of the invading squadrons, were lost in a week. Attacks were made every day last week but Thursday.

The successful defense of the convoy in the first such test brought both praise and caution against overconfidence.

"The attacks on our bases did badly," said the London Daily Express. "The attack on the North Sea convoy did worse. That must be a surprise for those who used to predict that the airplane was a big new danger for us at sea. But wait a little before you decide that the danger does not exist."

When the Real War Comes.

Meanwhile today Great Britain counted the first fifty days of war well spent, although there was still little to answer the question, "What kind of a war is this?"

As the war entered its eighth week, commentators considered the British-French-Turkish mutual assistance pact the No. 1 achievement so far, but there was also much pointing with pride to the way British warplanes had beaten off the first air attack on a naval

questions as the blackout, Government control of trade, transportation difficulties and the problem of removing civilians from danger areas. Prime Minister Chamberlain will give his weekly war review on Thursday.

Borah Gets Little Space.

The assertion yesterday of United States Senator William E. Borah that "powerful British interests" were trying to draw the United States into the war was given little space on the news pages and there was no editorial comment.

Much bigger headlines went to the German Propaganda Minister, Paul Joseph Goebbels. "Goebbels lies for thirty-seven minutes," was the Laborite London Daily Herald's headlines over its report of the German Minister's broadcast accusing the British of having sunk the Athenia.

The price of eggs went up about six cents a dozen and there were slight increases also in bacon, meat, fish and jam. Some 46,000,000 food rationing cards were ready for distribution and November 13 was given as the probable starting day for rationing.

The Wool Control Advisory Council ordered a 10 per cent reduction in civilian use of wool, the saving to be made by using thinner cloth.

WESTERN FRONT COMES TO LIFE; FIGHTS RESUME

Patrols Skirmish On North Flank — Nazis Increase Pressure

Daladier To Call Parliament Next Month To Consider Budget

By TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 23—The Germans were reported tonight to be increasing pressure on the French advance line after five days of almost dead calm on the Western front.

As the French strengthened their outposts to meet renewed German activity, reinforced patrols of both sides skirmished briskly along the northern flank, where the Nazis have been cautiously feeling their way with units as small as three and five men.

The French evening communique said there was "marked activity" of contact elements west of the Saar river.

To Call Parliament

As the Western front came to life Premier Daladier announced he had decided to summon Parliament to meet the latter part of November to consider the 1940 budget for another war year.

The semi-dictatorial powers under which Daladier has been ruling France expire November 30. All decrees enacted by his Government must be approved by Parliament before that date.

The meeting of Parliament will be the first since the war began.

The communique tonight was the first since October 18 to report any Western front activity other than sporadic artillery fire and brief encounters between scouts hunting for prisoners.

Weather Clearing

The increased Nazi activities coincided with clearing weather after rains which sent numerous streams to flood stage.

The sector just west of Saarbrücken was said to be getting particular attention from the Germans. Apparently they were attempting to advance in the Warndt Forest, the only place where the French still hold any of the German territory occupied at the beginning of the war.

Dispatches also indicated that German patrols had penetrated close enough to involve the French main line in a brief engagement near the Luxembourg border.

Strikes Pessimistic Note

A pessimistic note was struck tonight by the retired French general, Maurice Duval, writing in the authoritative *Journal Des Debats*. He summed up the war to date by saying that the French were presented with the problem of ... ing the Siegfried Line and "simply had to admit our impotence."

The general wrote frankly that "we cannot turn the Siegfried Line unless the Germans, taking the initiative, attack through Holland, Belgium or Switzerland and draw us into action there."

Offensive Advised

General Duval added that unless the Siegfried Line fell from within because the French-British naval blockade caused a German political revolution, the only route to victory might be a direct offensive against the German fortifications.

Although General Duval indicated the Siegfried Line ... have to be cracked, the Ar... indicated their tactics were aimed at sapping Germany's civilian morale, while avoiding "needless" sacrifice of their troops.

They said the only type of action now being waged consists of a kind of "guerrilla" warfare, involving skirmishes by patrols constantly seeking to chart enemy positions.

SIGHTS A U-BOAT, RADIOS FOR HELP

British Freighter Flashes Call in Atlantic.

LISBON, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The British freighter Baron Forbes wirelessed for help tonight, advising that she had ... a submarine in the Atlantic. Her location was not given.

Lloyd's Register lists the Baron Forbes as a 3,061-ton vessel in the Spanish-British trade. The 311-foot ship was built in 1915 and her home port is Ardrossan, England. The freighter is owned by the Iberia Shipping Company.

Two British Destroyers Refuel at Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The British destroyers Hotspur and Havock, first belligerent warships to visit Buenos Aires since the beginning of the war, arrived today. The officers exchanged formal calls with the Argentine authorities while the ships refueled.

International law permits belligerent warships to remain twenty-four hours in a neutral port without being liable to internment.

Contraband: Nazi List

The following is the list of contraband goods as issued by the German Government:

Weapons of all kinds, their parts or accessories.
Munitions and munitions parts, bombs, torpedoes, mines and other kinds of shells.
Contrivances for shooting such shells, powder explosives, including igniting materials and explosive caps.
All types of warships, their parts or accessories.
War trucks of all kinds, their parts or accessories.
Airplane motors.
Armor plate of all kinds.
Armored trains, automobiles and tanks.
Chemical battle materials and apparatus or machines used to throw or blow such chemicals.
Military uniforms and equipment.
Signal, communication and military lighting mediums, together with their apparatus.
Transport and communication equipment and parts.
Horses for riding and pulling loads.
Lubricants, fuels of all kinds.
Gold, silver, currency and debt documents.
Tools, instruments, machines and materials used to make or to use the above-named products or objects.

DENY U. S. HOLDS NAZI SHIP

But Navy Sources Are Silent on Whether Havelland Is Watched

PANAMA, Oct. 23 (AP)—It was reported here tonight, without official confirmation or denial, that the German freighter Havelland had been taken in custody by a United States warship off the Pacific coast of Panama.

[A Navy Department spokesman in Washington said the Havelland was not in ... of any United States ... He would not say whether she was being watched.]

The 6,334-ton steamer left San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 8, with Panama as her announced destination, although her large cargo of Diesel oil had aroused speculation among shipping circles as to her actual purpose.

Her course through the Americas' neutral safety zone has been watched with interest here.

FRENCH REPORT BRISK BATTLES BY BIG PATROLS

Front Springs Suddenly to Life After Days of Calm.

DALADIER CALLS PARLIAMENT

Special Session to Meet Second Week of November to Vote New War Credits.

PARIS, Oct. 23 (A. P.)—The western front sprang to life today, after days of calm, with re-enforced patrols fighting brisk engagements on the northern flank.

The text of a communique issued by the High Command at 8:35 P. M. (2:35 P. M. Eastern standard time) today follows:

"Marked activity on the part of elements in contact, more particularly in the region west of the Saar."

This was revealed in a High Command communique issued shortly after Premier Daladier announced that he would call Parliament into extraordinary session the second week of November to approve financial credits for the war.

The communique described activity on the front as "marked" after a series of communiques which listed calm days and nights broken only by slight patrol activity.

The sector extending west toward the Luxemburg frontier from the Saar River was listed as the area where the skirmishing was heaviest.

First Session Since War Began.

The coming session of Parliament will be the first since the war started on September 3.

The session became necessary under French law if the Government were to obtain passage of the 1940 budget, without which it would be impossible to carry on the war.

Early winter floods was aiding France in her "super-guerrilla" war against Germany.

The French War Ministry's morning communique today said: "The night was quiet on the front as a whole."

The French, having relinquished virtually all the positions they had captured on German soil in the first seven weeks of the war, indicated that their tactics were aimed at sapping Germany's civilian morale, while avoiding "needless" sacrifice of their own troops. The only type of action now being carried on at the front, they said, consists of a kind of "guerrilla" warfare involving skirmishes by patrols constantly seeking to chart the enemy positions.

Leave of Absence.

Apparently pointing to a continued absence of large scale military activity was a War Ministry announcement that beginning on November 1 men with the armed forces would be granted ten days' leave for every four months of service. An extra three days was promised the men who received decorations or in special cases involving deaths or births in their families. Men mobilized behind the lines will receive eight days' vacation.

During the world war, leaves were granted only after a whole year of active service.

The withdrawal of French troops across their border along most of the northern end of the front relieved the pressure on Saarbruecken, the rich German industrial center threatened from three sides since the early days of the war.

Still Dominate City.

The French said, however, that the city was still dominated by their heavy guns near Forbach and by troops on two small heights in the Warndt Forest. These heights, southwest of Saarbruecken, are the only positions on German soil now occupied by their forces, French declared.

Heavy rains which sent the ... River out of her banks and washed out bridges east of Saarbruecken contributed to the natural strength of positions established by the French to meet German attempts to cross the border.

Small streams overflowed elsewhere along the entire northern end of the front between the Moselle and the Rhine, curtailing military activities. At some points, French artillery kept up a sporadic fire on German communication lines.

Winter Stalemate.

Some French informants ex-

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pressed a belief that a Berlin conference of Adolf Hitler and other Nazi leaders might end in a decision to attempt a big offensive against the Maginot Line. Most were of the opinion, however, that the Germans would concentrate on intensifying their submarine and aerial attacks to break the British blockade.

The French indicated that they expected a winter stalemate on the western front unless the Germans should attempt a mass offensive. Manpower apparently was held fairly evenly on both sides.

Attempts to sap German morale during the winter, the French indicated, would take several forms—the allied naval blockade, heavy use of the radio for propaganda purposes and a steady diet of air pamphlet "raids."

Third of Paris Priests Serving as Soldiers

PARIS, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—More than 500 Paris priests, representing one-third of the capital's clergy, are fighting with French armies, Cardinal Verdier, in charge of mobilized priests of the Paris archdiocese, said today.

Of those called to the colors, he said, 400 are serving in front lines as officers or soldiers.

R. A. F. IS ATTACKED OVER NAZI LINES

Planes Get Bath of Fire, but Escape Safely.

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, Oct. 23 (A. P.) (Passed by R. A. F. Censor).—Flying in formation as perfect as if at a peace-time air pageant, a patrol of British fighting planes returned safely to its base today after being hotly attacked by anti-aircraft fire over the Siegfried Line.

The wings on one of the planes was riddled with bullet-holes. The pilot's face, as he climbed from the cockpit, was purple with cold.

A crowd of several hundred French soldiers broke up a football game they were playing near this aerodrome, one of the most advanced R. A. F. bases in France, and rushed across the field to watch the planes come in.

FINNS EXPECTED TO YIELD ISLES TO RUSSIANS

Concessions Looked For As Second Parley Starts At Kremlin

Helsinki, However, Said To Bar Soviet Troops From Finnish Soil

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 23—Russia and Finland began a second series of negotiations tonight which observers believed would result in the concession of Finnish islands to the Soviet.

Diplomatic circles believed Russia would emerge as the unchallenged master of the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic as the result of the conferences, following concessions gained from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, but would not win consent to Russian garrisons on Finnish soil.

Called To Kremlin

The delegation headed by Dr. Juho Paasikivi, which arrived this morning with instructions from its Government on how far Finland was prepared to yield to Soviet demands, was summoned to the Kremlin at 6 P. M. after waiting most of the day.

The first talks were still under way several hours later with the prospect they would be continued into the night.

Although the Finns were reported resigned to granting some islands for Soviet military bases, it was understood they would resist if the question of placing troops on Finnish soil were raised.

Finns To Hold Aalands

It was understood the Finns, backed up by other Scandinavian states, would vigorously oppose any Russian move to take control of the strategic Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Finns were hopeful the conferences would end quickly. They pinned this hope on the belief Russia wants to remain neutral in the European war and desires to avoid a fight with her small northern neighbor which might prove to be the start of a general conflict.

Meanwhile, indications of Russia's friendship with Germany was seen in reports from unofficial, but reliable, sources that the Government soon would give a ten-day "festival of German art," including concerts devoted to the music of Bach, Beethoven, Schubert and other German composers.

First Of Its Kind

Russia has never given a "ten-day festival" devoted to the works of foreign artists although she has done so for Russian minorities.

The press carefully emphasized the "free" nature of yesterday's plebiscite in the Polish Ukraine and White Russia to determine whether the territory should join the U. S. S. R. Newspapers said among those voting were the Count and Countess Pototozky, widely known Polish noble family in Lwow, and sixty nuns.

The result of the ballot has not been announced. There was only one slate of candidates—those favoring annexation by Russia.

The Soviet public, which had not been informed that Paasikivi had left here after the first conferences for instructions in Helsinki, was informed today over the radio of his return.

Situation Is Considered as Hopeful as Helsinki Delegation Arrives.

COMPROMISE RUMOR HEARD

Soviet May Get Permission to Fortify Some Islands in Gulf of Finland.

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Finland and Soviet Russia today resumed negotiations initiated by Russia as part of a drive for increased dominance over her northern European neighbors.

The Finnish delegation, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, conferred at the Kremlin for two and a half hours after returning this morning from Helsinki.

Although the Finns were believed to be resigned to granting some island concessions to the Soviet Union, observers expected Finland to prove stubborn if the question of placing Russian troops on Finnish soil were raised—a concession which Moscow won from Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia recently.

It was understood that Finland, with support from Sweden and other Scandinavian States, would vigorously oppose any Soviet move to take control of the Aaland Islands, strategically placed between Finland and Sweden. Finns were hopeful the negotiations might be ended quickly.

The atmosphere was considered hopeful by Finns as the diplomats stepped from their train and were received by Vladimir N. Barkov, chief of protocol in the Russian Foreign Office, a handful of minor Soviet officials and the envoys here of all the Scandinavian States.

Compromise Predicted.

Observers, pointing out Russia's declared intention of remaining neutral in the European war, expressed the belief that she would not try to push Finland too far and risk war with her northern neighbor. On the other hand, Finland was said to be prepared to yield somewhat to the Soviet's demands, possibly by allowing fortification of islands in the Gulf of Finland.

Meanwhile, a Tass (Russian official news agency) dispatch from Kaunas said that a Soviet military mission had arrived in the Lithuanian capital. Under a recent pact, Russia was granted the right to station troops in that country, which adjoins Germany.

It also was announced here the newly appointed Russian Ambassador to Tokio had departed for Japan. Japanese circles in Moscow said everything on the Outer Mongolian-Manchoukuan frontier remained quiet following the recent armistice.

Russian attention was directed also to two other fruits of the new Soviet diplomacy.

Commission Going to Berlin.

Informed sources said that the purpose of a decision to send Ivan T. Tevosyan, Commissar of Shipbuilding, to Berlin as head of an economic mission was to study the export of German machinery and manufactured goods to Russia, thus complementing the work of a German delegation here.

Dr. Karl Ritter, head of a German economic delegation which has been conferring here on trade exchanges, flew back to Berlin yesterday to report to Adolf Hitler. The rest of the mission stayed to continue talks with Soviet officials, and some sources said that any obstacles to trade probably soon would be ironed out.

Although a vote almost 100 per cent favorable to Russia was regarded by observers as a foregone conclusion, officials were attentive to voting yesterday in Russian-occupied regions of Poland to decide whether they want to join the U. S. S. R. The voting was based on an election in which apparently, there were lists only of advocates of joining Russia. Opponents had only the alternative of scratching out names of those nominees.

Finns Continue to Prepare.

HELSINKI, Finland, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—It was revealed here today that Dr. Juho Paasikivi, head of the Finnish delegation to Moscow, probably would present to the Russians counter-proposals decided on here when the mission came home after a series of discussions with Soviet leaders. Neither the details of the Russian proposals nor the Finnish answer has been disclosed.

In Finland, meanwhile, there was no relaxation of intense preparations for defense, if necessary, of Finland's independence.

(The Russian demands have been described here as of a "serious" nature, and it has been reported that Moscow wants certain islands in the Gulf of Finland for naval bases, a military alliance and a new arrangement respecting the strategic Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia.)

Soviet Warships Reach Latvia.

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Five Russian warships arrived today at Libau, one of three Latvian ports set aside for Russian naval use by the Soviet-Latvian neutral assistance pact.

Berlin Organizing Civilians to Combat Hunger Blockade—Ribbentrop to Speak in Danzig Tomorrow.

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Germany's political army—the Nazi party—set out today further to consolidate the home front, now that the first phase of the war in the west is completed—according to the High Command—and the lightning campaign in Poland was ended nearly a month ago.

There were no indications of how long Germany expected the armed conflict with Great Britain and France to last, but in preliminary meetings of party organizers the possibility was considered that the war may last for months, even years.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is to make a speech in Danzig tomorrow which officials today said would be an important statement on foreign policy.

Political quarters speculated whether Adolf Hitler had commissioned his Foreign Minister to make another peace gesture to the press defiance of Germany's enemies again. Nazi authorities said that translations of the speech would be furnished foreign newspaper men.

Hitler today appointed Arthur Greiser, former President of the Danzig Senate, to be Nazi party (district leader) of the Warthe district, the party unit corresponding to the former Polish province of Posen, now annexed to the Reich.

The high command's daily communique again was brief today. It reported only artillery and reconnoitering activity during the last twenty-four hours on the western front, and said that a tri-motored British plane had been sighted on Saturday over Konzen, fifteen miles from Aachen, and then disappeared over the Belgian frontier.

Silences of Communiques.

When foreign correspondents at their daily press conference inquired why no mention was made in the communique of a mine disaster to a German patrol boat in the Baltic Sea, on Saturday and of an engagement between Germany planes and British vessels and planes off Scotland the same day, an authoritative reply was given that "these matters are still under investigation, wherefore a statement cannot at present be made."

Rumors from Moscow to the effect that Joseph Stalin had declined to give further military aid to Germany were put off with the laconic statement: "That is another balloon to see what kind of a rise can be got out of it."

Athenia Charges Ignored.

Germany's propaganda machine was active today circulating Propaganda Minister Goebbels's charges that the British passenger liner Athenia was sunk in a "primitive and criminal" trick to draw the United States into the war.

Dr. Goebbels's speech, made last night, was virtually the only story in German newspapers today, while the radio in many languages was challenging Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, to clarify the circumstances surrounding the destruction of the ship on which many Americans were passengers.

"How could you say, Mr. Churchill, that the Athenia was sunk by a German torpedo when you knew it went down under the fire of three British destroyers?" Dr. Goebbels asked.

—ANGLO-TURK TRADE—

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 23—Great Britain was reported today to have entered into financial and economic discussions with Turkey in line with the new British-French-Turkish mutual-assistance treaty.

Informed sources said these discussions were being conducted principally in Ankara, the Turkish capital, and dealt with questions of British credits to Turkey and British-Turkish trade.

There was no indication of the amount of the credits involved.

(The granting to Turkey of a credit by Britain and France was said at Ankara yesterday to have been one part of a program mapped by military experts in joint staff talks there after conclusion of the treaty. Others, observers said, probably included coordinated measures by British-French forces in the Near East and by the Turkish Army in the event of any aggressive acts within the scope of the pact.)

"How can you contend the Athenia was hit by a German torpedo when the vessel remained afloat fourteen hours? You know from the swift sinking of the heavily armored Royal Oak how a German torpedo works."

Gustav A. Anderson of Evanston, Ill., a passenger on the Athenia, told a congressional committee in Washington last week that the ship did not sink immediately, that he saw it some time before noon the following day, which would be from twelve to sixteen hours after the British said she was torpedoed by a German submarine. "I learned later that it was sunk by British destroyers as it was a floating derelict," he said.

Asked to comment on Mr. Anderson's statement, the British Admiralty in London said:

"The Athenia was sunk by a German submarine."

The Admiralty added that the testimony and accounts of the disaster speak for themselves.

Besides blaming a German submarine for the destruction of the Athenia, the British have all along asserted that the underwater craft shelled it and its passengers.

The British battleship Royal Oak was torpedoed by a German submarine at Scapa Flow on October 14 and sank within a few minutes.

Challenges Churchill.

Still addressing Mr. Churchill, Dr. Goebbels said: "It is your turn to speak, . . . Tell the truth about the Athenia."

Dr. Goebbels said his charge that the sinking of the ship on September 3, a few hours after Britain declared war on Germany, was confirmed by American witnesses, among whom he named Anderson.

Dr. Goebbels said his charges were made on the declaration of American witnesses that three British destroyers sank the Athenia after the original blast proved inadequate to send the vessel down.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter made a similar assertion Saturday.

"Our charges are so exact and so precise that they cannot be ignored," Dr. Goebbels continued. "When made by the German press, Churchill sought to dismiss these charges lightly. But he must take note of them if they are made by a German Minister—or by his silence he will have to acknowledge guilt."

Strengthening the Home Front.

This year's political campaign—one of a series that sweeps the Reich annually beginning in the winter months—was primarily devoted to "strengthening the home front." Hausfraus will be urged to save on everything from foodstuffs down to the simplest of life's necessities, not to grumble but to bear their hardships with the same grim determination as soldiers on the front.

Similarly, men in the factories and especially armament industry workers were being told that, as has been the case frequently in the past, they stand in the first line with the fighting troops.

It was recalled that Hitler and other Nazi top men have repeatedly declared that Germany will never capitulate and another November, 1918, will not occur. German world war histories contend that the Reich's defeat then was due solely to the collapse of the home front.

Western Front Strategy.

What strategic moves were contemplated by army commanders in the western warfare remained their secret. This much, however, has been emphasized time and again: That the halting of the German army at the French border should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness.

The trend of the western war has hitherto obviously been to spare the French as much as possible, in the slim hope of weaning them away from the British.

The second stage of this war, as seen through the eyes of the German High Command, began with the lull along the entire front which has been interrupted occasionally by the two opposing artilleries.

Mass Meetings Held.

The Nazi campaign to strengthen German morale in the face of the allied blockade was marked by numerous mass meetings in which the conflict was characterized as "a war of nerves." It was predicted freely that France and Great Britain would break first.

"We don't know how long this war will last," one speaker said. "Perhaps it will last for several months, perhaps for several years. But as long as it does last, never, never again will we be conquered by England."

Reminding the civilian population that the sacrifices it may be called upon to make cannot compare with those made by German soldiers, another Nazi leader declared:

"It is not easy for our women to stand in line for several hours to get food for the family. But all this is necessary to win the final battle. Never again will England be able to subjugate the German people. As long as one German man can raise his hand, as long as one German woman lives, Germany will fight!"

Of Long Duration.

A group of Nazi district leaders spent the week end in Berlin, meeting with Adolf Hitler and conferring on methods to meet internal problems.

German advices from the western front emphasized the lack of military activity there. The absence of any evident intention on either side to launch a major offensive strengthened a growing belief here that the war might prove to be of long duration.

Nazi military leaders expressed the belief, however, that Germany has the upper hand in fighting materials, and that her armies can smash their way across the Rhine, if it should become necessary.

German economic leaders expressed satisfaction over the Russo-German trade negotiations being conducted in Moscow. As a result, it was said, a large Soviet delegation headed by Ivan T. Tevosyan, Soviet Commissar of Shipbuilding, was expected to arrive in Berlin within a few days to discuss questions connected with German exports to Russia.

HITLER'S AIDE WILL ADDRESS WAR VETERANS

Berlin Speculates On Whether He Will Talk Peace Or Defiance

Campaign To Consolidate Home Front Launched By Nazi Party

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 23—Germany's interest centered tonight on a foreign policy speech which Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, is to make in Danzig tomorrow before an organization of war veterans.

Officials would give no hint of what the Foreign Minister would say beyond declaring his speech, scheduled for 8.15 P. M., was important.

Additional evidence that the Nazis attach significance to his words was seen in the announcement that translations would be furnished foreign newspapermen.

Peace Or Defiance?

Political quarters speculated whether Adolf Hitler, with the military and diplomatic war fronts quiet, had commissioned von Ribbentrop to make another peace gesture or shake a defiant fist at Germany's enemies.

Authorities repeatedly have said Hitler would make no more peace proposals following rejection by Britain and France of his latest terms announced in a Reichstag speech October 6 after the conquest of Poland.

This would not rule out the possibility, however, that some other high Nazi might inform the world that the door for peace is still open as far as Germany is concerned.

Front Reported Quiet

Another day of quiet on the Western front was reported in a high-command communique, which said there was no fighting "excepting artillery and reconnoitering activity."

The communique reported a British plane had flown over the railway station at Konzen, about fifteen miles southeast of Aachen, on October 21 and then disappeared over the Belgian frontier.

Home Front Fostered

A campaign to consolidate the home front—where many Germans believe the last war was lost—was launched by the Nazi party as part of the political drive which usually occurs in the winter months.

Munitions and other factory workers were being told at a series of meetings that they stand in the first line with field troops. Housewives were being urged to bear hardships with the same determination as soldiers and to save on everything down to the simplest necessities.

TWO AMERICANS SEIZED IN SWEDEN

OCT 24 1939

Among 11 Aliens Arrested as Spy Suspects.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Two Americans and nine other foreigners were arrested today for suspected espionage. The names of the Americans were not disclosed.

Swedish police said the foreigners were taking photographs in a military zone.

The other suspects were six Germans and three Russians.

The Americans, who described themselves as newspaper men and had a foreign office permit to visit a children's home on a hilltop, said they were particularly interested in welfare institutions. Police, however, alleged they were more interested in surrounding military objects.

Berlin-OCT-23

THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, DNB, HOWEVER, CATEGORICALLY DENIED THAT GERMANY CONTEMPLATES A NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE.

IT WAS GENERALLY ACCEPTED THAT A DENIAL FROM SUCH AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS ALSO COVERED THE ADDRESS SCHEDULED FOR VON RIBBENTROP.

2 AMERICANS HELD AS SPIES AT STOCKHOLM

OCT 24 1939

Had Cameras And Showed Interest In Military Objectives, Police Say

Pair Among 11 Foreigners Arrested On Suspicion Of Espionage

[*By the Associated Press*]

Stockholm, Oct. 23—Two Americans identified by Swedish police as John Gray Faron and George Evered Kidder-Smith—both graduates of Princeton University—were among eleven foreigners under arrest here tonight on suspicion of espionage.

The police alleged the Americans were carrying cameras during a visit to a hilltop children's home, and showed suspicious interest in surrounding military objectives.

Taken In Custody

Both Americans vigorously denied they had taken any pictures of military value, but pending development of the films in their cameras the men were kept in custody.

Swedish authorities acknowledged the possibility that a mistake had been made in the case of the Americans, but insisted on a full investigation.

Police said their attention was first attracted to Faron and Kidder-Smith because they failed to acknowledge a warning sent them by authorities not to take pictures of bridges, harbors and other possible military objectives without permission.

Warning Sent To Group

The warning was sent to seventeen Americans studying in Sweden under the Swedish-American Foundation scholarships.

No details were divulged regarding the other foreigners arrested, but they were said to be six Germans and three Russians.

A rigid patrol of the Stockholm and Gothenburg harbor districts has been established to exclude unauthorized persons.

A number of coast artillery batteries were established recently.

Had Foreign Office Permit

Faron and Kidder-Smith described themselves as newspapermen, police said, and they had a Foreign Office permit to visit a children's home on the top of a hilltop.

Police said the Americans told them they were interested particularly in welfare institutions, but when they got up on the hill they displayd more interest in surrounding military objectives.

THE STAMMLER AND ASSERTED THAT A SIX DAY TRIP ON HIS OWN WHEN THEY IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS AN ARCHITECT ASSISTANT RETURNING TO RUSSIA FROM AMERICA AND LATER IT WAS REPORTED THE THREE RUSSIANS WERE RELEASED THEY ONLY HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING TO PHOTOGRAPH THE

STOCKHOLM-OCT-23

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Italy Planning Southeast Bloc To Bar Russia

OCT 24 1939

Balkans See Fascists Paving Way for Understanding With Allies and Turkey

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (AP).—Reports that Italy was pushing formation of a bloc of southeastern European nations were interpreted by Balkan diplomats tonight as foreshadowing better relations between the Fascist government and Great Britain and France.

Pointing out that such a bloc, composed of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and Turkey, would resist expansion of Russian or German influence, diplomats said it would provide a common ground for a meeting of the Fascists with the western allies.

There were widespread reports—without official confirmation—that Premier Benito Mussolini intended to call a meeting of the interested states at Rome or Belgrade, perhaps as early as next week.

Sympathy for Allies Seen.

Diplomats said formation of a Balkan bloc would be made easier by the fact that Turkey already was allied to Britain and France, while Greece and Rumania had French-British pledges for defense of their independence. Yugoslavia always has been in close sympathy with France and Britain, and King Boris of Bulgaria was said to favor close relations with those powers.

It was believed in most southeastern European capitals that Bulgaria's newly formed government would agree to co-operate with its neighbors under Italian leadership, thus postponing Bulgarian territorial demands on Rumania and Greece. Premier-Foreign Minister George Kiosseivanoff completed tonight a new cabinet to replace the one which resigned Thursday.

Indications in the Bucharest press that Rumania favored the neutral bloc plan came as the inspired Turkish press took pains to assert that Italy would benefit by the new mutual assistance pact between Turkey and France and Britain. Istanbul and Ankara newspapers said the ground now was cleared for Turkish-Italian friendship, since both nations wished to keep Russia and Germany from expanding into the Balkans.

Southeastern European diplomats said they had learned that Italy had been informed, step by step, of French-British negotiations with Turkey, which led to the mutual assistance pacts. They declared that Italy, through the pacts, obtained indirect assurance that Russia's Black Sea fleet would not appear in the Mediterranean to challenge her interests.

It was predicted in Ankara that Turkey soon would take steps to bring about cordial relations with Italy. Balkan diplomats said they had been informed that France and Britain had counseled Turkey to make advances to Italy, pointing out the Fascists had a great interest in keeping German or Russian influence from becoming predominant in southeastern Europe.

The Budapest newspaper "Fuggetlen Magyarorszag," in an apparently inspired article from Rome, said: "A Soviet attempt to take Bessarabia from Rumania would be considered in Rome as having unhealthy consequences in the Balkans. Such a move would provoke unrest in Italy."

ITALY MAY FOSTER BLOC OF NEUTRALS

OCT 24 1939

Rumania Said to Be Ready to Join in Group.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Formation of a neutral bloc of southeastern nations under Italian leadership to check German and Russian expansion in that part of Europe was discussed as a possibility today in the capitals involved.

Government newspapers in Bucharest expressed willingness for Rumania to join such an Italian-sponsored neutral bloc. With Hungary and Yugoslavia already working closely with Italy, the newspapers Universul and Curentul said that King Carol's Government "can be counted on to co-operate with Italy."

Reports were prevalent that Premier Mussolini had signified his intention of calling a meeting of the southeastern Powers either in Rome or Belgrade. Some reports said the conference might be held as early as next week.

Diplomats in Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece pointed out that Italy already had taken steps to constitute a neutral bloc. Spokesmen credited Italy with causing Hungary and Rumania to withdraw troops from their common frontier. Italy virtually has demilitarized her own border with Greece and has brought relations with Yugoslavia to the point of cordiality after twenty years of bitterness, it was pointed out.

PRAISE FOR TURKEY

OCT 24 1939

Budapest Newspaper Lauds Stand by Finland Too.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The newspaper Fuggetlen Magyarorzag editorially congratulated Finland and Turkey today for "standing on their own feet" in the face of Soviet Russia, and urged Hungary to follow their example.

Diplomatic circles believed the newspaper, strictly censored like the rest of the Hungarian press, might reflect the opinion of the Government, which has given no official indication of its attitude toward Moscow since the signing of Russan-German accords.

"We Hungarians," the editorial said, "should keep before us the examples of Finland and Turkey, who stood their ground in the face of Powers greater than themselves, ready to make great sacrifices.

"Our national ambition cannot be higher than to remain as wise and determined to serve our rightful role in Europe as our brothers, Finland and Turkey."

Junk Conservation Drive in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Government posted signs today with pictures of an old toothpaste tube, a broken watch spring, a discarded sardine can and a cracked flywheel in a campaign for the conservation of Hungary's scant supplies of metal.

Depots are being established throughout the nation where the Government will buy junk metal, which would be needed urgently in the event of war.

New regulations require a Government permit even for the purchase of a one-foot piece of pipe.

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BULGARS' PREMIER SUCCEEDS HIMSELF

OCT 24 1939

Kiosseivanov Again Asked to Form Cabinet.

SOFIA, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—King Boris today commanded Premier-Foreign Minister George Kiosseivanov to form a new Cabinet.

Mr. Kiosseivanov and his Ministers resigned Thursday with the explanation that this was to open the way for the formation of a government with a more definite policy for coping with the tense situation in southeastern Europe.

Choice of the veteran Premier to succeed himself was interpreted by observers as meaning that the monarch had rejected any proposed changes in Burgaria's foreign policy. Diplomats considered it evidence that King Boris had shunned Soviet Russian pressure for an alignment with Moscow.

It was generally believed the Premier would be receptive toward Italian efforts to form a neutral bloc in the Balkans.

The Ministry, if Mr. Kiossivanov forms it, will be his eighth consecutive Cabinet in less than four years.

CROATIAN LEADER BEATEN TO DEATH

OCT 24 1939

Killed by Gang as Violence Flares in New State.

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—One political leader was killed today as political violence flared again in the newly formed autonomous Croat State.

Peter Vratar, commander of the armed Peasants' Protective Society at Pakrao, was beaten to death by an unidentified gang. Vratar was a follower of Vladimir Macek, head of the Croatian Peasant Party.

The killing followed the Croatian authorities' recent suppression of the Sokol youth organization as too Serbian in character. At one place the Sokol headquarters was burned. Croatian autonomy is the result of a compromise after long Serb-Croat conflict within the Yugoslav State.

300 Inventions a Week Offered Britain for War

OCT 24 1939

'Secret' Hitler Weapon Causes Deluge of Defense Schemes

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Three hundred inventions a week, designed to help Great Britain win the war, are being sifted by a special department of scientists, the Ministry of Supply announced tonight. Most of the inventive ideas are concerned with Adolf Hitler's "secret weapon."

"The conceptions include a monster projectile of incredible proportions," the statement said, "which it is alleged would wipe out an entire town." It also told of "a device which it was said would invade the British Isles with a plague of locusts."

Every suggestion is carefully examined, the ministry went on, for "the germ of some important device." Most were said to be valueless, such as suggestions for body armor. However, details were withheld by the ministry, "owing to the risk of information leaking through to the enemy."

SOFIA, OCT. 23-(AP)-BULGARIA'S FIVE-DAY POLITICAL CRISIS ENDED TONIGHT WITH THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT ALMOST IDENTICAL TO THE LAST, WITH 50-YEAR-OLD GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOFF AGAIN HOLDING THE JOINT ROLE OF PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

ONLY FOUR NEW NAMES APPEAR IN THE NEW CABINET--THE EIGHTH FORMED BY KIOSSEIVANOFF IN LESS THAN FOUR YEARS--AND THEY ARE ONLY IN MINOR POSTS.

OCT 24 1939

THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE IMPORTANT WAR, FINANCE AND AGRICULTURE MINISTERIES.

KIOSSEIVANOFF AND HIS LAST CABINET RESIGNED THURSDAY.

OF OUTSTANDING IMPORTANCE WAS THE FACT THAT THE PREMIER, A CLOSE FRIEND OF KING BORIS, CONTINUED AS FOREIGN MINISTER, THUS, OBSERVERS SAID, FULLY REFLECTING THE VIEWS OF THE MONARCH AND INDICATING THAT BULGARIA INTENDS TO FOLLOW HER CAUTIOUS POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

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Switzerland And Holland Reported Chief War Sufferers

OCT 24 1939

League Of Nations Reports Their Exports Dropped 54 To 27 Per Cent. Last Month

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, Oct. 23—A League of Nations bulletin giving the first general statistical study of how the world has been affected by the European war showed today that Switzerland and Holland were the greatest neutral sufferers.

Swiss exports in September, as compared to August, dropped fifty-four per cent. and Holland's twenty-seven per cent., the bulletin said. The Swiss franc and the Netherlands' florin, however, held strong with the United States dollar, the Belgian belga and South American currencies through September, while the British pound, French franc and Japanese yen dropped.

Import and export figures for Italy and Germany were not given for August and September.

China Shows Biggest Increase

China led the rest of the world in increases in both imports and exports with what the bulletin called "astounding rises" of forty-two per cent. for imports and twenty-six per cent. for exports.

The bulletin did not explain the rise in Chinese figures, which compared August and September with June and July.

Next to China in export gains was the United States' thirteen per cent. increase in September over August. Argentina showed a gain of seven per cent. and Japan three per cent.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT JOINING TOMMIES

OCT 24 1939

Has Second Lieutenancy in British Army.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Kermit Roosevelt, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, is expected to join a British Army regiment in a few days under an emergency Second Lieutenant's commission.

Friends said today that Mr. Roosevelt, whose appointment was announced recently in the Official Gazette, was recovering from a slight illness. He was a Major in the British Army during the world war.

His assignment is with the Middlesex Infantry—the "Die Hards."

It was not disclosed immediately whether Mr. Roosevelt was becoming a British citizen. The War Office said regulations would not necessarily require that he be a subject under his special commission.

Military men explained that frequent procedure in the British Army in event of special commissions was to issue second lieutenancies and if the officer then was detached for a special job he was given the temporary rank that went with the job. An officer, for instance, might have a lieutenant's commission but get an assignment which carried the rank of temporary major.

Only Few in Holland Apply for Gas Masks

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government started taking orders for gas masks today through the postoffice, but the people apparently are not much afraid of a gas attack. Only a handful applied.

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At Rotterdam, which has a population of 600,000, only two men and two women appeared. The response was similar in towns near the German frontier.

NAZIS ACCEPT envoy

OCT 24 1939

Approve Kurusu as Japan's New Ambassador.

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Government announced that it had agreed to the appointment of Saburo Kurusu as Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, succeeding Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, who has been recalled to Tokio.

Gen. Oshima was an ardent supporter of a military alliance of Japan, Germany and Italy. This project was frustrated when Germany signed her non-aggression pact with Russia, and Gen. Oshima made no secret of his disappointment over this development.

Mr. Kurusu, a former Consul at Chicago, has been Ambassador to Belgium since 1936.

PHIPPS RETIRES

OCT 24 1939

Britain's Envoy to France Ends Long Career.

PARIS, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to France since 1937, left Paris tonight for England, thus ending a thirty-year career in the diplomatic service. Retiring from the service, he will be succeeded here by Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell.

Hundreds of top-hatted diplomats and society figures made North Station seem like the scene of a brilliant reception as the Ambassador said good-by. Virtually all French Cabinet ministers were present.

X Marks the Jail for Alleged Postcard Spy

AANDALASNES, Norway, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—Picture postcards of the "X-marks-my-room-wish-you-were-here" type landed a suspected spy in jail here today when the authorities observed that the crosses invariably marked military points.

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Neither the name nor the nationality of the suspect was given, but is was disclosed that he was a citizen of a belligerent nation.

MASTERS MUST SAY WHERE CARGOES GO

U. S. Orders Alien Skippers to Sign Under Oath.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (A. P.).—The Treasury ordered the customs authorities today to obtain sworn affidavits from the masters of foreign ships regarding their intentions to transfer cargoes or stores to other vessels.

Affidavits will also be required of the owners, shippers or consignors of cargoes destined for foreign ports.

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If the masters of foreign-bound ships intend to transfer cargo or stores to other vessels on the high seas or in port they must list the goods to be transferred and to whom.

The oaths, required by the neutrality laws, are apparently intended to prevent illegal shipments of goods from the United States to belligerents under fake manifests.

Reported Sunk as a Derelict

WASHINGTO. Oct. 23 (AP).—The State Department has issued an affidavit of Gustav A. Anderson, of Evanston, Ill., a passenger on the Athenia, to the effect that the vessel did not sink immediately, but was sent to the bottom by British destroyers the next day as a derelict menace to ocean travel.

Anderson, who was questioned by three members of the House, said: "The ship did not sink immediately and not until the next day. I saw it some time before noon Monday (Sept. 4). I learned later that it was sunk by British destroyers, as it was a floating derelict."

TANKER SURVIVORS TELL OF SHELLING

One Seaman Killed but Nazi U-Boat Let 39 Others Flee the Emile Miguet

OCT 24 1939

BOSTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Survivors of the huge French tanker Emile Miguet told today how a German submarine opened fire on their gasoline-laden vessel without warning, but then let the crew escape before torpedoing the ship.

Captain Robert Andrade and the thirty-eight other survivors of the Emile Miguet arrived here on the American rescue ship Black Hawk.

The tanker was about two days away from the French coast on Oct. 12 and dusk had just fallen when the first shell screamed overhead. Seven or eight other shells quickly followed.

"One struck the crew's quarters, almost cutting in half Joseph LeMaou, an 18-year-old apprentice seaman," Captain Andrade said.

LeMaou was the only one lost in the sinking.

"I hailed the submarine after the first burst of shell fire," Captain Andrade said, "and asked permission to take my men off before the ship was sunk. The German commander consented, and all thirty-nine of us crowded into the one lifeboat left after the shelling.

"We were packed in like sardines, but otherwise we suffered no particular discomfort during the more than thirty-one hours before the Black Hawk picked us up. We had plenty of food and water."

After the crew had taken to its single boat, the German raider swung across the Emile Miguet's bow before firing a torpedo that struck amidship. The tanker buckled in the middle, but still remained afloat.

Even then the Emile Miguet did not catch on fire immediately. Later that night the survivors saw a red glare light the sky.

The Emile Miguet left Corpus Christi, Texas, on Sept. 17.

Army Tries Alsatian Leader

NANCY, France, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr Karl Roos, 60 years old, an Alsatian autonomist leader, was brought to trial today by French military authorities on a charge of having furnished important military secrets to Germany. Until his arrest last Feb. 2 Dr. Roos was a Municipal Councillor at Strasbourg, in the Maginot line zone.

OCT 24 1939

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NANCY--FIRST ADD ALSATIAN AUTONOMIST TRIAL X X X TO 1918.

THREE BROUGHT TO TRIAL WITH ROOS RECEIVED PRISON TERMS. PAUL SCHUCK, 41, AN ENGINEER OF GERMAN ORIGIN, WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, MAURICE GUERDIN AND SCHMITT ETIENNE RECEIVED 10 AND NINE YEAR SENTENCES.

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OCT 24 1939

BY JOHN W. CULMER

DUBLIN, OCT. 23--(AP)-BRITAIN'S WAR AGAINST GERMANY HAS HURT NEUTRAL IRALAND ECONOMICALLY. THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND, MEN COMPLAIN BUSINESS IS BAD. THE COST OF LIVING HAS BEEN RISING STEADILY; UNEMPLOYMENT HAS INCREASED.

IN THE FIRST WEEK AFTER WAR STARTED 10,000 IRISH RESERVISTS IN

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THE BRITISH ARMY WERE RECALLED TO ENGLAND AND THOUSANDS MORE ENLISTED.

OCT 24 1939

PUBLICATION OF A LIST OF IRISH LOST IN THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK OCT. 14 WAS A SHARP REMINDER OF WHAT THE WAR CAN MEAN TO IRELAND WHETHER SHE DECLARES WAR OR REMAINS NEUTRAL.

HERE IN DUBLIN AND IN CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY A PARTIAL BLACKOUT HAS SPREAD A FEELING OF BLOOM. THE BLACKOUT IS NOT COMPULSORY BUT STREET LIGHTING HAS BEEN RESTRICTED. ONLY EVERY FOURTH LAMP IS LIGHTED AND IT IS DIMMED WITH A BLACK MASK.

MOST HOTELS SCREEN THEIR WINDOWS BUT STREET CARS AND BUSES STILL RUN WITH LIGHTS BLAZING.

MANY HOME OWNERS BLACK OUT THE FRONT OF THEIR HOMES BUT DO NOT WORRY ABOUT LIGHTS IN THE REAR.

APPARENTLY NO ONE THINKS THERE WILL BE AIR RAIDS ON IRELAND, BUT STORES FEATURE BLACKOUT MATERIALS AND ELECTRIC TORCHES. WAR MAPS AND BOOKS ON THE NAZI GOVERNMENT HAVE A POPULAR SALE.

GAS MASKS COST TEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCA (ABOUT $2.10) AND THE STORE THAT SELLS THEM WILL BUILD AIR RAID SHELTERS.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE TOYSHOPS ARE SHOWING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND RED CROSS STATIONS COMPLETE WITH WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN BLOODSTAINED BANDAGES.

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BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, OCT. 23—(AP)—(PASSED BY FIELD CENSOR)—ON THE HILLTOPS WHERE "CAREY'S CHICKENS" BLOCKED 40 GERMAN DIVISIONS IN 1918, THE ALLIED FORCES AWAIT TODAY AN ~~AVALANCHE~~ ONSLAUGHT OF GERMAN ARMIES RELEASED FROM THE POLISH CAMPAIGN.

I STOOD ON THOSE HILLTOPS TODAY AND HEARD FROM ONE OF BRITISH OFFICERS HOW "CAREY'S CHICKENS" — A MAKESHIFT AMERICAN FORCE AND A BRITISH CAVALRY FORCE UNDER GENERAL SANDEMAN CAREY — MADE HISTORY IN ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL HOURS OF THE WORLD WAR.

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THE OFFICER, A CAPTAIN WHO COMMANDED A SQUADRON OF THE ELEVENTH HUSSARS AT HAMEL, DECLARED THAT BATTLE, THOUGH LITTLE KNOWN TO HISTORIANS AND MILITARY STUDENTS, WAS DECISIVE.

"IF THEY HAD GOT THROUGH HERE THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO STOP ~~THEM~~ THEM. THEY WOULD HAVE SPLIT THE BRITISH AND

FRENCH ARMIES."

"'CAREY'S CHICKENS' DID A LOT," HE WENT ON. "THEY WERE STOUT FELLOWS, EXTRAORDINARY CHAPS."

BACK 21 YEARS AGO, WHEN MOST OF THE PRESENT BRITISH ARMY WAS IN HIGH CHAIRS, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THREW THOSE 40 DIVISIONS INTO A SUPREME EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH.

OUTNUMBERED THREE TO ONE, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WITHDREW, FIGHTING DOGGEDLY. OCT 24 1939

GENERAL CAREY COLLECTED TELEGRAPHERS, ORDERLIES, [redacted] BATMEN (PERSONAL ORDERLIES TO OFFICERS), RAILROAD WORKERS AND ONE REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS. HE THREW THIS HODGE-PODGE AMERICAN ARMY INTO THE LINE NEAR THE TINY FRENCH VILLAGE OF HAMEL.

LET THE CAPTAIN TELL IT:

"WE GOT THERE AFTER YOUR CHAPS HAD BEEN IN THREE DAYS. THEY HAD BEEN HOLDING THE LINE FIRST WITH THEIR OWN RIFLES, THEN, WHEN THEIR AMMUNITION GAVE OUT, WITH THE RIFLES THEY BORROWED FROM US, AND OUR AMMUNITION.

"THEY WERE DREADFULLY DISORGANIZED. MOST OF THEM NEVER HAD BEEN IN THE LINE OR EVEN FIRED A RIFLE. SOME OF THE WOUNDED STILL WERE IN THE TRENCHES BECAUSE THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO SEND THEM.

"BUT THEY WERE PUTTING UP A FRIGHTFULLY GOOD SHOW. THAT NIGHT THE GERMANS LAID DOWN A FIERCE BARRAGE. I FOUND SOME DUGOUTS AND GOT OUR MEN AND YOURS INTO THEM BUT HAD TO JUMP INTO A SHELL HOLE MYSELF. OCT 24 1939

"THERE I FOUND AN AMERICAN TRYING TO ROLL A CIGARETTE WITH HANDS THAT TREMBLED FROM SHELL CONCUSSION. HE KEPT MURMURING, 'HANDY, HANDY, [redacted] I'M GONNA GET SMASHED.'

"IN THE MORNING THE BARRAGE LIFTED AND AT SIX THE GERMANS CAME OVER. THEY MADE SIX CHARGES AND EACH TIME WE MOWED THEM DOWN WITH MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES.

"THEY TOOK ONE SECTOR BUT WE COUNTER-ATTACKED AND DROVE THEM BACK OUT. YOUR FELLOWS DID SOME STOUT WORK, THEY

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WERE DEAD BEAT, TOO.

"WE LOST ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE AND WE WERE ALL IN A... WE HAD PUSHED BACK THOSE SIX ATTACKS. I REMEMBER THINKING, 'IF THESE CHAPS COME AGAIN WE ARE IN FOR IT.'

OCT 24 1939

"BUT THEY DIDN'T. THE GERMANS JUST DUG IN AND THAT DAY REINFORCEMENTS CAME UP AND WE HELD THE LINE.

"ONE OF MY MEN, FRIGHTFUL ASS, ASKED ONE OF THE AMERICANS IF THIS WAS THE WAY NON-COMBATANT TROOPS FOUGHT, WHAT WERE THE REGULARS LIKE.

"'BROTHER, THE REGULARS WOULD HAVE PUSHED THEM GERMANS BACK WITH THEIR BARE HANDS' AN AMERICAN RETORTED."

AEM-945P

BERLIN, OCT. 23-(AP)-THE FINANCE MINISTRY TODAY ORDERED A FIVE PERCENT INCREASE IN THE LEVY ON JEWS TO RAISE THE BILLION MARK (ABOUT $400,000,000) "ATONEMENT FINE" IMPOSED ON GERMAN JEWS FOR THE SLAYING OF ERNST VOM RATH, SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN PARIS A YEAR AGO BY HERSCHEL GRYNSZPAN, YOUNG POLISH JEW.

ORIGINALLY A 20 PERCENT CAPITAL LEVY WAS IMPOSED ON ALL JEWS TO BE PAID IN QUARTERLY INSTALLMENTS. TO ASSURE A BILLION MARKS BEING REALIZED, THE NEW LEVY, RETROACTIVE, WAS ORDERED.

N1216PES

BERLIN, OCT 23-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TODAY (1125 P.M.--7:25 A.M., EST):

"ON THE WESTERN FRONT, EXCEPTING ARTILLERY AND RECONNOITERING ACTIVITY, THERE WAS NO FIGHTING.

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ON OCTOBER 21, AT 12:45 P.M., A THREE-MOTORED BRITISH PLANE, COMING FROM THE EAST, FLEW OVER THE RAILWAY STATION AT KONZEN, 25 KILOMETERS (ABOUT 15 MILES) SOUTHEAST OF AACHEN, AND RETURNED BY WAY OF THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, SITUATED IN THE IMMEDIATE PROXIMITY.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

R754AES

RIGA, OCT. 23-(AP)-THE LAST OF 60 POLISH SOLDIERS WHO ESCAPED FROM A CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR LIBAU LAST SATURDAY WERE captured TODAY.

N823PES

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BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

ANKARA, TURKEY, OCT. 23-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT A £60,000,000 ($240,000,000) BRITISH-FRENCH CREDIT TO TURKEY NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION HAD THE DOUBLE PURPOSE OF STRENGTHENING TURKEY AS THE FRIENDLY GUARDIAN OF THE DARDANELLES AND BOLSTERING HER NATIONAL ECONOMY.

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THE CREDIT, IT WAS SAID, WOULD BE A SEQUEL TO THE TURKISH-BRITISH-FRENCH MUTUAL AID TREATY SIGNED HERE THURSDAY.

TURKEY'S DECLINING FOREIGN TRADE HAS CAUSED CONCERN HERE.

AND INFORMED PERSONS SAID SEVERAL PROPOSALS WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY WHICH APPROXIMATELY £37,500,000 ($150,000,000) WOULD BE USED TO STIMULATE TRADE, INCLUDING:

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1--EXPLORATION OF POSSIBILITIES OF DEVALUATING THE TURKISH POUND. BEFORE THE UNITED STATES REVALUATED THE DOLLAR THE TURKISH POUND OR LIRA WAS WORTH 48 CENTS; NOW IT IS 50 CENTS.

2.--SUBSIDIZE TURKISH EXPORTERS, THUS ENABLING THEM TO COMPETE IN WORLD MARKETS DESPITE LIRA RATES.

3.--EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT "CONCENTRATION SYSTEM" BY WHICH IMPORTERS VIRTUALLY SUBSIDIZE THE EXPORTERS. THIS PLAN ENABLES EXPORTERS OF SOME PRODUCTS TO SELL AT REDUCED PRICES BY INCREASING THE COSTS OF IMPORTS TO TURKISH CUSTOMERS TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT TURKEY NOW IS ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE COUNTRIES.

INFORMED SOURCES DECLARED THAT ANY PLAN WORKED OUT MAY ALSO STIMULATE AMERICAN-TURKISH TRADE, WHICH HAS BECOME ALMOST STAGNANT.

OVER A YEAR AGO BRITAIN PROVIDED TURKEY WITH A CREDIT OF £6,000,000 FOR ARMAMENTS, £10,000,000 POUNDS FOR TRADE AND COMMERCE AND £3,000,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A STEEL MILL WHICH OPENED TWO WEEKS AGO. (THE BRITISH POUND THEN WAS WORTH ABOUT $4.95, NEARLY 25 PER CENT HIGHER THAN NOW.)

N128PES

BOLOGNA, ITALY, OCT. 23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER L'ASSALTO, ORGAN OF BOLOGNA FASCIST GROUPS, TODAY DESCRIBED TURKEY'S MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE AS "UNDOUBTEDLY A SEVERE SETBACK TO RUSSIA."

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SPECULATING ON THE SOVIET UNION'S INTENTIONS IN EUROPE, L'ASSALTO COMMENTED:

"FOR THREE WEEKS CONVERSATIONS WENT ON IN MOSCOW BETWEEN (SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR) MOLOTOFF AND (TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER) SARACOGLU WITHOUT THE FIRST BEING ABLE TO PERSUADE THE SECOND TO ABANDON HIS PRO-BRITISH POLICY.

"THIS WAS UNDOUBTEDLY A SEVERE SETBACK TO RUSSIA AS CONFIRMED BY THE ANXIETY REVEALED IN A COMMUNIQUE OF THE OFFICIAL SOVIET AGENCY AND BY THE EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS OF RATHER HEARTY FAREWELL TO MAKE IT APPEAR TURKO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS REMAINED NEVERTHELESS PERFECTLY CORDIAL.

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"IT WAS A SERIOUS SETBACK BECAUSE IT REKINDLED THE COURAGE OF ALL BALKAN COUNTRIES WHICH AT FIRST WERE ALSO DISPOSED TO INITIATE 'CORDIAL' CONTRACTS WITH RUSSIA BUT WHICH LATER WERE VERY BADLY IMPRESSED BY THE KIND OF 'CORDIALITY' SHOWN BY THE SOVIET UNION TOWARD THE BALTIC COUNTRIES.

"NOW IT IS EVIDENT THAT IF SARACOGLU RETURNED FROM MOSCOW IN TRIUMPH BECAUSE HE WAS ABLE TO RESIST PRESSURE WHICH WAS IMPOSED UPON HIM, THE BALKAN COUNTRIES NOW CAN LOOK TO ANKARA, WHICH HAS JUST SIGNED A TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH LONDON AND PARIS, AS A POINT OF SUPPORT AGAINST THE RUSSIAN MENACE AND ENTRUST THEMSELVES IN A CERTAIN SENSE TO ITS PROTECTION.

"IF RUSSIA ADAPTS ITSELF TO THIS BALKAN SITUATION, IT MUST NECESSARILY CONCLUDE THAT ITS POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANSIVE EUROPEAN POLICY ARE EXTREMELY LIMITED."

MJ911PES

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ATHENIA

OTTAWA, OCT. 23-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DECLARED FORMALLY TODAY THAT "IT HAS NOW BEEN PROVEN" THE STEAMER ATHENIA CARRIED NO GUNS, AMMUNITION OR WAR MUNITIONS WHEN SHE WAS SUNK LAST SEPT. 3.

AN INVESTIGATION WAS MADE, THE DEPARTMENT SAID, FOLLOWING THE AFFIDAVIT AT WASHINGTON BY GUSTAV A.ANDERSON, A PASSENGER, SAYING THAT THE STEAMER CARRIED GUNS FOR THE CANADIAN ATLANTIC COAST DEFENSE.

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"AFTER A CAREFUL AND COMPLETE CHECKUP IT HAS NOW BEEN PROVEN CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE ATHENIA CARRIED NO GUNS, AMMUNITION OR MUNITIONS OF WAR OF ANY NATURE," THE STATEMENT SAID.

WE1048PES

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 23--(AP)--THE RITZAUS NEWS BUREAU (DANISH) REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI THAT THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAD ASSUMED TEMPORARY CONTROL OF POSTOFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES IN THE VIBORG, KUOPIO AND ULEABORG DISTRICTS WHICH ARE THE SCENES OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

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THE POLICE WERE REPORTED ASSUMING CONTROL OF THE FACILITIES IN COOPERATION WITH THE HOME-DEFENSE OFFICE AUTHORITIES.

PITTSBURGH, OCT 23--(AP)--ARCHDUKE FELIX OF AUSTRIA, BROTHER OF ARCHDUKE OTTO, PRETENDER TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE, BELIEVES GERMANY "HASN'T A CHANCE" IN EUROPE'S WAR AND MAY BE FACED WITH UPRISINGS IN ALREADY CONQUERED TERRITORY. STOPPING HERE ON A FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO DETROIT, HE SAID AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, "ANTI-NAZIS WITHIN GERMANY AND POLISH PEOPLES WILL NOT LIE UNDER THE HAND OF HITLER IF THEY SEE A CHANCE TO ESCAPE."

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BULLETIN

NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, OCT 23-(AP)-THE SENATE REFUSED TODAY TO LIMIT DEBATE AND THUS HASTEN ACTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S BILL TO REPEAL THE ARMS EMBARGO.

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BULLETIN MATTER

WASHN-1ST ADD NEUTRALITY XXX ARMS EMBARGO.

SENATOR MCNARY OF OREGON, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, BLOCKED AN EFFORT BY DEMOCRATIC LEADER BARKLEY OF KENTUCKY TO OBTAIN AN AGREEMENT ON A DEBATE LIMITATION.

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MCNARY SAID HE HAD FOUND MOST SENATORS AGREEABLE TO THE LIMITATION SUGGESTED BY BARKLEY BUT THAT SENATOR JOHNSON (R-CALIF), LEADER OF THE FORCES OPPOSING REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO, WANTED TO SUBMIT THE QUESTION TO A MEETING OF HIS GROUP TOMORROW.

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ADD UPDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT.23--WHITEHAVEN (BR) FREIGHTER, 1,692 GROSS TONS, HER SINKING IN THE NORTH SEA DISCLOSED WHEN FIVE SURVIVORS LANDED AT ENGLISH PORT, 14 MISSING, NO CAUSE GIVEN.

OCT.23--SEA VENTURE (BR) FREIGHTER, 2,327 GROSS TONS, REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK AFTER AN "EXPLOSION," CREW OF 25 LANDED ON AN ENGLISH ISLAND, NO DETAILS GIVEN.

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WILLIAMS

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN MOSCOW EXPRESS THE BELIEF THAT THE SOVIET MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ENGLAND'S PREOCCUPATION WITH THE WAR AND TRY TO EXTEND RUSSIAN INFLUENCE INTO INDIA THROUGH THE BUFFER STATE OF AFGHANISTAN.

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PROBABLY COINCIDENTLY, BUT NONE THE LESS EMBARRASSING TO BRITAIN, IS THE SENSATIONAL POLITICAL ACTION TAKEN BY THE POWERFUL INDIA CONGRESS TO FORCE ENGLAND TO PLEDGE HERSELF TO INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AFTER THE WAR.

THE CONGRESS, OR NATIONALIST PARTY, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MOHANDAS GHANDI, HAS ADOPTED THE EXTREME MEASURE OF CALLING ~~OF~~ on the EIGHT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS WHICH IT CONTROLS TO RESIGN. SINCE THE CONGRESS DOMINATES ALL BUT THREE OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA, RESIGNATIONS OF EIGHT WOULD MAKE PRETTY WELL A CLEAN SWEEP.

THIS POLITICAL UPHEAVAL, COUPLED WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF A FURTHER SOVIET EFFORT TO MAKE INDIA COMMUNISTIC, PRESENTS A REAL PROBLEM TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY, WHICH ALREADY HAS ITS HANDS FULL IN THE WAR WITH HERR HITLER.

EVER SINCE COMMUNISM ESTABLISHED ITSELF IN RUSSIA IT HAS DONE ITS UTMOST TO GROW THE "ISM" IN THIS NATIONALIST SOIL WITH SOME SUCCESS, THOUGH NOT WIDESPREAD, OWING TO THE VIGOROUS COUNTER-MEASURES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

ACTUALLY THE RUSSIAN AMBITION TO DOMINATE INDIA ISN'T ORIGINAL WITH COMMUNISM, SINCE IT LONG WAS A CZARIST DREAM. AND AFGHANISTAN ALWAYS WAS REGARDED AS THE GATEWAY TO THIS MYSTERIOUS LAND WHERE THE PRINCES ARE SO RICH THAT MONEY AND JEWELS CEASE TO HAVE A MEANING.

FOR CLOSE TO A CENTURY THE BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PRIMITIVE COUNTRY OF AFGHANISTAN HAS BEEN CONTROLLED BY THE RELATION OF THAT COUNTRY TO A POSSIBLE INVASION OF INDIA BY RUSSIA. IN ORDER TO PREVENT AFGHANISTAN FROM FALLING UNDER CZARIST INFLUENCE THE AFGHAN WARS OF 1838 AND 1878 WERE WAGED.

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ANGLO-AFGHAN RELATIONS NOW ARE CORDIAL AND AFGHANISTAN IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS LYING WITHIN THE BRITISH SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

SOME FIFTEEN YEARS AGO THE BOLSHEVISTS DID UNDERTAKE PENETRATION OF AFGHANISTAN. THE BRITISH CHARGE THAT THE PURPOSE OF THIS WAS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR RUSSIA TO ATTACK INDIA.

THE BOLSHEVISTS GAVE LARGE SUBSIDIES TO AFGHANISTAN. TELEGRAPH LINES WERE ERECTED, HIGHWAYS WERE BUILT AND AN AIRFORCE WAS DEVELOPED. THIS SUCCESS WAS INTERRUPTED, HOWEVER, AT THE END OF 1925 WHEN THE BOLSHEVISTS CAPTURED AN AFGHAN POST. THE TROUBLE ENDED IN A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, BUT THE EXTENSIVE RED PENETRATION WAS STOPPED. NOW IT MAY BEGIN AGAIN.

THE DANGER OF ANY ARMED INVASION OF INDIA THROUGH AFGHANISTAN IS

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PROBABLY SLIGHT THESE DAYS. THERE ARE ONLY TWO GATES INTO THE EMPIRE THROUGH THAT MOUNTAINOUS REGION AND THEY ARE POWERFULLY GUARDED.

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ONE IS THE FAMOUS KHYBER PASS, ON THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER OF INDIA, AND THE OTHER IS VIA THE KANDAHAR ROUTE AND SOUTH-EASTERN AFGHANISTAN. ALEXANDER THE GREAT IS SAID TO HAVE USED THE KHYBER FOR HIS CONQUEST OF INDIA.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED, HOWEVER, AND THE GREAT ROCK-RIBBED KHYBER HAS BEEN MILITARIZED IN VERY RECENT YEARS, UNTIL IT IS DIFFICULT TO VISUALIZE AN ENEMY GETTING THROUGH.

OPPOSITE THE OTHER GATEWAY THE BRITISH HAVE CREATED A GREAT MILITARY STATION AT QUETTA. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITIONS OF THE WORLD, AND MANY MILITARY EXPERTS SAY IT BLOCKS ANY PASSAGE INTO INDIA HERE.

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SO THE CHIEF DANGER FROM THE BRITISH VIEWPOINT WOULD LIE IN THE POSSIBLE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM AT A MOMENT WHEN THERE IS STRONG AGITATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH INDIA, WHICH IS THE PORTION DISTINCT FROM THAT GOVERNED BY THE NATIVE PRINCES.

NATURALLY IN A COUNTRY THE SIZE OF INDIA, WITH ITS POPULATION OF MORE THAN 350,000,000, THERE IS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SEDITION KNOCKING ABOUT. BECAUSE OF THIS THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS BUILT UP ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE SECRET SERVICE NETWORKS THE WORLD HAS KNOWN.

IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY THIS SERVICE COVERS EVERY NOON AND CRANNY OF INDIA. A SPREAD OF COMMUNISM, AGAINST WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS FOUGHT SO LONG, CERTAINLY WOULD BE CONSIDERED AN EMERGENCY.

I WALKED INTO THE OFFICE OF SIR CHARLES CLEVELAND, THEN HEAD OF THE SECRET SERVICE (CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT), IN SIMLA ONE EVENING, HAVING AN ENGAGEMENT FOR DINNER WITH HIM. HE REACHED OVER TO SOME PAPERS ON HIS DESK AND RECITED FROM ONE OF THEM VIRTUALLY EVERY MOVE I HAD MADE ALL DAY.

WHEN I EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AT HIS KNOWLEDGE OF MY PRIVATE AFFAIRS, HE SAID:

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"I'M NOT HAVING YOU WATCHED. THAT IS A ROUTINE REPORT, LAID ON MY DESK A FEW MINUTES AGO BY ONE OF MY MEN. ALL VISITORS ARE DEALT WITH IN THE SAME WAY."

THAT'S HOW THOROUGHLY THE INDIAN SECRET SERVICE DRAGNET WORKS.

WY922AES

leave Blank

U. S. TO DEMAND SOVIET RELEASE SHIP; FINNS HALT MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS; RIBBENTROP ASSAILS BRITAIN AS FOE

U. S. WILL MOVE FOR RELEASE OF CITY OF FLINT

OCT 25 1939

Believes Germans Had No Right to Take Vessel to a Neutral Port.

ASKS CREW'S WHEREABOUTS

Soviet Promises Complete Data---Roosevelt Says He's Received No Details Yet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (A.P.).—The American Government was expected today to demand that Russian release the freighter City of Flint which was taken into the Soviet harbor of Murmansk by a German crew.

It was reported in official quarters that the Government would base this request on the ground that Germany, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, had no right to send the 4,963-ton vessel into a neutral port, regardless of any contraband she might have carried.

[A dispatch from Moscow said that Soviet Russia had promised the United States Government full information concerning the City of Flint as soon as the data could be made available. United States Ambassador Steinhardt was cordially received by Vladimir Potemkin, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, when he presented the American request.]

While this international aspect of the seizure of the American vessel was fast developing, the White House was represented to have taken the view that, in so far as domestic law is concerned, the City of Flint was on a "perfectly legal and lawful voyage."

U. S. Embassies Busy.

Stephen Early, presidential press secretary, explained that in making this statement he was speaking only of Ameri an laws and did not mean that Germany had no right under international law to seize the freighter.

The question of right of seizure—apparently supported by the Germans on their belief that contraband was aboard—was being investigated by the State Department.

The first move of the Government, however, will be to seek the release of the ship and her crew of forty-one, in command of Capt. Joseph Gainard. The City of Flint was captured by the German cruiser Emden as a prize of war last week. She was out of New York, bound to Glasgow, Liverpool and other English ports.

Already the American embassy at Moscow has asked the Soviet Government what became of the crew and at Berlin the American embassy sought an explanation of the seizure.

Roosevelt Discusses Seizure.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference late today that this Government still was trying to find out from Russia details about the seizure of the City of Flint but that no information had yet been received regarding the whereabouts of the crew. Asked whether a ship owned by the Government was in the same status as a private vessel, so far as seizure was concerned, the President said such a ship was virtually in that status. He added that the City of Flint was leased to the United States Lines.

He said there was nothing further he could say about the incident but that a report had been received from Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt in Moscow, the gist of which was that all the facts were not yet known in the Soviet capital about the seizure. Mr. Roosevelt added that Russia still was trying to obtain information and so was this Government.

To a question whether he had authority under existing law to order American ships away from war zones, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative. Another inquiry centered around whether he hoped to get the City of Flint back, and Mr. Roosevelt said he did.

He said he had first heard of the vessel's capture about noon yesterday, but could not recall the source of the information. Perhaps, he said, it was the Maritime Commission.

Hull's Press Conference.

Secretary Hull said at his press conference that no word had been received from any source about the crew or their whereabouts. Likewise, no word has come from the ship itself.

Mr. Hull said probably more than half the cargo of the City of Flint was conditional contraband. Only a limited portion of the cargo, he told reporters, could be called absolute contraband. He said the vessel carried 5,000 tons of goods of fifty different kinds.

The seizure of the vessel, Mr. Hull said, was a question of force, but he told reporters that this referred only to the manner in which the seizure was made. This left the impression that the fact that force was involved did not change the legal situation presently pertaining to the status of the ship.

Mr. Hull said the whole case now had become a subject for a prize court proceeding. In this respect it was pointed out that although a majority of the cargo might be only conditional contraband Germany might be able to allege that it was destined for Britain's armed forces or a British Government agency, in which case it would become absolute contraband.

Asked About British Seizures.

When asked what the British have done with regard to American vessels, Mr. Hull replied that the Black Diamond Line, an American company, complained that two of its ships had been sent into port and searched by the British. Two others of the Moore & McCormack Line also have been searched, he said, but no complaint has come from the owners. The Secretary said he believed that still another American ship had been searched in British ports.

The Black Diamond complaints, he said, had been taken up by the State Department with the British embassy here, and the question of facilitating the voyage of those vessels discussed.

Mr. Hull pointed out that as a general rule, this Government has reserved all its rights under international law so that it is free to take what action it sees fit in the future.

He was asked why a Government agency, the Maritime Commission, made an official statement on the seizure of the City of Flint, whereas none had been made in the case of the American ships searched by the British. He said there was no significance in this fact and added that the State Department did not go around looking for difficulties to settle.

The White House, like some legislators, apparently viewed the incident as strengthening the argument for amending the neutrality law.

Three Phases of Situation.

The situation as regards the City of Flint, Mr. Early said, divides itself into these three parts, in the White House view:

1. She was on a perfectly legal and lawful voyage under existing laws.

2. Under the neutrality act requested of Congress she could not have sailed on that voyage to a belligerent port.

3. The State Department has sent cablegrams asking its representatives at various points abroad to develop the facts and report. The reports now are being awaited.

In requesting Russia, as a neutral, to release the ship and crew, unless such conditions as storm, lack or provisions or a break down of machinery forced her into port, the American Government will rest its case on a traditional American attitude.

Hague Convention Involved.

Russia, on the other hand, may rely upon Article 23 of the 1907 Hague Convention on Neutrality to enable her to contest the probable United States claim. This article stated that "a neutral power may allow prizes to enter its ports and roadsteads, whether under convoy or not, when they are brought there to be sequestrated pending the decision of a prize court. It may have the prize taken to another of its ports.

"If the prize is convoyed by a warship, the prize crew may go on board the convoying ship.

"If the prize is not under convoy the prize crew are left at liberty."

When the United States ratified the Hague Convention it specifically declined to accept Article 23.

Russia, therefore, may claim that the City of Flint can be detained in port until a German prize court decides her fate, but the United States will say that such detention is illegal.

The American position, laid down by statements and decisions of both the executive and judicial departments, is that granting a belligerent the right to sequestrate prize ships taken to neutral ports would give him a great assistance if he were unable for any reason to take his prize ships to his own ports.

Case of the Appam Recalled.

Such is the case with Germany which was clearly unable, because of the British blockade in the North Sea, to take the City of Flint to a German port.

The most celebrated case decided by the United States Supreme Court on this point was quoted by experts today as that of the British steamship Appam, which was captured by the German raider Moewe in 1916 and sent into Hampton Roads, Va., with a prize crew aboard. Also aboard the ship were the crews of seven other vessels which the Moewe had sent to the bottom.

As a result of a suit for the release of the boat filed by the British Government, the case came before the Supreme Court which decided that the ship must be released together with the various crews.

The State Department began today assembling all possible details of the incident, but there appeared to be an understanding that Germany must have considered that the City of Flint—one of the rescue ships in the Athenia disaster—was carrying contraband to Great Britain.

Meanwhile, the Maritime Commission said that "several" American merchant ships now are being detained for search by the British.

"This has been going on ever since the start of the war and it is perfectly legal," a spokesman said.

Cargoes Removed by British.

Recently, it was said, the British held up for search more than 100 neutral vessels. These vessels were released after being searched, but in some instances the British removed cargo falling within their contraband lists. Cargoes have been removed from at least two American vessels and the ships allowed to continue on their way.

Commission officials said that unofficial reports indicated that two of the American vessels now being detained by the British are the Black Falcon and the Black Condor, operated by Black Diamond Lines.

The American Government has not recognized the contraband lists of any of the nations now at war and has taken the position that American flag ships may carry anything except arms, ammunition and implements of war, forbidden by the present neutrality act.

The British and German contraband lists are so extensive that they include almost anything which might help the other in war.

International law provides for examination and detention of a neutral ship believed to be carrying contraband. If 51 per cent or more of the City of Flint's cargo were held by a German prize court to be contraband, the ship could be condemned and would become German property.

On the freighter, the Maritime Commission said, were such items as tractors, lard, cereals, canned goods, flour, apples, wax, lubricating oil, cotton, sewing machines, plows, asphalt, pitch, grease, machinery, silk, commercial chemicals, disinfectants, feathers, rags, coffee, lumber, gauze, hair and wallboard.

The fact that the City of Flint was taken to a neutral port rather than to Germany complicated the situation, in the belief of legal experts. They said that only exceptional circumstances—bad weather, need of repairs or lack of supplies—warranted such an action.

The neutral country ordinarily tells the prize crew to move the ship along after the repairs are made or supplies taken. Otherwise, the vessel and her prize crew are interned, but the original crew must be released and permitted to return home.

Russia Promises Full Data.

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia today told the United States Government that full information would be furnished as soon as available concerning the American steamship City of Flint, which was captured by a German sea raider and sent to a Soviet arctic port.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, in an interview with Vladimir Potempkin, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, asked for details of the ship's capture and the fate of the forty-one members of her crew.

His interview was described as cordial and he was promised information as soon as obtainable from Murmansk where a German prize crew took the vessel as a war captive.

One theory advanced here was the Germans had stopped another neutral vessel at sea after seizing the City of Flint on the grounds that she was carrying contraband to England, and put the American crew aboard the other vessel.

However, it was stated at Tromso, Norway, that the City of Flint still had its American crew aboard when she left the Norwegian port Saturday.

Speculation on Nazi Procedure.

Diplomats speculated on why the German prize crew put into a Soviet port, knowing that under international law they would be interned.

One theory was that the Germans hoped Russia would purchase the cargo of the City of Flint and then reship it into Germany in a Russian boat.

Another explanation was that the Germans had been pursued by a British warship.

The German embassy said it had no report on the incident, but that Soviet officials were "perfectly correct" in interning the German crew.

Murmansk is Russia's northernmost port which is not icebound in winter. The Bremen, German liner, is understood to be there.

Russia Pledges Full Details to U.S. on the Flint

Steinhardt Sees Potemkin; Soviet Officials Surprised by Freighter's Arrival

30-24-4235

30.24-4235

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP).—Arrival of the American vessel City of Flint in a Soviet port as a war captive with a German prize crew in command confronted Russian officials with a knotty and ticklish problem in international law tonight.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt was assured by Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, that full information would be furnished as soon as it was available concerning the captured 4,963-ton vessel.

The Embassy pressed inquiries into the fate of the crew and of the cargo of tractors, grain, fruit, leatheran d wax which she was said to be carrying for England.

Steinhardt described his interview with Potemkin as cordial, and said he was promised details as soon as obtainable from Murmansk, where the City of Flint was taken, flying the German flag.

Delay of a day or two was expected, since there are no foreign consulates at Murmansk, Russia's northernmost port which is not ice-bound in winter. The German liner Bremen also is understood to be at Murmansk, about 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The German prize crew was interend by Russian officials on reaching Murmansk, an act which the German Embassy said was "perfectly correct," although embassy officials said they had no report on the incident.

Foreign sources here said they believed the Russians were as surprised as any one when the City of Flint put in, flying a German flag, and that they probably were embarrassed by the situation.

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The Soviet Foreign Office was said to be studying the numerous complicated points of international law arising from the incident. There was considerable speculation here as to why the German crew put into a Russian port, knowing that under international law they would be interned. One theory was that they had been pursued by a British warship. Another was that the Germans hoped Russia would purchase the City of Flint's cargo and then reship it to Germany in a Russian boat.

There was some speculation here that the Germans might have stopped another neutral vessel at sea, after seizing the City of Flint on the ground that she was carrying contraband to England, and put the captured crew aboard her. This was discounted, however, in view of reports from Norway that the American crew was on board there.

City of Flint Taken to Murmansk Under Nazi Flag After Being Grabbed by Cruiser Emden—Had Saved 38 Britons Earlier.

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The United States embassy was instructed today to make informal inquiry of the German Government as to the seizure of the American steamship City of Flint.

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The method of presenting this inquiry had not yet been determined. It would cover the vessel's whereabouts and other details.

Authoritative sources said the War Ministry was investigating the City of Flint case, but there was no confirmation of its seizure by the German Navy nor word of its whereabouts.

Two Raiders at Large.

OSLO, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The capture of the American steamship City of Flint and the sinking of the 5,044-ton British freighter Stonegate gave evidence today that at least two fast, powerful German warship raiders were ranging far outside Great Britain's naval blockade.

Reliable informants who talked with survivors of the Stonegate quoted them as saying that their ship had been torpedoed by the pocket battleship Deutschland in the mid-Atlantic about ten days ago.

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Norwegian officials said that the City of Flint, which called at Tromso, Norway, with a German prize crew in command and there landed the thirty-eight Stonegate survivors, had been captured by the cruiser Emden, a namesake of the famous German commerce raider of the world war.

The City of Flint picked up the crew of the Stonegate out of their life boats in the Atlantic shortly before she in turn was captured by the Germans.

[A dispatch from London quoted an Admiralty spokesman as saying that a report that the Deutschland had slipped through the British blockade and sunk the Stonegate, lacked confirmation. Naval men said, however, that the combined navies of the world could not completely blockade the Baltic, and that on a dark or stormy night ships could pass within 100 yards of each other without being detected.]

Shipping Circles Worried.

After leaving Tromso at the request of Norwegian authorities the German prize crew took the American ship to the Russian arctic port of Murmansk. Russian officials immediately interned the German crew and detained the City of Flint.

These two reports of German surface raiders in one day brought new worries to harried shipping circles, which recalled the havoc wrought by German raiders during the world war, particularly the Emden and the famous See Adler.

Another German pocket battleship, the Admiral Scheer, has been reported in the South Atlantic. Some of the crew of the British freighter Clement said that the Admiral Scheer sank their ship near South America on September 30.

The Deutschland and Admiral Scheer are of 10,000 tons, capable of twenty-six knots and carrying six eleven-inch guns and eight torpedo tubes. The third vessel of this class is the Admiral Graf Spee.

Captured by Emden.

TROMSO, Norway, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The American steamship City of Flint, captured by the German cruiser Emden as a contraband carrier after the steamship had rescued thirty-eight British seamen from the torpedoed British freighter Stonegate, left for Murmansk in charge of a prize crew of seventeen after having landed the Stonegate survivors here Friday night and taken on fresh water.

According to a report received here from Tass, the Soviet news agency, the 4,963-ton City of Flint, owned by the United States Maritime Commission, was boarded while en route from New York to Manchester, England. Tass said the ship was carrying a 3,700-ton cargo of tractors, grain, fruit, leather and wax.

The Tass report did not specify where or when the vessel had been halted, and said nothing of the whereabouts of the crew.

The forty-one sailors of the City of Flint were still aboard the vessel when she disappeared Saturday evening, bound for Murmansk, where she arrived Sunday night.

Authorities here expressed belief that the American crew would be sent home from the Russian port.

The City of Flint was flying the German flag when she reached Tromso.

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British Sailors Landed.

Permission was granted the commander of the prize crew to land the Stonegate seamen, who later were sent to England by way of Bergen after the British consul here provided them with clothing.

The prize crew also was permitted to take on water in accordance with international law covering seized ships taken to neutral ports.

Norwegian authorities ordered the City of Flint's captors to take her out of territorial waters within twenty-four hours and a torpedo boat escorted her beyond the three-mile limit Saturday morning. She stood by, however, until the late evening when she disappeared in the north.

The survivors from the Stonegate said they had had only a few minutes to leave their own ship before she was torpedoed. They were exhausted from their long battle with the North Atlantic when their lifeboats were picked up by the City of Flint.

The picking up of the Stonegate's survivors was the City of Flint's second act of mercy since the European war started. She carried 220 survivors of the sunken British liner Athenia to Halifax. The Athenia was sunk September 3.

Course Not Known Here.

The course of the City of Flint in the few days before her capture was not known in the United States.

An official of the New York Maritime Register said today he felt sure that she never reached an English port after sailing from New York. She was scheduled to call first at Manchester and then go on to Liverpool and Glasgow. She did not reach Manchester, where she was expected about October 15.

The meager information led shipping men to believe that the City of Flint was near the British coast—probably in submarine-infested waters—when the German craft overtook her. She left Tromso, Norway, about 6:30 P. M., Saturday, and then had to skirt more than 300 miles of Norway's northern coast to reach Kola Bay.

The City of Flint, built at Hog Island in 1920, was commanded by Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, who has had plenty of excitement at sea.

He was a junior officer on the American transport President Lincoln when she was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine during the world war.

He was master of the Maritime Commission's freighter Algic when crew difficulties held her at Montevideo, Uruguay, two years ago. Fourteen members of the crew were convicted at Baltimore on charges of endeavoring to make a revolt.

3 British Ships Sunk 80 Miles From Gibraltar

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U. S. Freighter Saves 36 Off Two; Scottish and Greek Vessels Also Lost

By The Associated Press

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 24.—Three British freighters were sunk today in the vicinity of Gibraltar. They were the Menin Ridge, 2,474 tons; the Tafna, 4,413 tons, and the Ledbury, 3,528 tons.

While details of the sinkings were not immediately divulged, an authoritative source said they occurred about eighty miles west of the Rock of Gibraltar.

U. S. Ship Rescues 36

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Maritime Commission announced today that the steamship Crown City of the government-owned American Pioneer Line, had rescued thirty-six members of the crews of two British freighters in the North Atlantic. The commission said the rescue brought to more than 700 the number of survivors picked up by American ships since the start of the European war.

A message from Capt. W. E. Carley on the Crown City said the vessel had aboard five survivors from the steamship Menin Ridge and that twenty-two members of the crew of that vessel had been lost. The other thirty-one rescued were survivors from the steamship Ledbury and composed that ship's entire crew.

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The Crown City, which is operated by the Roosevelt Steamship Company, Inc., for the commission, sailed from New York for India on Oct. 11. At noon yesterday she was about 2,957 miles east of New York.

The report from the Crown City did not disclose the nature of the trouble in which the two British freighters were involved, nor the spot of rescue. It was indicated, however, that this must have been in the vicinity of a point about 260 miles from Gibraltar.

Scottish Ship Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The 7,256-ton Scottish ship Clan Chisholm was reported in Glasgow tonight to have been sunk. A Clan Line steamer registered in Glasgow, she was launched in 1937. Details of the sinking were not available.

Fifteen members of the crew of the 5,962-ton Greek steamer Konstantinos Hadjipateras, including the captain, landed at an English port in lifeboats today, reporting that their ship had been sunk early today by a submarine in the North Sea. The captain reported that three members of the crew and the Engineer were missing.

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Ship Out of Boston Lost

BOSTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Local agents expressed surprise today at the sinking of the Konstantinos Hadjipateras by a submarine, asserting they understood the vessel was under convoy by British warships.

The freighter was almost a month in this port, and trouble with her crew, who objected to entering the war zone, delayed her sailing until Oct. 5. Three seamen were missing when finally she sailed, and the agents were required to post $3,000 in bonds with immigration authorities.

The freighter carried 8,200 tons of scrap metal for Tyne, England, and was in command of Capt. George Halkias.

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Deutschland a Raider

An Associated Press dispatch from Tromsoe, Norway, last night said that the American freighter City of Flint, seized by a German cruiser, had put ashore at Tromsoe on Friday with thirty-eight crew members of the torpedoed 5,044-ton British freighter Stonegate.

According to the survivors of the Stonegate, their vessel was torpedoed a week ago by the 10,000-ton German "pocket battleship" Deutschland. They said they had had only a few minutes to leave their ship before she was torpedoed, and were in an exhausted condition when picked up by the City of Flint.

The sinkings reported yesterday brought the total of merchant vessels sunk since the start of the war to ninety, an aggregate of 399,319 tons, with 1,774 lives lost. Great Britain has lost forty-five ships, totaling 219,805 tons. The sinking of a Greek freighter brought neutral losses to twenty-nine ships, twenty of which were Scandinavian, while the French have lost six and the Germans ten ships.

The largest commercial vessel sunk so far is the 14,115-ton French tanker Emile Miguet, which went down Oct. 15 off the French coast. The largest passenger vessel to have been sunk is the 13,581-ton liner Athenia, which went down off Scotland on Sept. 3 with a loss of 113 lives.

U-BOATS SINK 5 MORE BRITISH FREIGHTERS

Londoners Admit Blow To Shipping Worst Since War Began

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Greek Vessel Also Sent Down—U. S. Ship Picks Up 36 Survivors

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Oct. 24—Four more British merchantmen and a Greek vessel heavily laden with scrap iron were sunk today as intense diplomatic exchanges arose over the German seizure of the American freighter City of Flint.

Also disclosed today was the sinking of a fifth British merchantmen more than a week ago.

Loss of the five British ships sent England's toll to forty-five and the losses of all nations to ninety ships. Tonnage losses of all nations rose to 399,319, exclusive of millions of dollars' worth of cargoes, the total known loss of life was 1,774.

Worst Day For British

As far as it could be learned from the usually reticent British sources it was the worst day they had suffered since the war began.

Germany indicated a new phase in her U-boat campaign by sinking in succession three British ships near the strongly fortified Strait of Gibraltar.

These ships, the Menin Ridge, 2,474 tons; Tafna, 4,413 tons, and Ledbury,

3,528 tons, apparently were part of a British convoy.

Rescued 36

The American freighter Crown City radioed Washington she had rescued the entire crew of thirty-one from the Ledbury and had picked up five survivors from the Menin Ridge. The message said twenty-two men were lost from the Menin Ridge.

No report was made on the survivors of the Tafna and such was the case in the destruction of the Scottish freighter Clan Chisholm, 7,256 tons. Glasgow officials announced she had gone down but gave no details.

Sunk In Mid-Atlantic

Sinking of the British Stonegate was revealed in the City of Flint affair. Official sources said the German pocket battleship Deutschland sank her in mid-Atlantic about ten days ago. The City of Flint rescued thirty-eight seamen and they were landed at Tromso, Norway, by the prize crew which took over the City of Flint.

The Greek vessel Konstantinos Hadjipateras, 5,962 tons, was sunk by a submarine in the North Sea while carrying 8,200 tons of scrap iron from Boston to Tyne, England. Fifteen of the crew escaped to the English coast. Four were lost including an English pilot.

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Boston agents expressed surprise over the loss of the Greek ship. They said it had been part of a British convoy.

Neutrals' losses in the war rose to twenty-nine. The French have lost six ships and the Germans ten. Twenty Scandinavian ships are among the neutral losses.

FIRST U. S. SHIP TO BECOME PRIZE

British Warships Release Our Merchantmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Several American ships have been stopped and searched since the European war started, but the City of Flint provided the first case in which a prize crew was placed aboard an American vessel to take her into port. American merchantmen have been halted by British warships and taken to British ports.

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There their papers have been scrutinized and their cargoes searched for contraband. Some contraband destined for Germany has been seized, but it is understood here that the British Government is paying for it.

One merchant ship, the Wacosta, returning to this side early in September, reported that she had been stopped by a German submarine and searched. The submarine commander was reported to have given a general warning that American ships which did not stop after being signaled by German submarines would be fired upon.

All cases have been studied by the State Department, but no diplomatic representations have been made about them. The department also has been studying the contraband lists published by Britain and Germany, but has found nothing to which it has objected.

Likewise, the department has passed on to port authorities and shipping companies the various warnings received from both sides on submarine activities, mine fields and so forth. Germany has warned against suspicious behavior by neutral vessels, such as accepting convoy by British or French warships, sailing without lights and zigzagging.

Among incidents in the City of Flint case which have drawn the attention of officials was the report that the vessel was sailed under a German flag after her capture. If the German prize crew did run up the German flag, replacing the American flag, they acted contrary to a custom followed by the United States.

Formal instructions to the American Navy, issued in 1917, state that "if the prize is a neutral vessel, the neutral flag shall be flown as usual until she is adjudged to be a lawful prize by a competent court. The flag of the United States shall be exhibited at the fore to indicate that she is for the time in the possession of officers of the United States."

CANADA ASSURES U. S. ON ATHENIA

Denies Liner Carried Arms as Cargo or Stores.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Canadian Government gave the United States a formal assurance today that the British liner Athenia, sunk on September 3 while en route from England to the United States, carried no guns, ammunition or munitions of war, either as cargo or as stores.

The assurance, contained in a note to Secretary of State Hull from the Canadian Minister, Loring C. Christie, was based on assurances from the Donaldson-Atlantic Line, owners of the Athenia. German Propaganda Minister Goebbels charged that the Athenia had carried guns for use in Canada.

An American passenger aboard the boat, Gustav A. Anderson of Evanston, Ill., filed an affidavit with the State Department stating that the chief officer of the Athenia had told him that the vessel was carrying coast defense guns for Canada and other guns with which she was to have been fitted out as a raider on the return voyage.

5 NAZI SHIPS HIDING IN BELGIAN CONGO

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Crew Deserting Columbus at Vera Cruz.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Belgians returning from the Congo today on the steamship Elizabethville reported having seen five German ships in refuge at the Belgian Congo port of Bomba, where they were said to have fled from the French submarine Surcouf.

[The 4,300-ton Surcouf is reported to be the largest submarine in the world. Completed in 1934, she is 361 feet long. The Surcouf was reliably reported on October 5 to have been the French raider which a Paris communique said had seized a German merchant ship 1,100 miles out in the Atlantic. She had a cruising radius of 12,000 miles.]

The Belgians also said they were held five days by the British contraband control in Weymouth, England, where they reported seeing 200 other ships.

Crew of Columbus Deserting.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Several members of the crew of the German liner Columbus, which has been anchored in Mexican waters southeast of Vera Cruz since the outbreak of the European war, were reported today to have deserted because of conditions on board.

Foreign intelligence agents, who have been watching the ship, said that food supplies were running low. The crew has been granted shore leave.

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Nazi Warship Called Captor Of U. S. Vessel

Emden and Deutschland, Past Blockade, Sank British Ship, Norway Hears

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Oct. 24 (AP).—A new saga of the seas in wartime—raids by two swift German men-of-war and the capture of the American freighter City of Flint by one or both of the pair—was only partly unfolded tonight in varying stories by a British sailor and Norwegian officials.

The sailor, captured and then released by the Germans, said his ship, the 5,044-ton Stonegate, was sunk by the German "pocket battleship" Deutschland, after leaving Valparaiso, Chile. Then, he said, the Deutschland, which apparently had eluded the British blockade, headed northward in the Atlantic and seized the City of Flint on the ground she was carrying contraband.

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From Norwegian officials, however, came the story that the City of Flint, now in a Russian harbor, had been captured by the German cruiser Emden, which also was reported to have run the British blockade. The possibility that both the eutschland and the Emden had been involved was mentioned, however.

Sailor's Version

The British sailor's tale began with the departure of the Stonegate from Valparaiso and, still unfinished, progresses thus:

The Stonegate, after calling at Panama, picked up survivors of an unidentified British steamer, which had been torpedoed with the loss of fifteen men.

Six days out of Panama, the Stonegate was halted and sunk by the Deutschland, which took the British aboard.

The Deutschland then headed northward and captured the City of Flint, taking along the British prisoners.

The Flint wandered past Greenland through ice and snow, and came on Friday night to Tromsoe, Norway, where she dropped the British crews, totaling thirty-eight.

Americans in Russia

That was the story told by the British sailor when a boat carrying him and his colleagues from Tromsoe to Bergen stopped here.

The Germans then took the City of Flint to a Russian port in Kola Bay, where the ship was interned by the Russians and where the American crew of forty-two presumably was awaiting arrangements to be transported home, probably from the port of Murmansk. Exact disposition of the Americans was uncertain, however.

A representative of the American consulate at Trondheim boarded the boat and talked with Capt. Randall of the Stonegate, but neither made a statement.

Other sources said the German cruiser Emden participated in the seizure of the City of Flint, indicating a widespread German patrol in the Atlantic—a possibility which greatly concerned shipping circles in the neutral Scandinavian countries.

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At Tromsoe Friday Night

TROMSOE, Norway, Oct. 24 (AP).—Flying the German flag, the American freighter, City of Flint, in the hands off a German prize crew of seventeen, put into Norwegian waters off Tromsoe Friday night to land thirty-eight seaman from the torpedoed British freighter Stonegate.

The commander of the prize crew asked Norwegian permission to land the thirty-eight Stonegate survivors. He classified them as prisoners of war. This permission was granted, and the Stonegate seamen were landed. The British sailors later were sent to England by way of Bergen fater the British consul here provided them with clothing. The prize crew also was permitted to take on water, in accordance with international law covering seized ships taken to neutral ports.

Norwegian authorities ordered the City of Flint's captors to take her out of territorial waters within twenty-four hours, and a torpedo boat escorted her beyond the three-mile limit Saturday morning. She stood by, however, until the late evening, when she disappeared in the north.

The survivors from the Stonegate said they had had only a few minutes to leave their own ship before she was torpedoed. They were exhausted from their long battle with the North Atlantic when their lifeboats were picked up by the City of Flint.

DECLARES BRITAIN FORCED CONFLICT; ABSOLVES FRENCH

Says Nazis Did Not Strike Until Attack Was Made by Poles.

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SECURITY IS WAR AIM

Safety of Reich Must Be Assured for All Time, Danzigers Are Told.

Danzig, Germany, Oct. 24.—(AP)—Adolf Hitler's Foreign Minister told the world tonight that Germany now was determined to conduct the war against Britain and her allies to the bitter finish and until the security of the German Reich in Germany was assured for all time.

Joachim von Ribbentrop characterized the war with the western powers as "completely senseless," but held that Britain and especially the Chamberlain Government had insisted upon having this war.

He denied the charge that Germany had broken her word; he asserted, with constant references to recent history, that every attempt by the Fuehrer to come to an understanding with Britain, France and Poland had been frustrated by the London Government.

Speaks to Fighters

The immediate audience for his 45-minute broadcast address was formed of veteran fighters of the Nazi party in this one-time free city, now incorporated in the Reich.

He declared that "in the truest sense of the word the war has been forced upon Germany."

Von Ribbentrop disclosed for the first time that only a few months after Hitler's assumption of power in 1933 a secret meeting had been arranged between the Fuehrer and French Premier Deladier to attempt to settle French-German difference. (Daladier was Premier from January to October, 1933.)

Says Daladier Ousted

The Foreign Minister asserted that at Britain's instigation the meeting was called off at the last minute by the French, and Daladier was ousted from the Premiership, because, as von Ribbentrop insisted, the British feared "the French front fighter and man of the people, Daladier, might find a real basis for agreement with front fighter and man of the people, Hitler."

The Nazi Foreign Minister said Hitler's policy from 1933 on was one of coming to terms with Britain on the following basis:

1. A naval agreement.
2. An eternal mutual guarantee of the inviolability of the borders of Belgium, the Netherlands and France.
3. German respect for Britain's imperial interests and British respect for German interests in Eastern Europe.
4. A protective and defensive British-German alliance, with a pledge of armed aid by Germany to the British Empire, with no such counter aid demanded of England.

Aim Pursued

Despite constant setbacks, Von Ribbentrop said, Hitler pursued his aim of British-German friendship with "unexampled vigor" because it corresponded both to his feelings for Britain and his racial views.

Only after a last attempt to win England's friendship had failed did he decide to ally himself with nations willing to declare their solidarity with Germany, he declared.

There ensued the Italian and Japanese and more recently the Soviet Russian friendship. The Soviet pact, he said, precluded any territorial divergencies between the two contracting parties.

New Orientation

German-Russian interests touched. Von Ribbentrop declared, but did not conflict. He said the pact with Moscow meant a new orientation of German foreign policy and a reversion to traditional friendship.

Turning to the United States, he said no country respected the Monroe Doctrine more than Germany.

On the whole American continent, he declared, Germany had no interests other than those of trade. Only a "sickly imagination" could construe any point of difference, he added.

The United States has nothing against Germany, Von Ribbentrop asserted, and Germany has nothing against the United States.

British colonies in the Americas, on the other hand, constitute a constant menace to the Monroe Doctrine, the Nazi official continued.

British Reaction

30-24-4237

He declared British reaction to the recent Panama conference decision to insulate the western world against the European war showed where the danger lurked.

(British naval spokesmen have said that it would be fore the belligerents to decide whether they must operate in the so-called safety zone established around the western hemisphere in the Panama declaration.)

Von Ribbentrop said it was "simply silly" to charge Germany with aiming at world domination. He declared that world domination no longer was possible.

Retorts to Charges

Retorting to British charges that Germany has broken her word, he countercharged that:

1. Britain broke her word to Italy in 1915.
2. She cheated the Arabs in the Near East.
3. She failed to live up to her pledge given to India in 1915.
4. She failed to pay her war debts to the United States.
5. She acted against the spirit of the Munich agreement of Sept. 29, 1938.

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It was absurd to hold either Danzig or Germany responsible for the conflict, Von Ribbentrop said. He added Germany and Danzig never more would be separated.

Says Poles Informed

When Adolf Hitler in 1934 arranged a new orientation of eastern Europe with Poland's late Marshal Josef Pilsudski, the Fuehrer left no doubt in the minds of the Poles that sooner or later Danzig and the Corridor problems must be solved, Von Ribbentrop said.

"Precisely a year ago, on Oct. 24, on instructions of Hitler, I received former Polish Ambassador to Germany Lipski at Berchtesgaden," he said. "On this day I presented to him the suggestion of political union of Danzig and the Reich, but with the provision that Danzig remain in the field of Polish economics.

"The proposal also envisaged extra-territorial automobile and rail connections to both separated Polish and German territories and provided recognition of frontiers for extension of the non-aggression pact of 1914 for a period of 25 years.

Proposals Repeated

"These proposals were repeated by the Fuehrer personally in my presence and that of Ambassador Moltke and Lipski to former Polish Foreign Minister (Jozef) Beck at Berchtesgaden on Jan. 15, 1939.

"The Fuehrer observed at this time that for no one but himself would it be possible to renounce the Corridor in such a manner. The next day in Munich, and on Jan. 26 in Warsaw, this offer was discussed in detail between Beck and myself.

"On these occasions, our proposals by no means were rejected by the Poles, but it was emphasized that in view of internal difficulties it would have to be examined most carefully and the Poles would attempt to improve German-Polish relations."

Von Ribbentrop said that "harassing of German nationals, Polish press attacks and anti-German demonstrations in front of the German Embassy in Warsaw" forced him to warn the Polish ambassador on March 21, 1939. At the same time, he said, he repeated the German offer of settlement and invited Beck to a conference for a "final settlement of all questions."

Proposals Rejected

On March 26, he said, he was presented with a rejection of Hitler's proposals.

"It hardly appears believable, and yet it is a fact," he said.

He continued that the Polish ambassador "told me any further pursuit of German plans regarding the political return of Danzig to the Reich meant war with Poland."

The invitation to Beck to go to Berlin also was rejected, Von Ribbentrop said.

"If at that time we regarded the Polish attitude as extraordinary in view of the Fuehrer's generous proposal, that mystery is cleared now—England was in the background," the Foreign Minister declared. "Today we know that already at that time negotiations with England for guarantees were under way."

Accuses Poles

Von Ribbentrop then described Polish mobilization on the border of the Reich, which he said up to then had not mobilized a single man. The Polish Ambassador in Berlin was informed of possible consequences of such action, he said, and then, when abuses to Germans in Bromberg occurred, Von Ribbentrop asserted, he told the Polish Ambassador that Germany not only viewed the events with regret but was obliged to observe that relations between the states were becoming worse.

He asserted the Reich held the Polish government responsible for the unfortunate turn of events.

"For six months, the extraordinary generous offer remained open and for an additional six months Germany watched as German nationals were terrorized, Danzig was threatened, and the Reich provoked," he said.

Attacks Charged

"Only after the Polish military started making inroads on German territory did the Fuehrer strike.

"Three weeks later, the campaign was ended and the Polish State fell together like a house of cards. Now the Reich will see to it that there be true liberation. Preservation of order and freedom in Eastern Europe is guaranteed from now on by Germany and Russia."

east, south and west, are fixed," he said.

"Germany has no more de-mands

Reich Will Fight To End, Von Ribbentrop Asserts

Foreign Minister Warns England She Is "Playing Dangerously With The Fate Of Her Empire"

OCT 25 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Danzig, Oct. 24—Germany is determined to fight Britain to the bitter end and is supremely confident of victory, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, told the world tonight.

In a ninety-minute address von Ribbentrop warned Britain that by continuing the war she was "playing dangerously with the fate of her empire."

"The present British Government may go down in history as the gravedigger of the empire," he told a group of veteran Nazi fighters which formed his immediate audience in this one-time free city, now incorporated in the Reich.

No Hint Of Compromise

The Nazi Foreign Minister let fall not a single hint of a possible compromise to end the war before the conflict at arms goes to its conclusion.

"Chamberlain refused the hand of the Führer stretched out in a gesture of peace," he shouted at the climax of his address.

"Now the German people takes up the challenge. The German people is ready and is determined to fight until the security of the German people is assured for all time.

"The German people is a solid block, defended by its army, air force and navy, which have just won bright laurels. The German people now will fight this war to the end.

Victory Guaranteed

"That this end will be a great German victory is guaranteed by the Führer."

On the continent of Europe, German borders now are final, Von Ribbentrop continued.

"The frontiers of the Reich, north, against England and France except the return of her former colonial possessions."

But in her determination to bring about a new era in eastern Europe, including calling home her minorities, Germany will brook interference from no quarter, he warned.

Speaks With Less Fire

Von Ribbentrop, making one of his rare public addresses, spoke with less fire than the better-known Nazi orators.

He spoke with great earnestness and care, however, giving an exact definition of Germany's present attitude toward the war.

That attitude, he emphasized repeatedly, is that Germany makes no retreat from the last stand taken by Adolf Hitler in his Reichstag speech of October 6, and that the war goes on to the destruction of the British Empire if necessary.

He uttered again the frequent Nazi assertion that Germany has sympathy for the position of France, which, Germans say, was dragged into the conflict by Britain.

At Peace With U. S.

Von Ribbentrop also asserted with great emphasis that no cause exists for conflict between Germany and the United States.

"Only diseased phantasy could even conceive of a question which could bring about trouble between these states," he asserted. "Germany wants only extensive trade on the American continent and it always respected the Monroe Doctrine.

"There is a greater possibility that England will come into conflict with the Monroe Doctrine because of her special interests on account of her possessions, fleet bases and coaling stations in the Western Hemisphere."

The English reserved attitude toward conclusions of the Panama conference, he added, already indicated the chances of England's challenge to the Monroe Doctrine.

"Germany's Last Word"

Political quarters tonight were calling von Ribbentrop's address "Germany's last word" on the war. They regarded it as the answer to Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech of October 12 when he said it would be impossible for Britain to accept any such basis for peace as Hitler proposed "without forfeiting her honor."

Hitler himself did not find it necessary to answer Chamberlain because he felt his attitude has been made as plain as possible in his last Reichstag address. At that time he proclaimed the exclusive German and Soviet Russian right to reshape and reorganize eastern Europe and asserted he had no war aims against Britain and France.

Von Ribbentrop said no more tonight but he gave sharp emphasis to Hitler's words.

Nazi Attitude Clear

Informed quarters declared Germany's attitude now was clear beyond any question of doubt and that it would be unnecessary to make a new statement of policy for a long time.

A large part of von Ribbentrop's address consisted of historical background to justify Germany's annexation of Danzig and occupation of Poland.

He said repeated efforts had been made to come to an understanding with Poland and that there were good prospects of an agreement until Britain started the negotiations which resulted in the British guarantee of Polish integrity.

"England was behind it," the Foreign Minister said.

Then he recalled that the Polish attitude toward Germany stiffened. He charged that abuse of German nationals and actual crossing of the German border by Polish troops made armed intervention an inescapable necessity.

Von Ribbentrop said Britain long planned war against Germany and that it failed to materialize after the Munich conference because British armament was not completed then.

For the first time, he disclosed that only a few months after Hitler came to power in 1933 a secret meeting was arranged between the Führer and Edouard Daladier, who served as Premier of France for ten months that year, to iron out French-German differences.

At Britain's instigation, he charged, the meeting was called off at the last minute by the French and Daladier was ousted from the Premiership, which he regained in April, 1938.

Motivated By Fear

He said Britain was motivated by a fear that "the French front fighter and man of the people, Daladier, ...ight find a real basis for agreement with the front fighter and man of the people, Hitler."

From 1933 on, he asserted, Hitler's policy pursued a fourfold policy of coming to terms with Britain. These terms he said were:

A naval agreement, an eternal mutual guarantee of the integrity of the borders of Belgium, the Netherlands and France; German respect for Britain's imperial interests and British respect for German interests in eastern Europe; and a protective and defensive British-German alliance.

Under the latter, he said, Germany would have pledged armed aid to the British Empire with no such counter-aid demanded of England.

The destruction of Germany, he charged, was the essential point of British policy.

He also accused Britain of a long succession of "historical breaches of faith," that she tricked Germany with the 1918 armistice, fooled Italy into a peace pact, betrayed the Arabs to the Jews and refused to pay the United States war debt.

New Attempt To Split Allies, Is London View

London, Oct. 24 (AP)—Official circles tonight stated German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's Danzig speech was another "clumsy attempt to divide Great Britain and France" and said it "introduced no new element into the situation."

A statement issued tonight said the speech apparently was designed "for internal consumption in Danzig and Germany."

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Von Ribbentrop, the statement added, "does not hesitate to spread falsehoods about the Prime Minister's policy at the time of Munich in 1938."

BERLIN STANDS FIRM ON HITLER OFFER OF PEACE

Official News Agency Bars Any Proposal But That of October 6.

VON RIBBENTROP TO SPEAK

Foreign Minister May Reply at Danzig to Chamberlain's Refusal of Fuehrer's Terms.

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BERLIN, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The official German news agency, DNB, said emphatically today that the proposals contained in Adolf Hitler's Reichstag address of October 6 still constitute the only basis on which Germany will consider peace.

"As far as German peace conditions are concerned," DNB declared, "they are to be drawn exclusively from the Fuehrer's Reichstag speech in which he showed the world the way to peace."

Hitler, speaking at the close of the Polish campaign, said that Germany had no war aims in the West, but added that the Polish State never would be revived in its old form, and that only Soviet Russia and Germany had a legitimate right to reorganize Eastern Europe.

It Won't Be a Peace Offer.

The news agency made its assertion as diplomatic circles awaited with interest an address which Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was scheduled to make at 8:15 o'clock tonight (2:15 P. M., New York time), before a war veterans' organization in Danzig.

In Government quarters it was said that Von Ribbentrop would make "an important contribution" to the trend of affairs in the European war, but gave no hint of the nature of this contribution.

The DNB statement, however, apparently eliminated the possibility that Hitler might have commissioned his Foreign Minister to make another peace gesture.

In the opinion of men who usually know, von Ribbentrop will devote himself chiefly to Great Britain. The address therefore may constitute Germany's first direct official reply to Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech of October 12 in effect rejecting Hitler's peace gestures.

Asserting that Great Britain had "brusquely rejected Hitler's outstretched hand . . . thereby clarifying the situation for us," DNB said:

"We have not the slightest reason to set up new conditions for a peace initiative on our part. The German conditions are those of the Fuehrer's Reichstag address, and we know of no others."

Puts Turkey in Poland's Place.

Dienst aus Deuchland, a commentary close to the Foreign Office, said that Turkey, having signed a mutual assistance pact with France and Great Britain, now found herself in a position resembling that occupied by Poland after she had joined the "encirclement front."

Poland's alliance with France and Britain, Dienst aus Deutschland said, forced Russia to assert her claim as an eastern European Power "quickly and energetically." Turkey, by a similar alliance, the commentary added, had disturbed the balance of power in the Balkans and transferred the tension from western Europe to the east.

Thereby, Dienst aus Deutschland asserted, Turkey "created mistrust among Powers with legitimate interests in this region—Germany, Russia and Italy."

COMMONS TOLD U. S. WILL GET ENGLISH NEWS

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House Had Questioned Amount Of Nazi Propaganda In America

Press Plays Up Capture Of City Of Flint—"U. S. Angry," It Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 24—The British Government promised the House of Commons a "constant endeavor to secure the largest possible measure of publicity" in the United States today while newspaper placards reported the "U. S. A. angry" over German seizure of the steamship City of Flint.

Sir Edward Grigg, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Information, set forth the Government's publicity aims in reply to a question in Commons on the volume of "German propaganda" in America compared with the "shortage of information from British sources."

"I am aware that the demand in the United States of America for information regarding our war effort and purpose is still to a considerable extent unsatisfied," declared Sir Edward.

Propaganda Not Policy

"It is not the policy of the Ministry of Information to engage in propaganda activities in the United States of America, but every effort is being made to give American correspondents the fullest opportunity of studying and assessing our war activities.

"For the presentation of the British case in the United States of America the Ministry rely principally upon straightforward information; and although my noble friend, Lord MacMillan, Information Minister, is no longer himself responsible for the supply of news from Government sources, it will be his constant endeavor to secure the largest possible measure of publicity in the United States of America for such news as may be released by the departments concerned and for other information concerning the British war effort."

Laborite Poses Question

George Ridley, Laborite, had asked whether the Minister of Information "is aware that opinion in the United States of America is not adequately informed, through the medium of the American press, about the British war effort and purpose because of an absence of information from this country; whether he is aware of the volume of German propaganda circulated through the same medium, and what steps is he taking to correct the unsatisfactory state of affairs."

In the House of Lords, Lord Cobham, Under Secretary of War, announced that Britain had captured 110 German seamen and airmen as compared with only a "handful" of British airmen captured by Germany.

London newspaper headlines on the City of Flint seizure reported "Anger in the U. S. A." and "America Angry—Nazi Blunder."

U. S. Gets Good Press

In line with attempts to develop friendliness between the United States and Britain, the United States has received an unusually enthusiastic press in England lately.

Debate on neutrality legislation is followed closely.

One example of British press treatment was the way in which newspapers lyrically described the rescue of passengers of the British liners Yorkshire and City of Mandalay by the American steamer Independence Hall.

"The Yanks Are Coming"

Headlines told how the passengers sang "The Yanks Are Coming" when the Independence Hall appeared. Vanished from the daily press now are traces of the attitude of some isolationists and high-tariff journals which in depression days pictured Uncle Sam as a Shylock snarling over his unpaid notes.

On the home front A. T. Lennox-Boyd, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, answered a question on whether glucose works would have to close down because of decreased imports of corn from the United States by saying:

"Purchases have been made in South Africa and elsewhere, substantial shipments being on the way. Purchases will be continued from all possible sources."

Commenting on a report that the British freighter Stonegate had been sunk in the Atlantic by the German pocket battleship Deutschland, an Admiralty spokesman said there was "no present confirmation" that the Deutschland had evaded the British blockade and attacked the Stonegate.

Weather Factor Cited

It was said in naval circles, however, that the combined navies of the world would not be sufficient to establish a complete blockade on the Baltic. Officials said that on dark or stormy nights ships could pass within one hundred yards of each other without being detected.

A "rationing system" in Britain's trade dealings with neutral countries was revealed by a reliable source. It was said the aim was to prevent exports from reaching Germany.

The basis of the plan was applied in Britain's recent agreement with Russia to trade British tin and rubber for Russian timber. The exports of tin and rubber are based on Russia's normal peacetime requirements and there is an understanding that none of the supplies will go to Germany.

MORE PUBLICITY HERE

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British Propaganda in U. S. to Be Increased.

LONDON, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Information Ministry promised the House of Commons today that constant efforts would be made "to secure the largest possible measure of publicity" in the United States."

The pledge was made in reply to a question on the volume of German propaganda in America compared with the shortage of information from British sources.

Sir Edward Craig, parliamentary secretary to the Information Ministry, said that "the demand in the United States for information regarding our war effort is still to a considerable extent unsatisfied," but that efforts were being made for more extensive publicity concerning British war activities.

Nazis Give Hans Frank Absolute Rule in Poland

To Govern Occupied Parts Not Incorporated in Reich

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—A decree published in the government law gazette today placed the entire administrative power over Polish territory occupied by Germany but not incorporated in the Reich in the hands of Hans Frank.

Frank is to be known as the Governor General and is to be assisted by Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria, who was appointed Frank's deputy. Frank has been Governor of Poznan, a part of Poland that has been incorporated into the Reich.

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According to the decree, Frank is responsible directly to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. Existing Polish laws are to remain effective so far as they do not conflict with administration of the country under German laws.

The Ministerial Council for National Defense, the director of the four-year plan and the Governor General are authorized to proclaim law by decree in the territory.

The cost of administration is to be borne by the occupied territory.

The decree is effective after withdrawal by Hitler of administrative powers of the military commander in Poland.

French Repulse Nazi Attacks

Still Hold German Village After Three Assaults by German Troops.

PARIS, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—French military commentators reported today that three German assaults on a German village held by French outposts in the Warndt Forest had been repulsed.

Patrol attacks on the village, which was not identified, coincided with increasing German pressure in the French lines last night, they said.

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It was emphasized that the action was localized, being one of a series of raids in which the Nazi troops were aiming at recovery of the few remaining portions of German soil held by the French.

Military dispatches said that the French also had made a raid, seizing a German post east of the Moselle River. Taking several prisoners and capturing a machine-gun. A French ambush north of Forbach brought the capture of a German lieutenant of artillery.

While the French strengthened their Moselle outposts near the Luxembourg border, the Rhine front was reported completely calm.

No Notable Action.

Military dispatches said that the French had long feared a possible German attempt to storm the frontier town of Apach and then to cross the Moselle westward to strike the Maginot defenses where they are admittedly the weakest.

German pressure after five days of almost dead calm on the Western front was reported last night—brisk skirmishes by small patrols along the northern, or Rhine-to-Moselle, flank—but apparently this activity developed no great momentum.

This morning's communique remarked succinctly: "No notable activity during the night."

[At Berlin the German High Command issued the following communique today: "No special fighting on the front."]

The French forces captured several German prisoners yesterday, dispatches said, and obtained "valuable" information concerning lines in the Saarland.

Meanwhile, on the home front Premier Daladier's decision to call Parliament about the middle of next month silenced some political grumbling. Parliament will consider the 1940 budget for another war year.

The Socialist leader, Leon Blum, whose writings on the subject of recalling Parliament have been trimmed by the censor, indicated that he would take up the matter of censorship when Parliament convenes. Writing in his newspaper, Le Populaire, M. Blum asserted that the whole French system of censorship could be junked "without the least damage." He demanded that the nation's publicity machine be turned to combatting German propaganda.

Finns Get New Soviet Demands

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Helsinki Announces Delegates Leave Moscow Tonight but Talks Will Go On.

HELSINKI, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Finnish delegation negotiating with Soviet Russia will leave Moscow tonight to return to Helsinki, bringing new written proposals from the Kremlin, a Finnish Government spokesman said today, adding that the return of the delegation headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, who had arrived in Moscow only yesterday, was "nothing alarming."

"They thought it best to come back to consult the Government," the spokesman said.

At the same time, he declared, that the negotiations would be continued, but whether by Dr. Paasikivi or through normal diplomatic channels it was not yet certain.

Neither the Finns nor the Russian officials have disclosed the status of the talks or the nature of Russia's demands.

Military Preparations.

Dr. Paasikivi, after preliminary conversations at Russia's invitation, returned here on October 15 with word of the Soviet demands. He and his party went back to Moscow yesterday and were closeted at the Kremlin for four and a half hours last night. This conference was the longest yet held.

The statement that the negotiations would be continued was greeted here with relief, but there was no relaxation in the military preparations of this little country fearful of infringement on her independence. Restrictions were tightened on travel in areas near the Russian border, and additional harbor districts were included in these regulations.

Helsinki maintained the optimistic air which has pervaded the capital since the Scandinavian kings pledged their moral support at the Stockholm meeting of last week.

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New Demands.

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—An indication of new Russian demands on Finland was seen today in the plan of the Finnish delegation to return to the Finnish capital.

The delegation announced that they would leave for Finland at a little after midnight, but there was no indication of a breakdown in talks and the delegates were expected to return to Moscow within a few days after receiving fresh instructions.

Diplomatic informants said that the return meant either that Russia had presented new demands or that a compromise was near and that final action by the Helsinki Government was necessary. A report in neutral diplomatic circles said that Finland was asking for a free port or the right of duty free entry for Finnish goods to some Russian port on the White Sea near Finland.

The Finns were believed by foreign observers to be balking at surrender of the Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia and the quartering of Soviet troops in Finland proper. These observers expressed the belief that Russia had asked also for certain small islands in the Gulf of Finland and possibly some trade privileges, and that on these lesser concessions Finland was ready to yield.

The Finnish delegation was at the Kremlin twice last night, from 6 P. M. to 8:30 P. M., and from 10:30 P. M. until long past midnight, leaving at an hour which was not disclosed here.

The Finns had hoped for a quick end of the conferences, in the belief that Russia, having already strengthened her defenses with virtual protectorates over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, desired to avoid a fight.

Dr. Passikivi returned to Moscow only yesterday with instructions from his Government. The Moscow radio announced his return, although the Russian public had never been told of his departure a week ago last Sunday after preliminary negotiations.

30-24-4239

Norway Orders More Planes.

OSLO, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Neutral Norway, whose north coast borders Finland and is close to the Soviet frontier, is accelerating her defense program.

The Government, which had already placed an order for twelve Curtiss Hawk highspeed planes, decided today to raise the number to twenty-four—all to be delivered this winter.

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DR. PAASIKIVI, AIDES RETURN TO HELSINKI

Delegation Expected To Get Instructions For Further Talks

Observers Believe Difficulty Is Over Demand For Aalands

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 24—Renewed negotiations between Soviet Russia and a Finnish delegation were suspended today less than forty-eight hours after the Finns' arrival, leading foreign observers to believe the talks were not going too happily.

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The Finns prepared to return tonight to Helsinki, presumably for fresh instructions from their government. It was indicated that compromise proposals they brought here were unacceptable or that Soviet authorities may have made new demands.

Neither Russians nor Finns would discuss the status of negotiations, although there was no indication they had broken down. The Finnish delegation was expected to return again to Moscow within a few days after consultation with officials at home.

Finns Balk Over Aaland Islands

Some foreign observers believed that Finland was balking at purported proposals for surrender of the strategic Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia and the quartering of Soviet troops in Finland proper.

At the same time, these sources said they believed Finland was ready to yield some trade privileges and perhaps concessions on certain small islands in the Gulf of Finland.

Neutral diplomatic circles reported that Finland, on the other hand, was seeking a free port or the right of duty free entry for Finnish goods to some northern Russian port on the White Sea near where Finland has territory but no outlet.

Hope Of Early Accord Dashed

Renewal of talks at the Kremlin had inspired Finnish hopes for a quick conclusion in the belief that Russia, already having strengthened her hand in the Baltic with virtual protectorates over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, desired to avoid a fight.

The Finnish delegation, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, conferred with Soviet officials at the Kremlin yesterday for several hours.

The results of that conference, foreign observers believed, raised questions on which final action by Helsinki Government leaders was necessary.

Press Criticizes U. S.

The Russian press ignored the Finnish talks. Moscow newspapers which have been attacking Britain and France criticized the United States today.

The Government newspaper *Izvestia* asserted that Washington was trying to thwart efforts of Russia and Japan to reach a basis for improved relations.

A dispatch from Shanghai in *Izvestia* quoted "responsible quarters" as saying that "agents of Washington are active" in trying to put pressure on the Japanese Government because of Japan's dependence upon imports from the United States.

"Japan would like to improve her relations with the U. S. S. R.," the dispatch added, "but meets great resistance from representatives of the United States because improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations would strengthen Japan—which does not correspond to United States' interest."

The article said American representatives continued to "consider neutrality of the United States a comfortable mask necessary to cover the policy of isolation of Japan and for upsetting the relations between Japan and the U. S. S. R."

Finland Awaits New and Easier Soviet Demands

Envoy Reported Bringing Milder Proposals, Though Snag Is Hinted in Moscow

By The Associated Press

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 24.—Soviet Russia has modified her demands on Finland in new proposals being brought here by Finland's special envoy to Moscow, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, authoritative sources asserted tonight. There was no indication as to whether such proposals would be acceptable.

Finland has declared that no program which would damage her independence or neutrality would be accepted, and has backed her word with border mobilization. Only a vague outline of the demands was said to have been received by the Foreign Office.

Dr. Paasikivi is expected here at 9:47 a. m. Thursday (2:47 a. m., New York time). Whether the delegation would return to Moscow was not known.

Government sources here intimated that future talks might be carried on through normal diplomatic channels. Military and economic experts with the delegation were said to have remained in Moscow.

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"The government will continue to make all defensive preparations, but there is no reason to be alarmed," a government spokesman said this evening.

He pointed out that there was no time limit to the negotiations and added: "We know from experience that very often negotiations with Soviet Russia take a long time. We are not demanding anything from Russia, and in case we don't reach an agreement we are just where we were before."

French May Send Boyer On Mission to U. S.

PARIS, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Charles Boyer, the movie actor, now stationed with the Army of the Center in southwestern France, probably will be recalled to Paris to undertake a propaganda mission to the United States, it was reported reliably today.

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30-24-4239

HELSINKI-OCT-24

A FURTHER STEP TOWARDS GETTING THE NATION IN READINESS FOR ANY EMERGENCY WAS THE PUBLICATION OF A DECREE TONIGHT SUSPENDING THE LAW PROVIDING AN EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY WITH OVERTIME FOR LONGER HOURS.

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UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS, THE 10-HOUR DAY MAY BE REQUIRED AT REGULAR WAGES, WITH TIME AND A HALF BEGINNING THEREAFTER.

THE DECREE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IT WOULD NOT CONTINUE IN FORCE "A SINGLE DAY BEYOND NECESSITY."

THE MONEY SAVED UNDER THE LONGER WORK HOURS WILL BE USED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR [redacted] DEPENDENTS OF RESERVISTS CALLED TO THE COLORS.

New War Medal Created by Hitler

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler created today a new decoration, the "Cross for Meritorious War Service," to be given persons outside the army as well as to military men.

Designed in two classes, bronze and silver, the medal is an eight-pointed cross which bears in the center a Swastika bordered by oak leaves.

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First Encyclical Of Pope May Be Out This Week

Comment on World Affairs Expected; Cardinals May Be Named in December

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 24 (AP).—Pope Pius XII is expected to issue his first encyclical soon after his return from his summer palace at Castel Gandolfo on Friday, it was said today in Vatican circles. Publication of the encyclical Saturday, the ever of the Feast of Christ the King, was held likely by Vatican officials, who declined to forecast the contents of the papal message.

The document has been revised twice because of the international situation, and authoritative sources expressed the belief it would be devoted largely to the world's current state of affairs.

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Another important event, the Pope's appointment of new cardinals in the first consistory of his reign, was reported imminent. Vatican officials said the consistory was almost certain to take place in December.

After that the Pope may announce to the College of Cardinals the names of several new cardinals.

Foremost among the prelates mentioned as likely to receive the red hat is the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, who succeeded the late Patrick Cardinal Hayes in that highly important see of the United States.

Whether another American cardinal would be named to fill the place vacated in the College of Cardinals by the death of George Cardinal Mundelein was problematical, but it was considered unlikely that more than one American name would be in the first list. Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, died Oct. 2.

The Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, auxiliary bishop of New York, has been mentioned prominently here to succeed Cardinal Mundelein. Bishop Donahue administered the New York archdiocese for several months before the appointment of Archbishop Spellman.

Seven months after the elec[tion] Pope Pius XII, death has furth[er] reduced the College of Cardinals by four members. There now are fifty-seven cardinals, of whom thirty-one are Italians and twenty-six foreigners. The college may have a maximum of seventy members, but it was considered unlikely that the Pope would name as many as thirteen at his first consistory.

70 Tons of Gold Saved by Poles Arrive in Paris

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Over $50,000,000 Escapes Germans in 6,000-Mile Truck-Train-Ship Trip

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP).—Seventy tons of Polish gold, removed from Warsaw in the opening days of the war, has arrived safely in Paris after a hazardous 6,000-mile journey by truck, train and ship, it became known today.

Credit for the escape of the gold was given to former Polish Finance Minister Col. Ignacy Matuszewski, who organized a convoy of trucks. They were ordinary trucks, it was said, since Col. Matuszewski felt that armored vehicles would have aroused too much suspicion.

[Seventy tons of gold would be worth about $58,800,000 at the United States Treasury's price of $35 a troy ounce. There are twelve troy ounces to the pound.]

According to Polish accounts, trucks took the gold from the vaults of the Bank of Poland to Rumania. A squadron of German planes, apparently having been informed of the removal, launched an unsuccessful attack on the caravan at the frontier.

Upon arrival in Rumania the gold was transferred to a special train which raced to the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza, where a Turkish ship was waiting. A few hours after the vessel shoved off, the German government, according to accounts published here, warned Rumania not to let the gold get away "under any circumstances."

The little boat hung around the eastern Mediterranean for more than a week until the French government arranged for it to go to Syria. There the gold was transferred to a French boat, which brought it to France.

The newly constituted Polish government in France has announced it will not use the gold for its own needs, but only as a reserve for Polish money "when Poland is reconstituted."

Poles in England Mobilize

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Polish Embassy announced tonight that it had issued an order mobilizing all Polish citizens in England "to fulfil their military duty." The notice published by the embassy gave a list of classes which should "appear before the recruiting commission in order to be enlisted for military service in the Polish Army in France."

Red Cross to Clothe Poles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The American Red Cross set up machinery today to provide 220,000 winter garments for more than 80,000 Polish war refugees in various European countries as a result of urgent appeals from abroad. The program calls for 83,000 heavy dresses and 137,000 sweaters. The British and French Red Cross have also requested clothing.

A SLOGAN IN REVERSE

British Urged to Do Their Christmas Shopping Late.

LONDON, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The British Government told the public in effect today: "Do your Christmas shopping late—there's a war loan coming."

Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, answered a question in the House of Commons on whether it was "desirable to stimulate Christmas shopping this year," by saying:

"It will be the duty of everyone to respond to the appeal which will be made in due course for subscriptions to war loans. Subject to this, it is desirable that the public should continue to buy in the usual way, so as to reduce unemployment."

The loans would supplement the four billion dollars to be raised this year by taxation—some from the increase in income tax to 17½ per cent.

Lady Astor Has Dream; Women 1st

Visions House of Commons With Only 15 Men in It

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Lady Astor described a "dream" House of Commons today composed of 600 women and only fifteen men, with the men imploring the women "to treat us men fairly."

In criticizing the Government for failure to provide compensation for housewives in event of injury in air raids, Lady Astor told the House:

"I had a dream—I dreamed that I awoke after twenty-five years and saw before me a House of Commons in which there were 600 women members and only fifteen men."

(This virtually reverses the present membership—twelve women in a total of 615.)

"The fifteen men M. P.'s were pleading with the Prime Minister of that day to do justice to the married men. They were saying to the women M. P.'s 'there was a time we know when we did not treat you fairly, but we implore you to treat us men fairly now.'

"I am amazed that the interests of the married women could be so completely ignored at the present time."

2 AMERICANS FREED

Princeton Men Held for Time by Swedish Police.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Two Americans, John Gray Faron and George Kidder-Smith, were footloose and free again today after a brief entanglement with Sweden's anti-espionage machinery.

Graduates of Princeton University, they were arrested yesterday when police thought they were showing too much interest in military objects near a child welfare institution they were visiting. After their release they explained they never were actually jailed, but merely taken to police headquarters and questioned. Two hours later they were freed.

Their cameras, which were confiscated, were returned with a police apology.

110 CAPTIVES TAKEN BY BRITISH SO FAR

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—More than 110 German sailors and airmen were said officially today to have been captured by the British since the war began while "a mere handful of British airmen" were taken by the Germans.

Viscount Cobham, undersecretary to the War Office, announced the figure in the House of Lords and said no question of exchange of prisoners had yet been raised.

Hitler Youth Members Over 16 Face Drilling

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Germany today ordered special pre-military training for members of the Hitler Youth Organization aged 16 to 18, inclusive.

The Army Command will cooperate in the courses, which the announcement said were designed "systematically to prepare the three oldest classes in the Hitler Youth for military service."

Emphasis will be placed on shooting small caliber weapons and in maneuvering, marching and similar military field work. In this fashion, it was said, the army could be assured of already partly trained recruits. The courses will be conducted Saturday nights and Sundays.

Sit-Krieg

BERLIN, Oct. 24 (AP).—The German high command issued the following communique today (1 P.M.—7 A.M. E.S.T.):

"No special fighting on the front."

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP).—The French general staff issued the following communique this morning (9:36 A.M.—3:36 A.M. E.S.T.):

"No notable activity during the night."

HUNGARY ON ALERT IN AIR RAID DRILL

Prepared to Nip Nazi Putsch During Blackout.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Hungary began air raid drills today while the police took precautions against a possible Hungarian Nazi "putsch" during the excitment of the blackout.

Similar practice scheduled last spring was called off because of widespread reports that the Nazi element would try to provoke disorders.

Kalman Hubay, Nazi leader, issued a new challenge today saying: "We have shown that masses of the electors are behind us and if the Government People's Front aids Jews and wants new test—we are ready."

New Nazi Outburst.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Nazis today demanded the confiscation of several hundred thousand acres of land owned or rented by Jews.

Through their official newspaper, the Magyarsag, they accused the Government of weakness in handling the Jewish and the land problems.

In an article by a Nazi member of Parliament, the Magyarsag said that "many Jews who long ago ingratiated themselves with the Hungarian aristocracy" had been permitted to retain thousands of acres each despite the land reform laws. Apparently referring to the recent arrest of more than 100 members of the outlawed "Legion of Death," alleged by the Government to have plotted a Nazi putsch, the Magyarsag added:

"We've seen in the last few days how strong the Government can be in some things. Now let's see how strong it can be in things that matter."

Germans Get Warning.

HEGYSHALOM, Hungary, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Germans of this frontier city were told today by Istvan Antal, the Under-Secretary of Justice, that Hungary would stand for no foreign interference and would not be dominated by any "Great Power."

Standing close to the old Austrian border, now patrolled by German troops, Mr. Antal spoke at a flag-raising. He said, in part:

"One thought forever stranger to Hungarian soil is for any one to give orders to the Hungarian people or to force Hungary to take decisions not of her own choosing.

"This kind of regime, though dressed up in the most pleasing form, will never be borne by the Hungarian people."

Bulgarian Parliament Dissolved Pending Vote

King Boris Acts on Request of New Cabinet

SOFIA, Oct. 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—King Boris III signed early today a decree dissolving the Bulgarian Parliament and calling for a new election. The monarch acted within a few hours after receiving a request for such action from Premier George Kiosseivanoff's newly formed government. The Parliament had been called to meet on Saturday.

Thus Bulgaria will revert at least temporarily to rule by royal decree, the form of government that existed from 1934 to May, 1938, when Parliament was recalled. The government's declaration asked for a new election to provide a better determination of public opinion on general policies.

Premier Kiosseivanoff formed a new government on Monday after having resigned on Thursday.

Bulgar-Soviet Pact Near

SOFIA, Oct. 24 (AP).—Indications of improving Bulgarian-Russian relations were seen tonight in a report in well informed circles that an air convention was near conclusion. The pact was said to provide for Soviet engineers to construct a large airdrome at Bourgas, Bulgarian port on the Black Sea.

Hungary Puts Herself In the Junk Business

Advertises for Old Metal in Drive to Conserve Supply

BUDAPEST, Oct. 23 (AP).—The Hungarian government posted signs Monday with pictures of an old toothpaste tube, a broken watch spring, a discarded sardine can and a cracked flywheel in a campaign for conservation of Hungary's scant supplies of metal.

Depots are being established throughout the nation where the government will buy junk metal.

New regulations require a government permit even for the purchase of a one-foot piece of pipe.

Planes Seen Over Jutland

Danes Report Heavy Gunfire Followed Flight of Four Ships

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 24 (AP).—The newspaper "Ekstrabladet" reported today that inhabitants of Hanstholm, in northern Jutland, saw four large warplanes late yesterday flying north, and half an hour later heard heavy gunfire. Hantsholm is on Denmark's extreme northwestern coast, facing the Skagerrak and the North Sea.

At the same time a Danish ship brought to Korsoer today two German aviators found clinging to a plane in the North Sea. One had machine-gun bullet wounds in the legs, but the other was unharmed. The plane was abandoned.

Nazi Art Festival In Moscow Planned

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—Indicative of Russia's new friendship for Germany was a report from reliable source today that the Government here would soon hold a ten-day "Festival of German Art," including concerts of the works of German composers.

Such a festival has never been devoted to foreign works of art before.

Beefless Tuesday Observed In France

People Required To Abstain So As To Conserve Meat For Army

Paris, Oct. 24 (AP) — Today was France's first "beefless Tuesday," but nobody seemed to notice the difference.

A decree published last Tuesday ordered butcher shops closed on Mondays and prohibited the sale of beef on Tuesdays. Public dining places were ordered to serve no beef, veal or mutton on Mondays and no beef on Tuesdays.

The decree, which was intended to conserve beef for the army, is the nearest thing to food control that France has adopted.

Dobruja Tension Rises As Rumanian Gendarmes Clash With Bulgarians

Russe, Bulgaria, Oct. 24 (AP)—Increased tension was reported tonight in the Dobruja area of the Bulgarian-Rumanian frontier.

Confirmation was lacking, however, of a reported clash between Rumanian gendarmes and Bulgarian "free corps" fighters in Dobruja, former Bulgarian territory which Rumania gained after the World War.

Clamor for the return of Dobruja has grown recently in Bulgaria, and there have been revisionist demonstrations following repeated reports of clashes between Bulgarians and Rumanians in the area.

Bulgarians Arrested

Bucharest, Oct. 24 (AP)—Many Bulgarian "free corps" fighters in Dobruja were reported arrested today after an attack in which they wounded two gendarmes but suffered heavy losses themselves.

French Parliament Call Quells Some Grumbling

Blum Still Plans to Ask Junking of Censorship

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP).—Premier Edouard Daladier's decision to call the French Parliament about the middle of November to consider the 1940 budget and ratify decree laws has silenced some political grumbling, it was said here today.

Leon Blum, Socialist leader and former Premier, whose writings on the subject of recalling Parliament have been trimmed by the censor, indicated he would take up the matter of censorship when Parliament convened.

Writing in his newspaper, "Le Populaire," Blum asserted the entire French censorship could be junked "without the least damage," and demanded that the nation's publicity machine be turned to combating German propaganda.

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Toy Balloons Really A Barrage by Hitler

BASEL, Oct. 24 (AP).—There had been a carnival last night at the Swiss village of Riehen, so nobody paid much attention today when a few brilliantly colored toy balloons drifted down on the village streets.

But when children who caught them found excerpts from a speech by Fuehrer Adolph Hitler printed in French on the balloons, the Riehen police went into action. They caught twenty balloons and confiscated them, much to the children's disgust.

Police said the balloons apparently had been released by the Germans in Baden, destined for French soldiers across the Rhine. A strong north wind bore some into Switzerland.

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Swiss Sign With Nazis

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 24 (AP).—A Swiss-German economic and clearing agreement was signed today. The agreement provides wartime trade clearing arrangements which, owing to Swiss determination to maintain her neutral position, resulted in long negotiations. Details were lacking, but it was known it concerned facilities for reducing a 116,000,000-franc (about $27,000,000) debt Germany owes the Swiss.

France Orders Motorcycles

Buys 5,000, to Cost $2,000,000, More Than Doubling Company's Business

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP).—Receipt of an order from the French government for 5,000 motorcycles to cost $2,000,000 was announced today by Loring F. Hosley, vice-president and general manager of the Indian Motorcycle Company, of Springfield. The order specified delivery in New York.

The amount of the order was more than all the company's business last year, which Mr. Hosley said totaled $1,508,000.

He added that although the machines undoubtedly would be used for military purposes, they were not among the articles banned for shipment under the embargo.

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Hears Of Plan To Sabotage Normandie Or Queen Mary

Navy Intelligence Unit Sends Warning And New York Police Increase Pier Guard

[By the Associated Press]

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New York, Oct. 24—United States naval intelligence reports that one of the two greatest liners in the world, the Normandie or the Queen Mary, was to be sabotaged in New York harbor within the next few weeks tonight sent strong police reinforcements to the mid-town piers, where the two ships have been tied up for more than six weeks.

The French liner Normandie, 83,423 gross tons, has been moored at a Hudson river dock since before the European war broke out, and the Cunard-White Star liner Queen Mary, 81,235 tons, and recently camouflaged, has been moored alongside her since shortly after the war began.

Lieutenant Commander Coddington, of the naval intelligence, informed police late today that his office had information that "one of the ships" was to be sabotaged "within the next few weeks." High police officials promptly inspected the vessels. The ship's officers were informed of the reports.

Members of the newly formed police sabotage squad, the dock squad, the alien squad, the marine division and emergency service of the department conferred with ship and line officials aboard the vessels.

At least one more sergeant and ten uniformed patrolmen were added to the sergeant and fifteen men assigned to the piers, and two police launches covering river approaches to the vessels were instructed to be on constant guard. Roaming squads of detectives were assigned to the ships. Police craft searched surrounding waters.

About 700 members of the crew are aboard the Queen Mary. Many of the Normandie's crew have returned to France.

The Normandie was built in 1935, the Queen Mary in 1936.

FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER—

OCT 25 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 24—Drop into a Normanesque chateau somewhere behind the Maginot Line and you may see a sober-visaged, battle-scarred veteran of many wars working with quiet efficiency in a room full of maps.

This man is Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges. He is running the campaign for Gamelin on the Western front.

Fought Germans Before

General Georges was middle-aged when he fought Germany before. He celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday a fortnight before the present conflict began. His hair, in pompadour style, has turned white in the intervening years. The lines have deepened in his rather full face, characterized by kindly eyes and a firm, strong mouth.

The thing that strikes you about the man is his dead seriousness. There is none of the usual trivial human interest anecdotes recounted about him. Instead they will tell you such things as how he was gravely younded at the start of the war in 1914 and came back to make a brilliant record as a member of Foch's staff.

Aide To Maginot

In 1915 General Georges became famous as an administrator. In this phase of his career he was associated with two names which have a familiar ring today.

He was military chief in the War Department when it was headed by Andre Maginot—who started the famous line of fortifications.

He was chief administrator of the Ruhr when the French troops occupied that rich German industrial region after the war. Today, Georges' troops are taking off from the Maginot Line and are worrying the Ruhr through pressure on the Saar area immediately adjoining it.

SENATE DROPS 90-DAY CREDIT, EASES SHIP BAR

Amends Neutrality Bill After Agreeing to Limit Debate.

FINAL VOTE DUE THIS WEEK

Ordinary Trade With Canada Not to Be Affected by War Legislation.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (A. P.).—The Senate quickly amended the administration's neutrality bill today to lift drastic restrictions from American shipping except in the danger zones of the North Atlantic.

With Vice-President Garner gaveling amendments through hurriedly, the chamber also accepted a proposal by Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, to strip from the measure a clause permitting belligerents to obtain ninety-day credits on purchases in this country.

An amendment by Senator Pittman to lift the bill's original drastic curb against American vessels carrying any supplies to a belligerent port in any part of the world was adopted without a dissenting voice after it had been changed somewhat.

The bill now would permit American vessels to carry any materials, except arms, to belligerent ports in Bermuda, the South Atlantic, certain ports in the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Maine for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the China, Tasman and Arabian seas and the Bay of Bengal.

Concerning Title.

There soon followed adoption of an amendment by Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, exempting ordinary goods shipped in American vessels from the bill's general requirement that citizens of this country must divest themselves of title to commodities shipped to belligerent purchasers.

Connally offered his proposal as an amendment to the one by Senator Pittman permitting American vessels to operate freely excepting in the North Atlantic.

Ships could go safely into the regions which the Pittman amendment would permit them to enter, the Texan said, arguing that American-owned cargoes aboard them would likewise be safe. Shipping men had informed him, he added, that some purchasers in the Orient would find it difficult to pay for goods before they were delivered.

Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, protested vainly that the Connally amendment was inconsistent with the contention of administration supporters that the legislation would put exports to belligerents on a cash-and-carry system.

Senators Taft, Republican, of Ohio; Borah, Republican, of Idaho, and White, Republican, of Maine, voiced approval of the Connally amendment, Mr. Borah saying that he favored elimination of restrictions on American shipping to the fullest possible extent, retaining a reasonable provision for its safety.

The Senate next adopted an amendment by Senator Wagner, Democrat, of New York, which would permit American vessels to carry supplies to Bermuda. Senator Pittman opposed the amendment, contending that there was danger that American ships going to Bermuda might be sunk. Mr. Borah said, however, that he thought there was little more danger than in the areas of the South Atlantic which Mr. Pittman proposed to exempt from the shipping ban.

300-Mile Rule Rejected.

Subsequently the Senate rejected, 71 to 18, a proposal by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, to prevent American ships from going within 300 miles of Europe.

Mr. Taft pleaded vainly that his amendment was needed to avoid the danger of American ships being sunk while en route to neutral countries.

The administration bill gives the President authority to define forbidden combat zones.

The Senate agreed to permit American ships and cargoes to go to South Atlantic ports in Africa.

Senator Connally, who opposed this change, said its only real objective was to permit trade with Capetown, South Africa.

Cash requirements of the measure were tightened by inserting a requirement that munitions sold in this country to private citizens of belligerent countries would have to be sold on a cash basis. Arms sales by American citizens to belligerent governments or their agents also would have to be on a cash basis.

Working under a unanimous consent agreement to limit debate, the Senate previously had approved an amendment by Senator Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, which would permit inland commerce with Canada and Mexico to continue normally, without the requirement that purchasers in those countries must obtain title to supplies before they crossed the border.

Was a Substitute.

Mr. Brown's amendment was approved after Vice-President Garner, who had sought to speed up proceedings, had apologized to the Senate for having gaveled through an amendment by Senator Pittman. Offered as a substitute, Mr. Brown's amendment displaced that of Mr. Pittman, who offered no opposition to the substitution.

As explained by the Michigan Senator, the amendment would permit the shipment by inland waterways, rail or airplanes of any supplies, except arms, to Canada without the purchaser first being required to obtain title in this country. Shipments going by sea, however, could not be carried in American vessels, and would require title transfer. Purchasers of arms in any case would be required to obtain title before shipment.

Mr. Brown said that the effect of the amendment would be to permit the continuance of formal commercial relations with Canada and Mexico, affecting both countries alike.

Debate on Shipping.

The Senate then took up the controversial shipping sections of the bill. Senator McNary, the Republican leader, asked that the shipping amendments go over a day, but Mr. Pittman insisted on immediate consideration.

Spokesmen for both factions in the neutrality legislation fight agreed that the speech-curtailing agreement would hasten action.

The agreement would limit each Senator's general discussion of the legislation to forty-five minutes. In addition, each Senator would be permitted to speak for forty-five minutes on each amendment.

The agreement was reached after Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, won a promise from Mr. Barkley not to call the Senate into daily sessions earlier than 11 A. M. There was also an understanding that night sessions would not be held.

Mr. Barkley likewise announced, in answer to a query from Mr. Clark, that he had no intention of seeking to cut off debate on any germane amendment by moving to lay it on the table.

Amendments Brought Up.

With the agreement out of the way, Senator Pittman obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of committee amendments to the bill, this automatically ending more than three weeks of general debate.

Efforts to obtain an agreement heretofore had been blocked by Senators opposed to repealing the arms embargo, although most of them professed to find acceptable in some degree other sections of the neutrality measure setting up controls over shipping and commerce with belligerent countries.

Today they agreed to debate limitation.

Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, held up Senate acceptance of the debate arrangement while he protested that Mr. Barkley and other supporters of the administration bill had indulged in personalities by their remarks about him yesterday. He referred to statements made about his fees as a public lecturer on neutrality, among other things.

This, he said, was the first time in four weeks of Senate debate that discussion had dropped to a personal level. He added that he would not reply on that plane.

Has No Apology.

He had no apology to make, he continued, for accepting fees for public speeches, saying that others in the Senate have done this for generations.

He said he had delivered more public speeches free of charge than he had for fees and that his limited means required some other source of income.

"I, unlike many other Senators, am without the backing of a political machine," Mr. Nye said. "I have no support from 2 per cent clubs that assess public officials."

His reference was to clubs among Indiana State officials which Senator Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, the Democratic whip, who criticized Mr. Nye yesterday, had previously defended.

Excerpts From the Address by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop at Danzig

OCT 25 1939

By The Associated Press.

DANZIG, Oct. 24—Following are excerpts from the official translation of the speech here tonight of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop:

Fellow-Countrymen!

Today, Oct. 24, is a memorable day in the history of Danzig. It is the anniversary of Gauleiter Forster's arrival in Danzig in 1930, when he established "Gau Danzig" of the National Socialist party.

Exactly a year ago, on Oct. 24, 1938, acting on the Fuehrer's instructions, I asked [Josef] Lipski, former Polish Ambassador, to come to Berchtesgaden. On that day I referred to the Fuehrer's wish that German and Polish relations should be placed on a permanent footing acceptable before history and submitted to him the well-known proposal for Danzig's political reunion with the Reich, while the city was to remain Polish as far as its economic life was concerned.

On the other hand, the two countries were definitely to recognize their neutral frontier and the German-Polish non-aggression pact of 1934 was to be prolonged for twenty-five years. On Jan. 5, 1939, in Berchtesgaden, the Fuehrer himself repeated the proposals to [Colonel Josef] Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, in my presence and before the two Ambassadors, von Moltke and Lipski.

On that occasion the Fuehrer drew particular attention to the fact that it had never been possible for any German statesman before him, and would probably not be possible for any German statesman after him, to renounce all claims to the Corridor as he was willing to do. On the following day in Munich, as well as later on Jan. 26, when I visited Warsaw, this offer again was discussed in detail between Beck and myself. On none of these occasions was the offer actually rejected by the Polish representatives, but the reply given referred to certain difficulties in domestic politics and stated that the offer would have to be thoroughly examined, adding that Poland also desired a final settlement of German-Polish relations.

Tells of Warning Lipski

During these months, in marked contrast to the diplomatic negotiations conducted in a friendly spirit by Germany, the state of tension noticeable in German-Polish relations did not, as anticipated, show any signs of slackening, but became more pronounced.

This agitation was steadily becoming more unbearable. Things came to such a pass that anti-German agitations took place every day in front of the German Embassy in Warsaw. On March 21, 1939, I communicated a warning to M. Lipski, the former Polish Ambassador to Berlin, about these matters and also declared that a fresh attempt had to be made to put Polish-German relations on the right path. On that occasion I once more repeated to M. Lipski the German proposal, now universally known, for the solution of Danzig and the Corridor, actually supplementing it in some respects in favor of Polish interests. At the same time we invited Colonel Beck to Berlin in order to establish, by joint discussion, a basis for a comprehensive agreement that would clarify German-Polish relations for good.

On March 26 M. Lipski then brought me an answer to the German offer in the form of a memorandum that amounted to complete rejection of the Fuehrer's general proposal.

Dumfounded by Rejection

When I replied, dumbfounded, that after all the German proposal was made with the intention of establishing permanent and friendly relations between the two nations rather than with a view of bringing about a German-Polish conflict and that the answer of the Warsaw Government was wholly incomprehensible to me, the Ambassador was unable to advance any explanation.

The invitation we had extended to Colonel Beck to come to Berlin was answered by what amounted to a point-blank refusal, whereas at the time the astonishing attitude adopted by Poland toward the Fuehrer's exceptional offer appeared to me to be somewhat peculiar. We now have the solution to the riddle before our eyes: Britain was at the back of it! Today we know that already at that time negotiations for a guarantee pact with Britain were underway.

As early as March 26 I drew M. Lipski's attention to reports we had received about the concentration of Polish troops along the German frontier and warned him what the consequences might be.

I informed him that if that kind of thing continued we shortly might be faced with a serious situation.

Dwells on Polish Excesses

The next day we received news of unprecedented excesses committed against Germans in Bromberg [Bydgoszcz]. Thereupon, I once more summoned the Polish Ambassador and told him I had not only to my regret received information of the rejection of the German proposals by Poland but also that relations between the two countries were rapidly deteriorating.

For a further period of six months Germany watched Poland expel and terrorize Germans—tens of thousands of refugees during these months are tangible proof of such action.

It was only after a final warning on the part of Germany addressed to the Polish Government in the form of a communication dated Aug. 9, stating that the economic strangulation of Danzig would create a very serious situation—a warning that the Polish Government again answered by impudence and threats of war—and after Polish troops began to invade the Reich that the Fuehrer struck the first blow.

In not a single instance were any vital interests of the Western democracies thereby affected, let alone impaired. Instead of being grateful to the Fuehrer for applying his genius and the whole power of his will to the task of repairing the irresponsible, and indeed incredibly stupid, historical errors of Versailles in a peaceful manner, we have witnessed a spectacle of how the statesmen of those very countries that have been responsible for the folly committed opposed Germany in every single attempt at revision.

British Understanding Sought

In particular this applies to Britain. In the astonishing failure to recognize the natural dynamic qualities of the German Reich, the vitality of the German people and above all the determination and creative force of the Fuehrer, Britain has, during recent years, with unparalleled tenacity, attempted to oppose every step undertaken by Germany in her foreign affairs. This is all the more astonishing, since from the outset Germany on her part made every conceivable effort to establish reasonable relations with the Western democracies—namely, France and Britain.

In the Summer of 1933, for example, a personal meeting was arranged between the Fuehrer and [Edouard] Daladier, who was then as he is now the French Premier. The object of this meeting was to clear up Franco-German relations and to conclude an armaments agreement.

The Fuehrer was full of the idea of an understanding with France, but at the last moment the French Premier cancelled the meeting. A few weeks later he was no longer Premier. The reasons for his dismissal were ostensibly connected with internal politics. In Paris it was common knowledge that Britain alone was responsible for his fall.

Recalls Daladier Incident

It would not do for Germany and France to come together. From the angle of British policy, with its system of sowing discord between the two nations and profiting thereby, this would be quite inadmissible. When I saw M. Daladier last year in Munich and reminded him of this incident in 1933 and pointed out to him how advantageous such a meeting would have been in promoting understanding between our two countries, he answered with a gesture that spoke volumes: "You don't have to tell me that."

In this connection I ought to mention that sometime in 1933 I was present when a member of the British Embassy in Paris reproached the French because their government had not yet waged a preventive war against Germany on account of her rearmament. Britain, he said, had done her utmost but had been unable to persuade the French Government to take this step.

An understanding with Britain has always been the foundation for the Fuehrer's foreign policy.

The sole purpose of countless speeches, actions, and deeds of the Fuehrer and of countless journeys to England undertaken by me on the Fuehrer's instructions was to achieve this end. All these were not just vague ideas but concrete proposals which, acting on the Fuehrer's instructions, I repeatedly laid before the British Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary or other men prominent in politics.

Outlines Offer British Refused

The main points contained in these offers were as follows:

First: An Anglo-German naval agreement at the ratio of 35 to 100.

Second: Permanent inviolability of the countries situated between Germany and Great Britain—the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Third: Respect of British interests throughout the world by Germany and respect of German interests in Eastern Europe by Britain.

Fourth: A close alliance between the countries under the terms of which Germany would renounce any claim to armed assistance from Britain but would at any time on her part be prepared to place her fleet and a certain number of divisions at the disposal of Britain for the defense of her empire.

Britain refused this offer and since then has missed no opportunity of giving the Fuehrer to understand through the medium of responsible British Cabinet Ministers, politicians and Members of Parliament, as well as by the press, that she does not care for Germany's friendship.

Naturally enough, the Fuehrer then drew the obvious conclusion from the British attitude and from then on based Germany's foreign policy on the sober realization of political actualities. In so doing he attached special importance to the countries whose interests coincided with those of Germany's.

Cites Italy, Soviet as Friends

Rapprochement with these countries was sought and their friendship secured. In this way true and sincere friendship arose between Germany on the one hand and the Italian Empire in the Mediterranean and Japan in the Far East on the other hand.

The spirit of national socialism and fascism and the personal friendship between the Fuehrer and Il Duce were decisive factors in this development. Soviet Russia has recently also joined the ranks of the States that are friendly toward Germany.

As the Fuehrer said in his last Reichstag speech, the conclusion of the German-Russian nonaggression pact and later the friendship pact meant a complete change in German foreign policy.

The previous traditional friendly relationship that brought the two great peoples such blessings and good fortune has now been restored and there is every reason to hope that this friendship will grow still closer.

The previous traditional friendly relationship which brought the two great peoples such blessings and good fortune has now been restored and there is every reason to hope that this friendship will grow still closer. Living spaces of these two powers, like their natural requirements, border on each other but they do not overlap.

Any territorial disputes between the two states are therefore out of the question for all time. The economic needs of the two countries complement one another in an almost ideal manner. We need many Russian raw materials, and the Soviet Union can make use of most of Germany's industrial products. By means of a comprehensive agreement this exchange already is in full swing and will increase year by year. We will probably soon reach the previous record turnover.

As regards the inner structures of the two states, they are undoubtedly different. Recent developments have shown, however, that, provided Nat ional Socialist Germany and Soviet Russia respect one another's ideology—and both nations are firmly determined to do this—they can certainly live in neighborly friendship.

During my visit to Moscow as well as on my return to Germany I noticed with satisfaction to what extent the natural conditions favorable to Russo-German friendship have long been firmly rooted in both of these peoples. The non-aggression pact and the friendship pact today are undoubtedly popular with both peoples. It is really quite amazing to learn what remarkable lengths the British propaganda will go in order to conceal from the British public the significance of the Russo-German rapprochement . . .

Since Jan. 30, 1933, the aim of Germany's foreign policy has been to abolish the Treaty of Versailles and its consequences. From the outset the Fuehrer did his utmost to carry out necessary revisions by peaceful methods. In this, except for the Polish problems, he was completely successful. Whether it was reintroduction of compulsory military service, reoccupation of the Rhineland, reincorporation of Austria and the Sudetenland or the establishment of a protectorate in Bohemia and Moravia—in each case the Fuehrer left nothing undone in order to settle by means of negotiations questions which had to be solved sooner or later if grave conflict was to be avoided.

It was only when the Fuehrer realized that these methods carried him no further that he had recourse to deeds. Without doubt, it is an achievement unparalleled in history that anybody without shedding blood should have succeeded in finding a solution reasonably satisfactory to all concerned for the difficult problems artificially created by the follies contained in the Treaty of Versailles. . . .

Sees No Difference With U. S.

As far as Germany's relations with America is concerned, there is no possibility of any difference ever arising between the two countries. On the contrary, Germany is precisely the country among all others that has faithfully observed and respected the Monroe Doctrine.

Germany has no interests to stand up for on the entire American Continent unless it be to develop as extensive trade as possible with all States on that continent.

It requires an almost morbid imagination to conceive of any difference or dispute between America and Germany that might ever lead to conflict between these two peoples. The German has nothing against the American and the American nothing against the German.

Although British propaganda continually tried to throw the seeds of discord between America and Germany, we in Germany are firmly convinced that the common sense of the American gradually sees through this game and realizes where the real interests lie and that both people—in the long run—will profit by mutual friendship.

Britain, of all countries, has every reason to be extremely cautious in the use of this sort of propaganda, for while Germans always respected the Monroe Doctrine, the existence of many British colonies, possessions, coaling stations, naval bases, etc., on the American Continent is a constant infringement of this doctrine.

Holds Britain Guilty of War

Fellow countrymen, permit me to say a few words of Britain's war guilt.

Permit me to turn first to France: I believe that throughout the entire world there is today not the slightest doubt that the French people did not want war and that the French people would sooner or later have peace today than tomorrow, and that this war was forced upon them with unparalleled cunning, cynicism and brutality on the part of Britain and her henchmen in Paris and in the French Government.

As to Britain, I have already given you a short survey of the policies she has pursued toward Germany since Jan. 30, 1933, and I will now lay before you incontrovertible proof that the present British Government for years has been planning and preparing for this war against Germany.

Last year's Munich conference was hailed by part of the world as a great peace achievement of British Prime Minister Chamberlain. There can be no greater mistake. Let us try to visualize once more the situation that led to Munich.

The British Government had given Czecho-Slovakia's government to understand that they would assist them against Germany, and thereby had made a European crisis out of a problem that would have been settled over-

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night had it not been for British interference.

Therefore, when later in Munich Mr. Chamberlain offered to assist in finding a thoroughly reasonable last-minute solution of this problem, he actually was only providing partial atonement for his own blunder, which originally led to the crisis and by which he had brought Europe almost to the brink of war.

But why did he do that? The answer is to be found first in the speech which Mr. Chamberlain made after returning to London, carrying in one hand the olive branch of peace, while with the other he presented the British nation with a gigantic armaments program.

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Cites War Preparations

Everybody knows that for years a systematic campaign has been openly waged in England against everything German and that preparations of all kinds were made for a coming war—I need only remind you of the institution

of a Blockade Ministry more than two years ago, as recently admitted by Mr. Chamberlain.

Sees Britain Desiring War

In other words, Chamberlain, who had hoped by threats of war to dissuade Germany from insisting on her just demands for liberation of her Sudeten Germans, did not carry out his threat for the simple reason that Britain was not sufficiently prepared. Chamberlain did not come to Munich to prevent war but only to postpone the war already decided upon by the British government.

. . . The aim of the British government, however, now is obviously to bring Britain diplomatically and politically into such irreconcilable opposition to Germany it would be possible for the government at their discretion to start a war against Germany at whatever moment seemed propitious.

This would have to be done in such a manner that the warmongers, who form the British government, would not have to hold back under the pressure of their own people; that is to say it would be necessary to find a pretext which would allow the British government to make the grounds for war appear so compelling that every Englishman would feel that to yield would be incompatible with the honor of his country.

By the guarantee to Poland, Mr. Chamberlain created such a situation. That this guarantee was only a pretext is quite obvious from the recent official declaration of the British Government in Parliament. That guarantee was aimed solely against Germany. Great Britain was not concerned with seeing that the Polish State was not harmed but solely with the potential military assistance that the country might supply against Germany.

Continental Policy Changed

By this guarantee, which pledged her to give immediate and unlimited support to Poland, Great Britain abandoned the age-old foundations of her Continental policy. Whereas, in 1936 even such an admitted Germanophobe as Sir Austin Chamberlain had declared that England would not move a finger for the Polish Corridor and emphasized England had no interest in the Corridor, his brother now mortgaged England's armed assistance for this capital injustice committed against Germany at Versailles.

This policy, that at first would appear insane, can only be understood as an expression of Britain's consistent determination under all circumstances and in the not too distant future to provide herself with a pretext for striking at Germany.

Further evidence of the unshakable desire of the British Government for war against Germany will be found in the sequence of events during the last days before the outbreak of war.

On Sept. 2 the Italian Ambassador in Berlin handed over a message from Premier Mussolini according to which Italy still had the possibility to arrange for peaceful settlement of the Polish conflict. On the same day the Havas News Agency published the assent of the French Government to this Italian peace plan.

Although Germany also assented the plan was refused in the course of the afternoon by the declaration of British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax. It is indeed shattering proof of his bad consciousness that Mr. Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, has the face to lay the sabotage of Signor Mussolini's peace plan at Germany's door.

Denies Domination Theory

However, the British Government showed their true face and their determination to destroy the German people when they refused the generous peace offer which the Fuehrer made to Britain in his speech before the Reichstag on Oct. 6 and through their speaker—British Prime Minister Chamberlain—replied with insults that aroused profound indignation among the German people.

British warmongers maintain that Germany is striving for world domination. This statement in itself is a deliberate falsehood, and a stupid one at that, for every schoolboy today knows that there no longer is such a thing as world domination and that it is hardly likely that there will ever be one; but coming from the British this claim is nothing but a piece of insolence.

If I were to read out to you a list enumerating the peoples dominated by Britain, I should have to keep you here at least for an hour longer.

In India, for example, apart from 290,000,000 natives in various provinces of the colony, there are 562 Indian principalities under British sovereignty.

In this manner incalculable riches have been stored up by Great Britain in the course of a century. Only Britain, therefore, can be reproached with striving for world domination.

Says Reich Seeks Colonies

And what is the result of these six and one-half years of German foreign policy?

The process of consolidating the German Reich in Europe has now been completed. Wrongs contained in the Treaty of Versailles have been righted. Owing to the reorganization of eastern Europe, Germany has sufficient space for many generations of settlers and she is at present endeavoring to gather and unite within that space all those small scattered groups of German descent in Europe for whom resettlement is possible.

Germany thus is creating orderly and final ethnographic conditions and frontiers, and by this large-scale resettlement removing the possibility of future conflict. The frontiers of the Reich to the north, east, south and west are now finally established.

As the Fuehrer repeated in his last speech in the Reichstag, Germany has no claims on France and Britain, with the exception of restitution of Germany's former colonial possessions; that is to say, the field for colonial activity which generally is accepted as due a great power. The folly of the Treaty of Versailles has been wiped out and stable conditions have been established in Europe. That is nobody's work but the Fuehrer's.

The very moment when all conditions necessary for the establishment of an enduring European peace are fulfilled has been chosen by the British government to start a war of life and death between the British and German peoples.

Sees Danger to British Empire

In so doing the British Government are playing a dangerous game with the future of their empire. If the British Government continue in this policy which, when we bear in mind the interests of all mankind, can only be described as criminal, they will go down in history as the grave diggers of the British Empire.

That such a development would be in the interest neither of Germany nor of the British nation, is apparently of no importance to this small clique of unscrupulous gamblers and narrow-minded doctrinaires, who with unparalleled dilettantism are leading their people into the abyss. When the British Ambassador visited me for the last time early in September, my parting words to him were that it would one day be recorded in the annals of world history as an historic farce that Britain, although she had not the slightest conflicting interest with Germany, declared war on the very man who had made an understanding with Great Britain his political creed.

But Mr. Chamberlain would not have it otherwise. From his last speech in the Commons, in which, with a mixture of artlessness, British arrogance and schoolmasterlike self-sufficiency, he rejected the Fuehrer's offer, I should like to pick out one single point that will reveal the utter falsity, hypocrisy and dilettantism of the present British Government. I refer to the assertion that Germany and her Fuehrer broke faith and that it therefore no longer was possible to trust a single word Germany says.

Charge Breaches of Faith

To prove to you that no British statesman has the right ever to utter the words "breach of faith" I will now lay before you a few instances drawn from the recent history of the British Empire.

In the Treaty of London in 1915, Britain promised Italy in the event of extensic of British and French possessions in Turkey, Asia or Africa she should receive corresponding compensation in the Near East and Africa. But what did Britain actually do?

She broke her word to Italy in a most disgraceful manner and subsequently tried to console her with a few thorny thickets in the desert of Jubaland. It was left to the genius of Il Duce, acting again in violent opposition to Britain, to procure these compensations for Italy in 1936 by virtue of his own right.

Example Two: In 1915 the British Government, speaking through the medium of the High Commissioner in Egypt, promised the Arabs to create an Arab State that was to include Arab territory and also Palestine. What did the British do?

An independent Arab State was not formed and the famous British Colonel Lawrence, who had won over the Arabs for the British and had pledged his word to them on behlf of the British, resigned his commission on account of this breach of good faith on the part of his country's government.

In this case Britain's treachery was twofold, for despite the pledge given the Arabs, Arabian Palestine was promised to the Jews on the basis of the Balfour Declaration while war still was in progress. By this promise to the Jews the British intended to win over influential Jews to persuade the United States of America to come into the war against Germany. Thus the British Government broke its word twice.

Example Three: On Aug. 20, 1917, the British Government offered India complete self-government and the same status as other British Dominions. But this promise, too, was shamefully broken and indeed today under the cloak of empty shams and confessions India is nothing more than she was before—a British colony.

Example Four: During the Great War Britain incurred enormous debts for war supplies in the United States subject to explicit and precise promises of payment. What did Britain do?

Britain simply broke this contract, did not pay her debts nor has she the slightest intention of paying them.

Example Five: On Sept. 30, 1938, Mr. Chamberlain at his own urgent request signed an agreement with the Fuehrer that was an expression of the desire felt by both countries never again to wage war against one another. But what did Mr. Chamberlain do? Mr. Chamberlain broke this agreement.

Peace Bid Misunderstood

It is true that Mr. Chamberlain speaks of peace, but his peace means nothing but "back to Versailles," "Down with National Socialism." The Fuehrer's historical offer for peace, made before the Reichstag, was not only not understood by Mr. Chamberlain but, following his previous mistaken policy toward Germany, with rare consistency, he has again made precisely that mistake which he should not have made and against which the Fuehrer uttered an explicit warning in his speech. For Mr. Chamberlain actually interpreted the Fuehrer's offer as an indication of Germany's weakness.

The British Prime Minister has proclaimed removal of the German Government. I will refrain from proclaiming removal of the British Government, for I am absolutely convinced that in the course of events the British people, who were goaded into this war by British warmongers contrary to their own will, will see to that of their own accord.

Fully conscious that right is on her side, and that up to the end she did everything in her power to avoid this utterly senseless war that was forced upon her, Germany will fight this war to the finish, backed by the tremendous impetus of the whole nation.

Every word that Mr. Chamberlain uttered in the House of Commons Oct. 12 proves that a yawning abyss lies between the generous and far-sighted attitude of the Fuehrer and the materialistic stubbornness of Mr. Chamberlain. It is true that Mr. Chamberlain speaks of peace, but his peace means nothing but "back to Versailles," "down with national socialism." Such a peace would mean the perpetuation of discord, strife and disorder in Europe, an annihilation of the German people. Mr. Chamberlain may do his utmost; the time will never return, and the idea of annihilating a nation of 80,000,000 is worthy of a Don Quixote.

The Fuehrer's historic offer of peace, made before the Reichstag, was not only not misunderstood by Mr. Chamberlain but, following his previous mistaken policy toward Germany, with rare consistency, he has again made precisely that mistake which he should not have made and against which the Fuehrer uttered an explicit warning in his speech. For Mr. Chamberlain actually interpreted the Fuehrer's offer as an indication of Germany's weakness. Completely misunderstanding its high ethical value, and the eminence from which the Fuehrer made his offer of peace to Great Britain, in order to prevent utterly senseless bloodshed for nations, Mr. Chamberlain has now finally refused to grasp Germany's outstretched hand of peace.

By so doing, the British Prime Minister has taken upon himself a grave responsibility in the eyes of the world and at the same time has shown afresh that whatever Germany were to do Britain is determined to wage this war against the Reich. Germany has accepted this British challenge. The German nation is now resolved to wage this war which has been forced upon it by British warmongers and not to lay down arms until the security of the German Reich in Europe is assured and guaranties have been given that a similar attack on the German people is precluded for all time.

The British Prime Minister has proclaimed removal of the German government. I will refrain from proclaiming removal of the British government, for I am absolutely convinced that in the course of events the British people, who were goaded into this war by British warmongers contrary to their own will, will see to that of their own accord. The fate of Poland has shown what dire results the provocation of Germany can bring. Chamberlain and those who share with him the responsibility for this war may then perhaps have their eyes opened. They will one day have leisure to reflect whether they were well advised when they interpreted the German peace offer as a sign of weakness, rejected it, and in its place challenged Germany to battle.

The German people, welded by national socialism into a solid block of steel, stand united behind their leader, while in front of the Reich there stands today a glorious arm and air force, and a navy which has gained for itself fresh laurels. Fully conscious that right is on her side, and that up to the end she did everything in her power to avoid this utterly senseless war which was forced upon her, Germany will fight this war to the finish, backed by the tremendous impetus of the whole nation. That this decisive struggle for the future of the German nation can only end in a great German victory is assured for us by our own strength and by our faith in the man who is the embodiment of our highest ideals in the world—our Fuehrer.

DANZIG, OCT 24-(AP)-THE FOLLOWISING IS THE OFFICIAL TRANSLATION OF A PARTIAL TEXT OF THE SPEECH HERE TONIGHT OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP:

(ABOUT 5,000. FULL TEXT ESTIMATED AT 6,500)

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN!

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IT IS A LONG TIME AGO THAT HERR FORSTER FIRST INVITED ME TO SPEAK IN DANZIG, WHICH AT THAT TIME, THOUGH SUPPOSED TO BE A "FREE CITY," WAS SUFFERING CRUEL OPPRESSION. SEVERAL TIMES MY VISIT HAD TO BE POSTPONED OWING TO DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHICH IN RECENT YEARS WERE CERTAINLY NOT CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE; BUT AT LAST MY LONG-CHERISHED WISH TO SEE DANZIG WAS ALL OF A SUDDEN FULFILLED UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES I HAD NOT DARED HOPE FOR--I WAS PRIVILEGED TO WITNESS THE FUEHRER'S ENTRY INTO THE LIBERATED CITY.

I SHALL NEVER FORGET HOW OUR FUEHRER, COMING STRAIGHT FROM THE SCENE OF HIS VICTORIES IN POLAND, ENTERED YOUR BEAUTIFUL CITY AND HOW HE WAS GREETED BY DANZIG'S BRIGHT-EYED YOUTH AND ALL OF YOU WITH UNENDING CHEERS AND FERVANT ENTHUSIASM.

AFTER MORE THAN 20 YEARS OF HARDSHIP AND OPPRESSION, DANZIG IS ONCE MORE TRULY A FREE CITY.

OUR HEARTFELT THANKS ARE DUE THE FUEHRER FOR THIS MAGNIFICENT AND FINAL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF DANZIG AND THE CORRIDOR, WHICH RANKED AMONG THE WORST AND MEANEST INJUSTICES PERPETRATED AT VERSAILLES AND HAD LAIN AS A BURDEN UPON THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THE EARLY MEMBERS OF THE PARTY PRESENT TODAY KNOW THE STORY OF THE FIRST STAGE IN THE STRUGGLE TO WIN DANZIG FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT, A FIGHT WHICH WAS WATCHED BY THE PARTY HEADQUARTERS IN THE REICH WITH THE SPECIAL INTEREST AND SYMPATHY DUE THAT STRUGGLE FOR A GERMAN OUTPOST.

THE COMING INTO POWER OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS ON JANUARY 30, 1933, IN THE REICH AT THE SAME TIME PROVIDED A FRESH IMPULSE FOR "GAU DANZIG," SINCE THE FUEHRER'S IDEAS WERE STEADILY GAINING GROUND, SOON TO BE ADOPTED BY ALL DANZIG.

THE WATCHWORD, "BACK TO THE REICH," IS SYMBOLIC OF THE SECOND STAGE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST STRUGGLE. THIS PERIOD, EXTENDING OVER SIX AND ONE-HALF YEARS, WAS ONE OF EXTRAORDINARY DIFFICULTY FOR THE LEADERS OF THE PARTY IN DANZIG; IT WAS THEIR TASK TO SAFEGUARD THE GERMANS OF DANZIG AGAINST CONTINUAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PRESSURE EXERCISED BY THE POLES AND TO WIN THEM OVER TO THE FUEHRER'S IDEAS AND, ON THE OTHER HAND, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REICH'S POLICY TO MAINTAIN TOLERABLE RELATIONS WITH THE POLISH STATE.

TONIGHT'S MEETING WILL NOT ALLOW ME SUFFICIENT TIME TO DEAL AT LENGTH WITH MANY DIFFICULTIES, SETBACKS, COMPROMISES, CRISES AND OTHER ADVERSITIES WHICH WERE ALL TOO COMMON IN THE HISTORY OF DANZIG THOSE SIX AND ONE-HALF YEARS.

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HOWEVER, THERE IS ONE THING I SHOULD LIKE TO SAY ON THIS OCCASION, NAMELY THAT DURING THAT TIME DANZIG AND ITS LEADERS PROVED THEMSELVES EXEMPLARY FIGHTERS IN THE FUEHRER'S CAUSE AND I MAY ADD, AS THE MINISTER MOST NEARLY CONCERNED FOR WHOM DANZIG WAS ALWAYS, AS IT WERE, A "CHILD OF SORROWS" IN FOREIGN POLITICS, THAT THEY BROUGHT OFF MANY A BRILLIANT DIPLOMATIC STROKE.

THEY WERE TORN BETWEEN THEIR NATURAL LOYALTY TO THE REICH'S POLICY OF SEEKING AN UNDERSTANDING WITH POLAND, CONTINUAL PRESSURE EXERTED BY POLAND IN AN ATTEMPT TO EXTEND THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

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RIGHTS GRANTED HER BY THE PEACE TREATY, AND BY DECREES OF UNPRACTICAL, INCOMPETENT AND SOMETIMES EVEN MALEVOLENT LEAGUE OF NATIONS AUTHORITIES, AGAINST WHOM (DR.ARTHUR KARL) GREISER, PRESIDENT OF THE DANZIG SENATE, KEPT FIGHTING A HARD, SELF-SACRIFICING BATTLE.

ALL THE TIME THEY WERE FACED WITH MARXIST ENEMIES IN THEIR MIDST, WHO, AFTER THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS CAME INTO POWER IN THE REICH, HAD TO A CERTAIN EXTENT CHOSEN DANZIG AS THE SCENE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.

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UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IT WAS CERTAINLY NOT ALWAYS AN EASY MATTER TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT COURSE. IT IS ONLY FAIR TO MENTION ON THIS OCCASION THE JUST AND UNBIASED WAY IN WHICH THE LAST LEAGUE COMMISSIONER PROFESSOR (CARL J.) BURCKHARDT, OF SWITZERLAND, DISCHARGED HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES. HE ALWAYS ENDEAVORED TO FIND A FAIR SETTLEMENT DOING JUSTICE TO THE INTERESTS OF EITHER PARTY, AND HIS ACTIVITY WAS A PRAISEWORTHY EXCEPTION BY COMPARISON WITH CERTAIN OF HIS PREDECESSORS.

X X X X DANZIG HAS HAD TO WAIT FOR A LONG TIME BEFORE IT WAS ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME TO THE REICH BUT THE ERA NOW DAWNING FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL BALTIC CITY IN GREATER GERMANY WILL BE ALL THE MORE GLORIOUS FOR THE PATIENCE SHOWN BY THE CITY. DANZIG WILL NEVER AGAIN BE SEPARATED FROM THE REICH!

JUST NOW I SPOKE OF TODAY AS OF A MEMORABLE DAY ON WHICH "GAU DANZIG" WAS FOUNDED BUT THIS DATE IS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR ANOTHER REASON AS WELL.

IN HIS LAST SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, CHAMBERLAIN, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, ATTEMPTED TO MAKE DANZIG THE SCAPEGOAT FOR THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND BY ASSERTING, WITH A TRULY BRITISH DISPLAY OF PRESUMPTION AND WITH THE PROVERBIAL IGNORANCE OF BRITISH CABINET MINISTERS CONCERNING THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS, THAT THE CITY OF DANZIG, THAT IS TO SAY, GERMANY AND NOT POLAND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND HAVING COME TO A HEAD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, AND FOR THE EXISTING STATE OF WAR.

IN VIEW OF THIS CONSCIOUSLY FALSE BRITISH STATEMENT, I CONSIDER IT NECESSARY, FELLOW GERMANS IN DANZIG, TO GIVE YOU OUNCE AGAIN A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENTS WHICH LED TO THE FUEHRER'S BEING LITERALLY FORCED INTO THIS WAR, CONTRARY TO HIS DETERMINATION, PROCLAIMED FOR MANY YEARS, OF REACHING A SETTLEMENT WITH POLAND.

SINCE THE YEAR 1934 WHEN THE FUEHRER AND MARSHAL PILSUDSKI AGREED TO THE REVISION OF POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS, GERMANY NEVER LEFT POLAND IN DOUBT AS TO THE FACT THAT IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS, THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF DANZIG AND THE POLISH CORRIDOR WOULD SOONER OR LATER HAVE TO BE FOUND.

EFFORTS TO TURN CITIZENS OF GERMAN ORIGIN OUT OF WHAT WAS THEN POLISH TERRITORY INCREASED IN VIGOR. GERMAN PROTESTS LODGED WITH THE GERMAN AND POLISH MINORITIES COMMITTEE NOT ONLY REMAINED UNANSWERED BUT WERE OBVIOUSLY OFTEN DELIBERATELY OPPOSED BY THAT BODY.

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OPPRESSION OF GERMAN NATIONALS BY LOCAL POLISH AUTHORITIES WAS ASSUMING PROPORTIONS AND THE POLISH PRESS IN PARTICULAR WAS NOW IN AN INCREASING MEASURE GIVEN A FREE HAND BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AGITATE AGAINST EVERYTHING GERMAN AS WELL AS AGAINST THE REICH.

ON THIS OCCASION, I URGED THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TO GO TO WARSAW HIMSELF IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER TO CLEAR UP THE SITUATION. IN VIEW OF THE PECULIAR POLISH ATTITUDE IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN QUESTIONS, I WISHED TO PREVENT THE FUEHRER FROM GAINING THE IMPRESSION POLAND SIMPLY DID NOT WANT TO COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING. ON MARCH 26 LIPSKI THEN BROUGHT ME AN ANSWER TO THE GERMAN OFFER IN THE FORM OF A MEMORANDUM WHICH AMOUNTED TO COMPLETE REJECTION OF THE FUEHRER'S GENERAL PROPOSAL. INCREDIBLE THOUGH IT MAY SEEM, IT NEVERTHELESS IS A FACT THAT THE POLISH AMBASSADOR TOLD ME THAT FURTHER PURSUIT OF GERMANY'S PLANS REGARDING THE POLITICAL REUNION OF DANZIG WITH THE REICH WOULD MEAN WAR WITH POLAND.

ONLY THREE WEEKS OF THIS CAMPAIGN--AND THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF THE POLISH STATE COLLAPSED LIKE A HOUSE OF CARDS. THE REICH WILL NOW SEE TO IT THAT IN TERRITORIES LYING WITHIN ITS SPHERE OF INTEREST A NEW PARTITION GIVING JUSTICE TO ACTUAL CONDITIONS SHALL TAKE PLACE AND A REAL STATE OF PEACE BE RESTORED.

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TWO EUROPEAN POWERS, GERMANY AND RUSSIA, WILL NOW FOR ALL TIME GUARANTEE THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND SECURITY IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE FUEHRER HAS REPEATEDLY AND EXPLICITLY DEFINED THE STRICTLY LIMITED AIMS OF GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY. THEY MUST BE SUMMARIZED IN A FEW WORDS: TO SAFEGUARD THE LIFE AND FUTURE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WITHIN ITS NATURAL, LIVING SPACE; TO SECURE FOR EACH GERMAN CITIZEN AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING AND TO ENABLE HIM TO DEVELOP HIS CULTURAL LIFE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS FIGHTING FOR CAPITALISTIC INTERESTS AND LUXURIES OF THE UPPER CLASS, WHILE THE WORKING MASSES ARE STRUGGLING DAY IN AND DAY OUT FOR THEIR EXISTENCE AND SOCIAL BETTERMENT. THE AIM OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT ON THE OTHER HAND IS TO ENSURE DAILY BREAD FOR EACH OF THEIR 80,000,000 FELLOW COUNTRYMEN. BUT IT IS PRECISELY THIS MOST FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT OF ANY NATION THAT BRITAIN IS OPPOSING.

WE HAVE REPEATEDLY HAD TO LISTEN TO SUCH STATEMENTS FROM THE MOUTHS OF INANE BRITISH CHATTERERS. X X X X

WHEN ONE CONSIDERS WHAT THE FUEHRER HAS DONE TO CONSOLIDATE EUROPEAN CONDITIONS, THIS ACCUSATION OF BROKEN FAITH COMING FROM A BRITISH CABINET MINISTER IS NOT ONLY THE HEIGHT OF HYPOCRISY, BUT, ABOVE AND BEYOND THAT, A PIECE OF GROSS STUPIDITY. X X X

THE OBJECT OF LETTING THE "HONORABLE" BRITISH PARLIAMENT DEFAME THE FUEHRER IS TO ESTRANGE OUTRIGHT AND DECENT GERMAN PEOPLE FROM THEIR LEADER. BUT IN THIS RESPECT, MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT HAVE MADE ONE MORE FLAGRANT MISTAKE, FOR TODAY THE GERMAN NATION IS ADOLF HITLER AND ADOLF HITLER IS THE GERMAN NATION. CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCUSATION OF BREACH OF FAITH, THEREFORE, AFFECTS EVERYONE OF THESE 80,000,000 GERMANS. YOU PEOPLE OF DANZIG REPRESENT A FEW HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THESE 80 MILLION AND I ASK YOU: DO YOU FEEL YOU HAVE BROKEN YOUR WORD? NO!

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THEN LET ME TONIGHT BE YOUR SPOKESMAN AS WELL AS SPOKESMAN FOR ALL THE 80,000,000 AND LET ME INFORM MR.CHAMBERLAIN:

"THE GERMAN NATION HAS NOT ONLY APPROVED BUT ENTHUSIASTICALLY ACCLAIMED EVERY STEP AND EVERY ACTION THE FUEHRER HAS TAKEN TO LIBERATE THEM FROM THE FETTERS OF VERSAILLES AND THEY TAKE STRONG EXCEPTION TO SUCH BRITISH INSOLENCE.

"FURTHERMORE WE ABSOLUTELY DISPUTE THE RIGHT OF BRITAIN AS PERPE-

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TRATOR OF THE EVILS OF VERSAILLES TO PASS JUDGMENT ON ANY ACTION TAKEN BY GERMANY IN RECENT YEARS."

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NOW THAT WE ARE DISCUSSING BREACH OF FAITH I STATE THIS AS THE UNANIMOUS OPINION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE: THE GREATEST BREACH OF FAITH OF ALL TIME WAS PERPETRATED AGAINST THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN 1919 AFTER THE ARMISTICE WAS DECLARED. BRITAIN INSTIGATED THIS BREACH OF FAITH AS PROMINENT BRITONS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO ADMIT.

HERE YOU HAVE ANOTHER CASE OF BRITISH PERFIDY! A FEW DAYS AGO, SO THE PRESS INFORMS US, BRITAIN RENEWED HER PROMISE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT TO INDIA. WE CAN SAFELY ASSUME THIS PROMISE ALSO WILL BE BROKEN.

DURING THE GREAT WAR, BRITAIN INCURRED ENORMOUS DEBTS FOR WAR SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES SUBJECT TO EXPLICIT AND PRECISE PROMISES OF PAYMENT. WHAT DID BRITAIN DO?

BRITAIN SIMPLY BROKE THIS CONTRACT, DID NOT PAY HER DEBTS NOR HAS SHE THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION OF PAYING THE SUM OF TEN BILLIONS (EDITOR'S NOTE, WHETHER MARKS OR DOLLARS WAS NOT STATED). INSTEAD, SHE IS ALREADY CRYING OUT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR CREDITS AND ASSISTANCE AND FOR DELIVERY OF WAR SUPPLIES TO BE USED ONCE MORE AGAINST GERMANY. TODAY AGAIN AS IN THE GREAT WAR UNSCRUPULOUS PERSONS ARE EAGER TO EARN THEIR POUND OF FLESH BY SUCH CREDITS. IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO SEE WHETHER THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHO THEN WERE FORCED TO SHOULDER BRITISH WAR DEBTS, WILL BE EQUALLY INCLINED TO BURDEN THEMSELVES WITH NEW AND WHOLLY USELESS SACRIFICES FOR THE BENEFIT OF A FEW PARASITES AND TO SEE THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING LOWERED.

EXAMPLE FIVE: ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1938. MR.CHAMBERLAIN AT HIS OWN URGENT REQUEST SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE FUEHRER WHICH WAS AN EXRPESSION OF THE DESIRE FELT BY BOTH COUNTRIES NEVER AGAIN TO WAGE WAR AGAINST ONE ANOTHER. BUT WHAT DID MR.CHAMBERLAIN DO? MR.CHAMBERLAIN BROKE THIS AGREEMENT. ONLY A FEW DAYS AFTER CONCLUDING IT, HE PERMITTED THE MOST UNBRIDLED ANTI-GERMAN WAR AGITATION TO BREAK OUT IN LONDON, HE REACHED REARMAMENT IN EVERY POSSIBLE FORM, HIMSELF PARTICIPATED IN THE AGITATION, AND, AS A DIRECT BREACH OF THE MUNICH AGREEMENT, DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY SEPT. 3, 1939.

THESE EXAMPLES OF BRITISH PERFIDY ARE SELECTED FROM RECENT TIMES. BUT IN ACTUAL FACT, EVERY STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE DURING THE LAST FEW CENTURIES IS MARKED BY COUNTLESS CASES OF BREACH OF FAITH. IT IS NOT WITHOUT REASON THAT THE POPULAR SAYING OF "PERFIDIOUS ALBION" IS FOUND AN ECHO THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WORLD! ALMOST 200 YEARS AGO, FREDERICK THE GREAT, WHEN HE WAS TRAITOROUSLY DESERTED BY THE ENGLISH IN THE SEVEN YEARS WAR, SPOKE THE FOLLOWING WORDS: "TO BREAK FAITH WITH AN ALLY, TO CONCOCT PLOTS SUCH AS NONE OF HIS ENEMIES COULD DEVISE, TO WORK ZEALOUSLY FOR HIS DESTRUCTION, TO BETRAY HIM AND SELL HIM, IN OTHER WORDS, TO MURDER HIM DASTARDLY--EVIL DEEDS SUCH AS THESE, BLACK AND REPREHENSIBLE ACTIONS SUCH AS THESE--AND THERE YOU HAVE ENGLAND!"

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MORE FAR-REACHING IN ITS CONSEQUENCES THAN THIS ACCUSATION AGAINST THE GERMAN PEOPLE, WHICH SEEMS CHILDISH COMING AS IT DOES FROM A BRITISH CABINET MINISTER, IS THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEW YORK LONDON, OCT 24-(AP)-

01800 TAITS RELEASE MIDNIGHT BST THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED SIR JAMES GRIGG WILL SUCCEED SIR HERBERT CREEDY AS PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR TOMORROW PARAGRAPH CREEDY HAS HELD THE POSITION SINCE 1924 AND HAS BEEN MEMBER AND SECRETARY OF THE ARMY COUNCIL SINCE 1920 PARAGRAPH GRIGG RECENTLY RETURNED FROM INDIA WHERE HE WAS FINANCE MEMBER OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT FOR FIVE YEARS

STARK

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TIME 6/19PM

MEXICO CITY OCT. 24-(AP)-A UNITED STATES EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE GERMAN FREIGHTER HAVELLAND AND THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ERIE OF THE NEUTRALITY PATROL HAD PUT IN AT THE MEXICAN PACIFIC PORT OF MANZANILLO.

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HE DENIED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ERIE HAD HALTED AND SEARCHED THE HAVELLAND, WHICH LEFT PUNTA ARENAS, COSTA RICA, OCT. 8.

AT MANZANILLO, THE 6,334-TON HAVELLAND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE A CARGO OF COCOA, OIL, SUGAR, AND COPRA WHICH SHE WAS SEEKING TO TRANSHIP TO AMERICAN VESSELS FOR DELIVERY TO GULF ATLANTIC PORTS.

(A REPORT FROM PANAMA SAID THE HAVELLAND WAS MAKING DAILY REPORTS TO THE ERIE.)

FD-R1107PES

GENEVA, OCT. 24-(AP)-THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY RECEIPT OF A PROTEST BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE IN PARIS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN ACTION OF GIVING WILNO (VILNA) TO LITHUANIA AND LITHUANIA'S OCCUPATION OF THE AREA.

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BRUSSELS, OCT 24-(AP)-A SPECIAL TRAINLOAD OF POLES, MOSTLY MINERS, LEFT TODAY FOR FRANCE WHERE THEY INTENDED TO JOIN THE POLISH LEGION, NOW BEING FORMED.

EZ124PES OCT 25 1939

LODZ, POLAND, OCT. 24-(AP)-THE DEUTSCHE LODZER ZEITUNG SAID TODAY THAT JEWS IN POLAND HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN BY THE GERMAN OCCUPATION ADMINISTRATION TO TRADE OR DEAL IN TEXTILES, LEATHER OR LEATHER GOODS.

JEWISH-OWNED TEXTILE FACTORIES IN THIS TEXTILE CENTER MAY SELL ONLY TO NON-JEWISH CUSTOMERS.

JG111SAES OCT 25 1939

ANKARA, OCT. 24-(AP)-THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL MEET NOV. 1 AND IS EXPECTED TO RATIFY THE RECENTLY CONCLUDED BRITISH-FRENCH-TURKISH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.

OCT 25 1939

ENVOYS FROM MANY NATIONS HAVE CONFERRED WITH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU, SEEKING INFORMATION ON TURKEY'S POSITION IN VIEW OF THE BREAKDOWN OF TURKISH-SOVIET RUSSIAN TALKS AND THE SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS REACHED AMONG TURKEY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

FRANZ VON PAPEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WHO LEFT FOR BERLIN

30.24-4249

AFTER THE BREAKDOWN OF SOVIET-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS, WAS REPORTED RETURNING IMMEDIATELY TO ANKARA.

FH1221AES OCT 25 1939

PARIS, OCT 24-(AP)-FRENCH ADVANCE GUARDS ON THE WESTERN FRONT CLUNG TO A FOOTHOLD ON GERMAN SOIL TONIGHT.

ALONG A STRATEGIC RANGE OF RIDGES JUST WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE REICH WHERE THE FRENCH TOOK THEIR STAND AFTER GENERAL WITHDRAWAL FROM FIRST-LINE POSITIONS ON OCT. 16, PATROLS OF INFANTRYMEN ARMED WITH MACHINE GUNS, RIFLES AND GRENADES WAITED IN CAMOUFLAGED POSITIONS TO MEET ANY ADVANCE OF GERMAN TROOPS. OCT 25 1939

THE FRENCH COMMAND REPORTED AFTER A SERIES OF SKIRMISHES YESTERDAY THAT ITS FORCES STILL HELD ALL POINTS OF RESISTANCE.

WHAT WAS DEXCRIBED AS A MOST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT WAS FOUGHT MONDAY AROUND A VILLAGE JUST WEST OF FORBACH IN A HILLTOP CLEARING WHICH GUARDS THE SLOPING APPROACH TO THE DENSE PINE FOREST OF WARNDT.

THERE AND AT OTHER POINTS, FRENCH MILITARY DISPATCHES SAID, LOCAL ATTACKS WERE REPULSED BY THE FRENCH.

THE NIGHT COMMUNIQUE SPOKE OF THESE ATTACKS AS "FAIRLY SHARP ENGAGEMENTS."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THERE WERE RAIDS AND AMBUSHES AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG THE FRONT.

FRENCH DISPATCHES SAID THE FRENCH ALSO MADE A RAID AND TOOK SEVERAL PRISONERS AND A MACHINE-GUN IN SEIZING A GERMAN POST EAST OF THE MOSELLE RIVER. ALSO, A GERMAN ARTILLERY LIEUTENANT WAS REPORTED CAPTURED IN A FRENCH AMBUSH NORTH OF FORBACH.

ACTION ON THE FRONT WAS LIMITED BY STEADY RAINS WHICH WERE BEGINNING TO SOAK THE WOODS AND CONVERT THE FIELDS INTO SEAS OF MUD.

30.24-4249

PARIS, OCT. 24-(AP)-POLISH PREMIER GENERAL WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI, ACCOMPANIED BY FRENCH GENERAL VICTOR L.E.DENAIN AND A MILITARY MISSION, LEFT THE CAPITAL TODAY FOR AN OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE POLISH LEGION "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

OCT 25 1939

JG956AES

BERLIN, OCT. 24--(AP)--- THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY, COL.-GEN. WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, YESTERDAY INSPECTED SOLDIERS ON THE WEST FRONT WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN RECENT FIGHTING ON A TONGUE OF GERMAN LAND EXTENDING INTO FRANCE SOUTHEAST OF SAARBRUECKEN. OCT 25 1939

HE EXPRESSED THANKS TO THE VARIOUS UNITS AND AWARDED X THE IRON CROSS TO A NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

MOSCOW, OCT 24-(AP)-GERMANY HAS PLACED AN ORDER WITH SOVIET RUSSIA FOR 1,000,000 TONS OF FODDER FOR HER LIVESTOCK, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, AS PART OF ENLARGED GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE.

THIS IS THE BIGGEST ORDER EVER PLACED HERE. IT WAS SAID IN INFORMED QUARTERS THAT RUSSIA WILL BEGIN DELIVERY IN A FEW DAYS.

R1108PES OCT 25 1939

BUDAPEST, OCT. 24-(AP)-FOUR DAYS OF INTENSIVE AIR RAID DRILLS BEGAN THROUGHOUT HUNGARY TODAY AND THE GOVERNMENT

OCT 25 1939

ENFORCED MEASURES AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF HUNGARIAN NAZIS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE OCCASION TO ATTEMPT A PUTSCH. OCT 25 1939

COUPLED WITH THE PRECAUTIONARY STEPS WAS AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT A MILITARY TRIBUNAL HAD SENTENCED 13 PERSONS TO PRISON TERMS RANGING FROM THREE TO 15 YEARS FOR TREASON AND SPYING ON BEHALF OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NATIONWIDE AIR RAID DRILLS SCHEDULED LAST SPRING WERE CALLED OFF BECAUSE OF FEARS THAT THE NAZIS MIGHT ATTEMPT TO PROVOKE DISORDERS DURING THE BLACKOUTS.

2ND EDB XMT PS

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 24--(AP)--- RETIREMENT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DANISH ARMY, LIEUT. GEN. ERIK WIETH, EFFECTIVE DEC. 1 WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

APPOINTMENT OF LIEUT. GEN. M. M. PRIOR TO SUCCEED TO THE POST WAS ANNOUNCED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

LONDON, OCT. 24-(AP)-THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, WEALTHY INDIAN PRINCE, HAS OFFERED THE VICEROY OF INDIA A MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION OF £11,250 (ABOUT $45,000) TOWARD THE COST OF MAINTAINING CAVALRY AND INFANTRY UNITS OF THE HYDERABAD STATE FORCES WHICH MAY BE CALLED ON

OCT 25 1939

FOR SERVICE OUTSIDE THE STATE, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NIZAM ALREADY HAS MADE A CASH CONTRIBUTION OF £100,000 ($400,000) TO THE AIR MINISTRY. HE GAVE A SIMILAR SUM FOR ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE IN 1917.

JC13CPES

LONDON, OCT 24-(AP)-THE SCOTTISH SHIP, CLAN CHISHOLM, 7,256 TONS, WAS REPORTED IN GLASGOW TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN SUNK. A CLAN LINE STEAMER REGISTERED IN GLASGOW, THE CLAN CHISHOLM WAS LAUNCHED IN 1937. DETAILS OF THE SINKING WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

OCT 25 1939

SW533PES

LONDON, OCT 24-(AP)-AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THERE WAS "NO PRESENT CONFIRMATION" OF A REPORT THAT THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIP" DEUTSCHLAND HAD SLIPPED THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND SUNK THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP STONEGATE. OCT 25 1939

NAVAL CIRCLES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE COMBINED NAVIES OF THE WORLD WOULD BE INSUFFICIENT TO PUT A COMPLETE BLOCKADE ON THE BALTIC. THESE CIRCLES ASSERTED THAT ON A DARK OR STORMY NIGHT SHIPS COULD PASS WITHIN 100 YARDS OF EACH OTHER WITHOUT BEING DETECTED.

PARIS, OCT. 24-(AP)-THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE ON WESTERN FRONT OPERATIONS AT 8:40 P.M. (2:40 P.M., EST) TONIGHT: OCT 25 1939

DURING THE LATTER PART OF LAST NIGHT AND DURING THE DAY THERE WERE RAIDS AND AMBUSHES AT SEVERAL POINTS OF THE FRONT.

THERE HAVE BEEN FAIRLY SHARP ENGAGEMENTS TOWARD THE SOUTHEAST BORDER OF THE FOREST OF WARNDT, WHERE ONE OF OUR POSTS WAS ATTACKED BY THE ENEMY AND WAS RELIEVED BY A COUNTERATTACK WHICH WAS LAUNCHED IMMEDIATELY.

30.24-4251

30.24-4251

LONDON, OCT.24-(AP)-AS GREAT BRITAIN CLAIMED FURTHER SUCCESS IN HER WAR AGAINST GERMAN SUBMARINES, THE PRESS GAVE MAJOR DISPLAY TODAY TO SEIZURE OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER CITY OF FLINT, 76 &34.-,6.

"NAZIS SEIZE U.S. SHIP THAT AIDED ATHENIA," WAS THE ESSENCE OF THE HEADLINES.

OCT 25 1939

PRIVATE SHIPPING SOURCES SAID THEY WERE INFORMED THE CITY OF FLINT NEVER REACHED A PORT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AFTER SAILING FROM NEW YORK OCT. 3, AND THEREFORE MUST HAVE BEEN SEIZED SOMEWHERE OFF THE BRITISH COAST.

(THE NEW YORK MARITIME REGISTER LISTED THE CITY OF FLINT AS HAVING ARRIVED AT MANCHESTER, OCT. 15, AND SAILED FOR LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.)

SINCE THE SHIP WAS UNDER CHARTER FROM THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES LINES, SHIPPING CIRCLES SAID THE INCIDENT RAISED MANY POINTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON WHICH WASHINGTON WOULD HAVE TO GATHER DATA BEFORE THE SITUATION BECAME CLEAR.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT WARSHIPS HAD SUNK ANOTHER SUBMARINE WHILE IT WAS ENGAGED IN A FIGHT WITH A MERCHANT VESSEL. THIS WAS ADDED TO THE TWO SUBMARINES LISTED YESTERDAY AS ATTACKED AT SEA BY BRITISH PLANES. THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE PLANE ATTACKS WERE "BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL."

(IN LISBON, A WIRELESS MESSAGE FOR HELP WAS PICKED UP LAST NIGHT FROM THE BRITISH FREIGHTER BARON FORBES, WHICH SAID SHE HAD SIGHTED A SUBMARINE IN THE ATLANTIC. THE POSITION WAS NOT GIVEN, BUT THE VESSEL HAS BEEN IN THE SPANISH TRADE.)

TO PREVENT AIRLINE PASSENGERS FROM SEEING ANYTHING SUCH AS SHIP CONCENTRATIONS, THE AIR MINISTRY INTRODUCED TODAY A DAYTIME "BLACK-OUT" ON PLANES FLYING BETWEEN LONDON AND THE CONTINENT, WITH ALL WINDOWS TIGHTLY COVERED.

ANOTHER PHASE OFITHE "WAITING WAR" THREATENED THE FUTURE OF THE HAM SANDWICH, POPULARLY REPUTED TO HAVE GOT ITS START IN ENGLAND.

UNDER THE FORTHCOMING RATIONING PLAN, FOOD BOOKS WILL CONTAIN ONLY TWO MEAT TICKETS A WEEK. A SANDWICH WILL COUNT AS HALF A TICKET. A FOOD MINISTRY OFFICIAL EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT MANY PERSONS WOULD SPEND THEIR MEAT ALLOWANCES IN THAT FASHION.

(EDS: FIRST PARA WHERE GARBLED REAX X X X CITY OF FLINT, BY GERMANY.

"NAZIS SEIZE ETC.)

OCT 25 1939

JH627AES

LONDON, OCT 24-(AP)-KERMIT ROOSEVELT, 30-YEAR-OLD SON OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND NEWLY COMMISSIONED SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE BRITISH ARMY, IS EXPECTED BY FRIENDS TO SERVE AS A MACHINE-GUN SPECIALIST.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID ROOSEVELT MIGHT GO TO FRANCE AFTER COMPLETING HIS TRAINING OR MIGHT STAY IN ENGLAND AS INSTRUCTOR OF MACHINE-GUNNERS.

OCT 25 1939

IN THE WORLD WAR HE WAS CAPTAIN OF A BRITISH MACHINE-GUN UNIT IN MESOPOTAMIA BEFORE JOINING THE AMERICAN FORCES.

NOW RECOVERING FROM A SLIGHT ILLNESS, HE IS EXPECTED SHORTLY TO BEGIN A TWO-MONTHS COURSE AT MACHINE-GUN TRAINING OUTSIDE LONDON. THEN HE WILL GO TO A "FINISHING SCHOOL."

IN CASE OF SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS IN THE BRITISH ARMY, A SECOND LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION IS FIRST ISSUED AND THE OFFICER LATER IS GIVEN SPECIAL WORK WITH A HIGHER TEMPORARY RANK.

ROOSEVELT WAS SAID TO BE IN LINE FOR THE RANK OF ACTING MAJOR IN

CONTROL OF A COMPANY OF ABOUT 150 MEN AND A DOZEN OR MORE MACHINE-GUNS.

EZ10A1AES

LONDON, OCT 24-(AP)-A RELIABLE SOURCE REVEALED TODAY THAT BRITAIN IS APPLYING A "RATIONING SYSTEM" IN HER TRADE DEALINGS WITH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES TO PREVENT EXPORTS FROM REACHING GERMANY.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SYSTEM WAS SAID TO BE TO KEEP UP NORMAL TRADE WITH NEUTRALS WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE SUCCESS OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, DESIGNED TO DEFEAT THE NAZIS IN A "WAITING WAR."

THE BASIS OF THE PLAN IS APPLIED IN THE RECENT AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA TO TRADE BRITISH TIN AND RUBBER FOR RUSSIAN TIMBER.

THE BRITISH EXPORTS OF TIN AND RUBBER TO RUSSIA ARE BASED ON THAT COUNTRY'S NORMAL PEACETIME REQUIREMENTS. THERE IS AN UNDERSTANDING THAT NONE OF THE SUPPLIES WILL GO TO GERMANY.

AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH CIRCLES ASSERT EFFORTS ARE ALSO BEING MADE TO SPEED UP DELAYS CAUSED NEUTRAL SHIPS UNDER THE BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL. THESE SOURCES SAY PROGRESS IS BEING MADE BY GETTING NEUTRAL SHIPPERS TO SEND MANIFESTS OF CARGOES ON AHEAD OF THEIR SHIPS SO THE PAPER WORK COULD BE DISPOSED OF IN ADVANCE. THE BRITISH ARE SAID TO BE DESIROUS OF EXTENDING THEIR PRESENT TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA TO OTHER GOODS PROBABLY ON A BARTER BASIS.

OCT 25 1939

EZ943AES

LONDON, OCT 24-(AP)- OFFICIAL CIRCLES TONIGHT STATED GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S DANZIG SPEECH WAS ANOTHER "CLUMSY ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE" AND SAID IT "INTRODUCED NO NEW ELEMENT INTO THE SITUATION."

OCT 25 1939

A STATEMENT ISSUED TO NEWSMEN TONIGHT SAID THE SPEECH APPARENTLY WAS DESIGNED "FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION IN DANZIG AND GERMANY."

VON RIBBENTROP THE STATEMENT ADDED "DOES NOT HESITATE TO SPREAD FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY AT THE TIME OF MUNICH IN 1938."

BRITISH DOCUMENTS OUTLINING BRITISH POLICY PRIOR TO THE WAR HAVE BEEN "KEPT CAREFULLY FROM THE GERMANS" ALTHOUGH "THEY HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF EXHAUSTIVE STUDY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," IT CONTINUED.

"IT IS EVIDENT FROM HIS SPEECH TONIGHT THAT HERR VON RIBBENTROP IS STILL FAR FROM COMPREHENDING" THE SOLID FRONT OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN AND THAT "BOTH COUNTRIES WILL THEREFORE CONTINUE ON THE COURSE THEY HAVE SET THEMSELVES UNTIL THE ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT UNDERGOES A CHANGE."

R741PES

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE COMMENT ISSUED BY OFFICIAL QUARTERS:

OCT 25 1939

"WHILE THERE HAS NOT BEEN SUFFICIENT TIME TO SUBJECT HERR VON RIBBENTROP'S SPEECH TO ANY DETAILED CRITICAL EXAMINATION, THE FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY COMMENT HAS BEEN MADE:

"THE SPEECH OF HERR VON RIBBENTROP INTRODUCES NO NEW ELEMENT INTO THE SITUATION NOR IS IT CONSIDERED TO HAVE ANY PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE, COMPOSED AS IT WOULD SEEM TO BE, FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION IN DANZIG AND GERMANY.

"YET ONCE MORE THE SAME CLUMSY ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO DIVIDE GREAT BRITAIN FROM FRANCE. THE SAME STUPID FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN---INTENTIONS WHICH EVERYONE OUTSIDE GERMANY UNDERSTANDS---EXIST ONLY IN THE IMAGINATION OF HERR VON RIBBENTROP AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT.

30.24-4253

"IN HIS DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO MAINTAIN THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN THE ISOLATION FROM THE TRUTH HERR VON RIBBENTROP DOES NOT HESITATE TO SPREAD FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY AT THE TIME OF MUNICH IN 1938 WHICH MAY WELL BE THOUGHT TOO STUPID TO DECEIVE EVEN THE MOST CREDULOUS.

OCT 25 1939

"SO FAR AS CONCERNS BRITISH POLICY PRIOR TO THE WAR, THIS HAS BEEN MADE PLAIN BY THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC IN RECENT WEEKS. IT IS HARDLY NECESSARY TO POINT OUT THAT WHILE THESE DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN KEPT CAREFULLY FROM THE GERMANS THEY HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF EXHAUSTIVE STUDY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS WELL CONTENT TO ALLOW THE WORLD TO FORM ITS OWN VIEW NOW THAT THEIR CASE HAS BEEN MADE PUBLIC, AS TO WHOM, WHETHER GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON THE ONE HAND OR GERMANY ON THE OTHER, IS THE AGGRESSOR IN THE PRESENT WAR.

"THE SAME STALE REPETITION OF LIES ABOUT PALESTINE AND INDIA WHICH HAVE BEEN PART OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF GERMAN ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA FOR SOME CONSIDERABLE TIME PAST IS AGAIN PARADED, THOUGH ON THE PRESENT OCCASION IT DOES NOT SEEM THEY WERE UTTERED WITH ANY PARTICULAR CONVICTION.

"GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE THEN, IT MAY BE SAID, CONTEMPLATE THIS LATEST EFFUSION FROM GERMANY UNMOVED. THEIR STANDPOINT HAS BEEN MADE ABUNDANTLY CLEAR IN RECENT SPEECHES BY THEIR RESPECTIVE PRIME MINISTERS, CHAMBERLAIN AND MONSIEUR DALADIER. IT IS EVIDENT FROM HIS SPEECH TONIGHT THAT HERR VON RIBBENTROP IS STILL FAR FROM COMPREHENDING IT AND BOTH COUNTRIES WILL THEREFORE CONTINUE ON THE COURSE HAVE SET THEMSELVES UNTIL THE ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT RGOES A CHANGE."

30.24-4253

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

OBJECTS MIGHT LEAD OTHER WOMEN MEMBERS OF

LONDON, OCT. 24-(AP)-

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAD A FIELD DAY IN CRITICISM OF

THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ON QUOTE CONTEMPTUOUS TREATMENT OF

THE HOUSEWIFE UNQUOTE IN PROVISION FOR AIR RAID INJURY

COMPENSATION DASH BUT THEY DIDNT GET ANYWHERE PARAGRAPH

THE HOUSE VOTED DOWN 137 TO 113 A MOTION TO ANNUL THE

EXISTING SCHEME UNDER WHICH ARP WORKERS AND OTHER CLASSES

OF CIVILIAN WORKERS MAY CLAIM COMPENSATION PARAGRAPH

A VISION RECITED BY LADY ASTOR COMMA AMERICAN BORN

PEERESS COMMA FAILED TO MOVE THE LAWMAKERS STOP LADY

ASTOR SAID QUOTE EYE HAD A DREAM DASH EYE DREAMT THAT

EYE WOKE AFTER 20 YEARS AND SAW BEFORE ME A HOUSE OF

COMMONS IN WHICH THERE WERE 600 WOMEN MEMBERS AND ONLY

15 MEN UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH

OCT 25 1939

SIR WALTER WOMERSLEY MINISTER FOR PENSIONS DECLARED THAT

THE PRESENT PLAN WAS QUOTE UNIQUE AND NOTHING LIKE

IT HAD BEEN BROUGHT BEFORE ANY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN THE WHOLE WORLD STOP UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH HOWEVER HE PROMISED FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION FOR MARRIED WOMEN

STARK 1259PM #

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,OCT.23-(AP)-GERMANY'S NEWEST HIGH EXPLOSIVE USED WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT IN POLAND AND IN ATTACKS AGAINST THE BRITISH FLEET IS THE INVENTION OF TWO BERKELEY ENGINEERS, IN THE OPINION OF MILTON T.VANDERSLICE, STATE PARK COMMISSIONER.

"FIVE YEARS AGO TWO BERKELEY MEN NAMED HAUCK AND MCCLOUD INVENTED AN EXPLOSIVE WHICH THEY NAMED ATOMITE," VANDERSLICE SAID. "THE FORMULA WAS PATENTED IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING GERMANY.

"THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TRIED IT OUT IN SPAIN BUT THE BOMBS PROVED SO DESTRUCTIVE GENERALISSIMO FRANCO URGED THAT THEY NOT BE USED IN THE BOMBING OF MADRID.

OCT 24 1939

"THERE IS VIRTUALLY POSITIVE PROOF GERMANY USED THIS EXPLOSIVE IN THE DESTRUCTION OF WARSAW AND POLISH MILITARY AIRDROMES AND DEPOTS FOR WE KNOW THERE IS NO BOMB NOW IN USE BY EUROPEAN ARMIES THAT CAN LITERALLY SLICE THROUGH AND CRUMBLE HUGE CONCRETE AND STEEL BUILDINGS EXCEPT THE ATOMITE PROJECTILES WHICH THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN USING FOR TWO YEARS.

"WE HAVE NO PROOF THE SUBMARINE TORPEDOES WHICH CAUSED THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK TO FOUNDER WITH SUCH RAPIDITY WERE FILLED WITH ATOMITE EXPLOSIVES. NEVERTHELESS THE ROYAL OAK WAS EQUIPPED WITH BLISTERS IN ADDITION TO HER HEAVY ARMOR PLATE AND NO TORPEDO EVER HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO THAT MUCH DAMAGE TO A BATTLESHIP BEFORE. IT IS EXTREMELY LIKELY THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER COURAGEOUS ALSO WAS SUNK WITH ATOMITE TORPEDOES."

VANDERSLICE SAID THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE OF THE U.S.ARMY IS EXPERIMENTING WITH THE EXPLOSIVE. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO TAKE THIS STEP WHEN THE BERKELEY INVENTORS ENDEAVORED TO INTEREST THE ARMY IN THEIR EXPLOSIVE FIVE YEARS AGO.

HE ASSERTED ATOMITE IS 34 PERCENT MORE POWERFUL THAN TNT, CAN BE MANUFACTURED AT ONE-THIRD THE COST OF PRESENT DAY HIGH EXPLOSIVES, IS HARMLESS TO HANDLE, WILL NOT FREEZE AND HAS FROM 40 TO 50 PERCENT GREATER EXPLOSIVE FORCE THAN DYNAMITE.

VANDERSLICE, PRESIDENT OF A COMPANY MANUFACTURING BATTERY SEPARATORS IN SAN FRANCISCO, MADE HIS STATEMENTS IN AN INTERVIEW.

FJ147ACS

HARTFORD, CONN., OCT. 24-(AP)-LORD MARLEY, DEPUTY SPEAKER OF GREAT BRITAIN'S HOUSE OF LORDS, SAID TODAY THAT HIS NATION AND FRANCE WOULD WAGE A STRICTLY DEFENSIVE WAR IN EUROPE AND ALLOW THE GERMAN ATTACK, IF ONE WAS MADE, TO "BREAK ITSELF" AGAINST THE ALLIED DEFENSES WHICH, HE SAID, WERE MUCH STRONGER THAN ANY OFFENSE COULD BE.

OCT 25 1939

"WE ARE PERFECTLY CONVINCED WE CAN DEFEAT ANY ATTACK HITLER CAN MAKE," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS AT THE CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING. "YOU MAY EXPECT NO SPECTACULAR ADVENTURE ON THE WESTERN FRONT BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE."

HE MADE NO REFERENCE TO AMERICA'S POSITION IN REGARD TO THE CONFLICT EXCEPT TO SAY:

30.24-4255.

30.24-4255

"WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL GIVE US THEIR ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE WHEN THE TIME FOR PEACE COMES."

EVEN IF GERMANY FAILED TO ATTACK ON THE WESTERN FRONT SHE WOULD BE DEFEATED ECONOMICALLY, LORD MARLEY SAID.

OCT 25 1939

"WE WANT TO AVOID TURNING THE WAR INTO A WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN," LORD MARLEY SAID, "BUT IF GERMANY DECIDES TO ENLARGE THE SCOPE OF THIS WAR IN AN UNLIMITED DIRECTION WE SHALL RETALIATE--NOT UPON WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BUT UPON THE GREAT GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF THE RUHR VALLEY WHICH ARE SO CONVENIENTLY LOCATED."

HE SAID HE HOPED THE PRINCIPAL RESULT OF THE CONFLICT WOULD BE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "THE CONVICTION THAT WAR IS FUTILE AS A MEANS OF SETTLING INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES."

DR1116PES NM

CHICAGO, OCT 24-(AP)-HOW CANS FOR FOOD AND OTHER COMMODITIES MIGHT BE LINED WITH SILVER INSTEAD OF TIN IF WAR SHOULD CUT OFF AMERICA'S BRITISH CONTROLLED SUPPLY OF TIN WAS EXPLAINED TODAY TO THE NATIONAL METAL CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION.

W.P.WOODSIDE OF DETROIT, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS, SAID EXPERIMENTS WITH SILVER COATINGS ON THE ORDINARY ROLLED STEEL CAN HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED SUCCESSFULLY BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

OCT 25 1939

A TIN COATING, HE SAID, COSTS TWO ONE-HUNDREDTHS OF A CENT. A SILVER COATING FOR THE "SILVER CANS" WOULD COST ONE-THIRD OF A CENT.

THE SILVER COATING, WHICH WOULD BE THREE TIMES AS THICK AS THE TIN LINING, WOULD BE RECLAIMED AT PLANTS SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH IN THE WORLD WAR DETINNED SCRAP TO RECOVER THE TIN.

HE SAID 98 PER CENT OF TIN USED IN THE UNITED STATES CAME FROM THE MALAY STATES, A BRITISH POSSESSION, AND SOME CAME FROM BOLIVIA. THIS COUNTRY, HE SAID, HAD NO DEPOSITS WHICH COULD BE MINED PROFITABLY.

AB1005PCS NM

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, OCT. 24-(AP)-THE RT.REV. MSGR. JOHN A.RYAN, DECLARING TONIGHT THAT "OUR COUNTRY IS MORALLY OBLIGED TO DO ALL THAT IT REASONABLY CAN TO DEFEAT HITLER AND DESTROY HITLERISM," CALLED FOR REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO.

"HAPPILY, THE REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO WOULD NOT ONLY BE CONSISTENT WITH OUR NATIONAL WELFARE AND SAFETY BUT WOULD BE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PRECEPTS OF MORALITY AND RELIGION," HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR (CBS) RADIO BROADCAST.

MSGR.RYAN, DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIAL ACTION DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, SAID AT THE OUTSET THAT HE WAS "NEITHER REPRESENTING NOR APPEARING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ANY ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION" BUT WAS "SPEAKING ONLY FOR MYSELF, AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TUESDAY, OCT. 24)

OCT 25 1939

RK1016PES

WASHINGTON, OCT.22-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE HULL SAID TONIGHT HE KNEW NOTHING OF A REPORTED PLAN OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO RECOGNIZE A DE JURE GERMAN GOVERNMENT SEATED IN LONDON AND THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO "FEELERS" ON THE SUBJECT.

OCT 23 1939

UNDATED BOX WITH CITY OF FLINT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN, REPORTED THE CAPTOR OF THE AMERICAN STEAMEI CITY OF FLINT, LAST WAS KNOWN IN USE AS A TRAINING SHIP FOR CADETS, THE AUTHORITATIVE MANUAL, JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS ASSERTS.

LAID DOWN IN DECEMBER, 1921, AT WILHELMSHAVEN, AND COMMISSIONED OCT. 15, 1925, THE EMDEN ORIGINALLY WAS DESIGNED FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, JANE'S REPORTS, AND PARTICULAR ATTENTION THUS WAS PAID TO HER ACCOMMODATIONS.

OCT 25 1939

HER MASTS AND FUNNELS WERE ALTERED IN 1926-27, AND IN 1934 SHE WAS CONVERTED TO AN OIL BURNER. SHE HAS A DISPLACEMENT OF 5,400 TONS AND IS 493 3/4 FEET LONG AT THE WATERLINE. HER NORMAL COMPLEMENT IS 534 MEN.

IN TRIALS, SHE EXCEEDED THE SPEED OF 27.5 KNOTS FOR WHICH SHE WAS DESIGNED.

FH721AES

THE PRESENT DAY EMDEN IS THE NAMESAKE OF ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS GERMAN RAIDERS OF THE WORLD WAR.

ON NOV. 9, 1914, THE WORLD WAR EMDEN, AFTER SINKING 17 VESSELS, WAS DESTROYED OFF COCOS ISLANDS BY THE AUSTRALIAN CRUISER SYDNEY.

FH756AES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 24--CLAN CHISHOLM (BR) FREIGHTER, 7,256 GROSS TONS; SINKING REPORTED IN GLASGOW WITHOUT DETAILS; HAD BEEN USED IN THE ENGLAND-INDIA TRADE.

OCT 25 1939

OCT. 24--TAFNA (BR) FREIGHTER, 4,413 GROSS TONS, SUNK NEAR GIBRALTAR ALONG WITH BRITISH FREIGHTERS MENIN RIDGE AND LEDBURY, NO DETAILS GIVEN.

R9PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 24--KONSTANTINOS NADJIPATERAS (GREEK) FREIGHTER, 3,962 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED NEAR ENGLISH COAST WHILE CARRYING 5,200 TONS OF SCRAP IRON FROM BOSTON TO ENGLAND; 4 MISSING INCLUDING ENGLISH PILOT, 15 RESCUED.

OCT. 24--STONEGATE (BR) FREIGHTER, 3,044 GROSS TONS, SUNK IN MID-ATLANTIC BY TORPEDO FROM GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIP" DEUTSCHLAND, 35 OF CREW RESCUED BY AMERICAN FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT WHICH WAS CAPTURED LATER BY NAZI WARSHIP. BRITISH CREW LANDED AT TROMSO, NORWAY.

OCT. 24--LEDBURY (BR) FREIGHTER, 3,926 GROSS TONS, REPORTED SHE ATTACKED 80 MILES WEST OF GIBRALTAR; AMERICAN FREIGHTER CROWN CITY SAID LATER ENTIRE CREW OF 31 RESCUED.

OCT. 24--MENIN RIDGE (BR) FREIGHTER, 2,474 GROSS TONS, AMERICAN FREIGHTER, REPORTED SHE HAD RESCUED 5 SURVIVORS NEAR GIBRALTAR; "22 LOST," NO DETAILS OF CAUSE OF SINKING BUT ASSUMED SHE ATTACKED AS LEDBURY WAS SHELLED A FEW MILES AWAY.

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

OCT 25 1939

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES HAVE MADE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR THAT THEIR LAND STRATEGY FROM NOW ON IN EUROPE'S FANTASTIC WAR IS TO SIT TIGHT AND PAY OUT PLENTY OF ROPE TO HERR HITLER IN THE BELIEF HE WILL HANG HIMSELF IN THE LONG RUN.

BEING CONVINCED THAT THE ONLY SORT OF CONFLICT THE NAZI LEADER ORIGINALLY WAS EQUIPPED FOR WAS A BLITZKRIEG (LIGHTNING WAR), WHICH BECAME A PET PHRASE OF HIS, THE ALLIES HAVE REACHED THE COMFORTABLE

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CONCLUSION THAT HE ALREADY HAS LOST THE OPPORTUNITY OF WAGING SUCH A WAR AND IS BEGINNING TO FEEL THE LACK OF SINEWS FOR A PROTRACTED SESSION.

THE ALLIED POLICY OF WATCHFUL WAITING ON THE WESTERN FRONT, HOWEVER, DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE WAR HAS DIED AT BIRTH, AS A LOT OF FOLK MISTAKENLY BELIEVE. IT'S A CRAZY WAR BUT IT'S STILL ALIVE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH (MAINLY ENGLISH) NAVAL BLOCKADE REPRESENTS THE FIERCEST OFFENSIVE THEY ARE CAPABLE OF WAGING AGAINST GERMANY AT THIS TIME.

IT ISN'T SPECTACULAR LIKE A LAND-OPERATION. BUT IT'S THERE JUST THE SAME--A NOOSE WHICH IS CALCULATED TO STRANGLE THE REICH UNLESS HITLER CAN BREAK IT.

THE FUEHRER IS DEVOTING HIS CHIEF ENERGIES TO TORPEDOING HIS WAY THROUGH THIS HUNGER-RING, AND AT THE SAME TIME IS TRYING TO SINK ENOUGH BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING TO SQUEEZE AN ENGLAND WHICH IS DEPENDENT ON THE OUTSIDE WORLD FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF HER OWN FOOD SUPPLIES.

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IF ANYBODY THINKS SUBMARINE WARFARE ISN'T REAL WAR, LET HIM EXPERIENCE IT. I WENT THROUGH LONG WEEKS OF IT DURING THE WORLD WAR WHEN THE GERMAN UNRESTRICTED U-BOAT CAMPAIGN WAS AT ITS HEIGHT--HAD THIRTEEN SHIPS SUNK ALL ABOUT ME IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN ONE SHORT STRETCH--AND THAT TYPE OF OFFENSIVE IS PLENTY NASTY.

AS REGARDS THE WESTERN FRONT, MILITARY EXPERTS ON BOTH SIDES AGREE THAT THE GERMAN WEST-WALL AND THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE ARE SO NEARLY IMPREGNABLE THAT AN ATTEMPT TO SMASH EITHER WILL PILE UP CASUALTIES

IMPREGNABLE THAT AN ATTEMPT TO SMASH EITHER WILL PILE UP CASUALTIES THAT WOULD HAVE STAGGERED EVEN NAPOLEON, PROFLICATE AS HE WAS WITH HUMAN LIVES. HENCE THE RELUCTANCE TO START A GREAT OFFENSIVE THERE.

THE WHOLE ALLIED STRATEGY AT THIS MOMENT IS DIRECTED AT CONSTANT TIGHTENING OF THE BLOCKADE, COUPLED WITH AN INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA DRIVE TO TRY TO CREATE A REVOLT AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE AGAINST HITLER.

IF THE PROPAGANDA DOESN'T WORK, THE ALLIES STILL HAVE IN MIND THAT THE GERMANS TURNED AGAINST THEIR GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD WAR WHEN THEY GOT HUNGRY.

A REVOLUTION AGAINST NAZI RULE IS WHAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE DRIVING FOR.

WHILE THE ALLIES ARE HOLDING THE WESTERN FRONT AND APPLYING THE SCREWS IN THE BLOCKADE, THEY ARE GETTING AHEAD WITH THE VERY NECESSARY BUSINESS OF BRINGING THEIR AIR-FLEETS AND OTHER MILITARY PREPAREDNESS UP TO SCRATCH WITH THOSE OF GERMANY, WHICH HAD A LONG START IN THE RACE.

TIME IS WORKING FOR THEM AND AGAINST HERR HITLER.

HITLER HASN'T YET SENT HIS GREAT AIR-FLEET INTO ACTION AGAINST THE ALLIES, EXCEPTING FOR SMALL RAIDS. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN DEPENDING HEAVILY ON THIS TO PULL THEM THROUGH, AND MAY BE EXPECTED TO LASH OUT AT ANY TIME.

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THERE IS ONE OTHER LINE OF OFFENSIVE WHICH GERMANY COULD PURSUE, AND THAT IS TO DRIVE THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS TO THE COAST, IF NAZIDOM IS PREPARED TO VIOLATE DUTCH NEUTRALITY. HOLLAND HAS BEEN FEARFUL OF SUCH A MOVE, AND MANY OBSERVERS HAVE FELT IT POSSIBLE.

THIS PRESUMABLY WOULDN'T INVOLVE FUEHRER HITLER IN FRESH WAR WITH ANYONE EXCEPTING THE DUTCH. SUCH A PUSH, IF SUCCESSFUL, WOULD GIVE GERMANY INVALUABLE AIR-BASES FOR RAIDS AGAINST ENGLISH PORTS AND SHIPPING. IT WOULD OPEN UP FRESH SUPPLIES. AND IF THE NAZIS WON THE WAR IT WOULD GIVE THEM PERMANENT CONTROL OF THE MOUTH OF THEIR RIVER RHINE, IF THEY CHOSE TO HOLD IT--A CONTROL WORTH A KINGDOM

TO THE REICH.

HERR HITLER, SIZING UP THE POSSIBILITIES OF A LONG, HARD WAR, YESTERDAY STARTED A CAMPAIGN TO CONSOLIDATE THE "HOME FRONT" MORALE. THIS IS DIRECTED LARGELY TO THE WOMEN, WHO ARE URGED TO SAVE AND NOT TO GRUMBLE AT HARDSHIP. THE STABILITY OF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT WILL DEPEND ON THAT MORALE.

THE FUTURE TREND OF THE CONFLICT STILL DEPENDS HEAVILY ON RUSSIA'S PLANS, WHICH REMAIN OBSCURE. OBVIOUSLY SHOULD SHE THROW ALL HER FORCES INTO THE WAR WITH GERMANY, THE SITUATION WOULD BE VASTLY ALTERED.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES HAVE BEEN OPENLY LEANING OVER BACKWARD IN ORDER NOT TO DO ANYTHING WHICH MIGHT IMPEL THE SOVIET TO JOIN ARMS WITH THE NAZIS. AT THE SAME TIME RUSSIA, WHILE REACHING FAST AND FAR IN EXTENDING HER INFLUENCE IN EASTERN EUROPE, HAS WORKED WITH A VERY CAUTIOUS LOOKOUT.

THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT RUSSIA WANTS WAR WITH THE ALLIES. A GOOD GUESS IS THAT THE SOVIET INTENDS TO REMAIN "NEUTRAL", AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT, AND PLAY THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES AND GERMANY AGAINST EACH OTHER FOR THE ULTIMATE BENEFIT OF COMMUNISM.

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FLINT'S CREW IS SAFE; RUSS ASSAIL BRITISH LIST OF CONTRABAND

Moscow Assures Steinhardt Americans Are At Murmansk

Says Freighter Is Being Detained Pending Probe Of Cargo

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Oct. 25—Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt reported to the State Department tonight that the Foreign Office at Moscow had assured him the American officers and crew of the City of Flint were safe aboard the vessel at Murmansk.

The State Department made public Steinhardt's report that the crew was safe immediately upon its receipt here and indicated further details were expected within a short time.

Had Caused Concern

The status of the crew had been the principal concern of authorities since the City of Flint was seized by a German raider.

The remainder of Steinhardt's bare report that the American crew was safe, however, dealt with information that the German prize crew had been released from internment and gave no further details on the Americans.

Relays Dispatch

The Ambassador relayed a Tass (Soviet news agency) dispatch from Murmansk as follows:

"The vessel is remaining at Murmansk pending definite establishment of the nature of her cargo. Ambassador Steinhardt immediately telephoned an official of the Foreign Office and was informed that it was that official's understanding that the German prize crew had been released from internment but were not being put back on board the City of Flint."

Steinhardt quoted the dispatch as saying the City of Flint had put into Murmansk because her machinery had been damaged.

Russia Releases Nazi Prize Crew On Flint

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 25—The Russian Government tonight announced the release from internment of the German prize crew of eighteen which brought the American freighter City of Flint to Murmansk.

The announcement by Tass, Soviet news agency, added that marine authorities at Murmansk, the Russian port in the Arctic to which the City of Flint was taken on Monday, had decided that the need of repairs to the Flint's machinery had necessitated bringing the steamer to port.

"For the time being," Tass said, the steamer will remain tied up at Murmansk for "precise verification of the composition of its cargo."

Nazis Admit Knowing About Seizure Of Flint

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 25—Germany and the United States attempted today to unravel the circumstances surrounding the Nazi seizure of the American freighter City of Flint which Germans said carried a contraband cargo for England.

An authorized German source said the captured freighter had a "good cargo" and that the Germans were asking Soviet Russia to let them have it back from Murmansk, Soviet port, where the ship was taken by a German prize crew.

Sent Marine Expert

It was understood that Germany sent a marine expert to Russia seeking release of the prize crew which took the steamer to the Arctic port after a stop at Tromso, Norway.

Germany also sought to establish with Russia what should be done with the ship, recognizing that delicate questions of international law were raised by its seizure and detainment in a neutral port.

Alexander Kirk, American charge d'affaires, visited Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office, and was told that Germany was discussing the question with Russia. This was the first acknowledgment that Germany officially knew of the ship's seizure.

Calls On Prize Court

The American consul at Hamburg was understood to have called upon the German Prize Court for information on legality of the seizure.

German quarters informally said the ship was taken because of contraband aboard. She was taken to Tromso, these quarters said, because she was "not seaworthy." For a similar reason, it was indicated, she was then taken to Murmansk, where the prize crew was "detained."

Questions Involved

Among the questions arising were:
First—Where is the American crew?
Second—Are the German "unseaworthy" claim and the allegation the ship carried contraband valid?
Third—If the ship was not seaworthy, why was it taken from Norway to Russia?
Fourth—Will Russia hold the Germans for the duration of the war?
Fifth—Can Russia legally release the ship to the Germans because of the German contention her papers were not in order and the fact that she entered the Russian harbor flying the swastika flag?

The "unseaworthiness" of the City of Flint, German quarters said, was caused by the American crew's concealment of maps essential for navigation. Hence, they said, the ship could not proceed safely through the war areas of the North and Baltic seas.

The Germans took the view that Russia should release the prize crew because they sought refuge in a neutral harbor for safety reasons.

Germans and Russians Weigh Fate of Seized U. S. Freighter

Berlin Strives to Get Its Prize Crew Freed—Charges Flint's Maps Were Hidden, So That She Became Unseaworthy.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—German officials worked with the United States embassy tonight to clear up the complicated circumstances surrounding the seizure of the American freighter City of Flint by a German sea raider.

Alexander Kirk, Charge d'Affaires,

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was told by Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office, that the Government was discussing the case with Russia. The City of Flint was taken to the Russian arctic port of Murmansk.

It was understood that Germany had sent a marine expert to Russia to negotiate for the release of the prize crew and establish what should be done with the freighter, which was seized on the charge that she carried contraband goods.

Prize Court Ruling Asked.

It was acknowledged that delicate questions of international prize law were involved, especially in view of the fact that Russia is neutral.

According to the German report, the City of Flint was taken into Tromso, Norway, as "unseaworthy" because the American crew had put certain maps essential for navigation out of the way before the Germans took charge.

Lacking these maps, it was explained, the ship could not be navigated through the complicated North and Baltic Sea war areas and therefore was taken to the far north.

At Tromso the prize crew attempted unsuccessfully to obtain the missing maps, informed circles said. The City of Flint then was taken to Murmansk. It was said here that the German crew is being detained pending negotiations between Germany and Russia.

In German opinion, the prize crew should be released because they sought refuge in a neutral harbor for reasons of safety while navigating an unseaworthy vessel.

Soviet Position Inquiry.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the Foreign Office said today that inquiries were being urgently pressed into the situation of the American vessel City of Flint, which arrived in a Russian Arctic port under command of a German prize crew.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt said he had no new information on the fate of the vessel's crew of forty-one or its cargo, but added that some delay was expected in view of the remoteness of Murmansk, where the seized ship was taken.

The Soviet press made no mention of the incident today.

Inquiry Made in Norway.

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—A representative of the United States legation called at the Foreign Office today to discuss the German seizure of the American steamship City of Flint and her call at the Norwegian port of Tromso in control of a German prize crew. The nature of the discussion was not disclosed.

The City of Flint case remained a puzzle to Scandinavian shipping circles.

There were conflicting reports of the roles said to have been played by the German pocket battleship Deutschland and the cruiser Emden in the sinking of two British vessels whose survivors were aboard the Flint when she arrived Friday in Tromso, Norway. The survivors were members of the crew of the 5,044-ton Stonegate and an unidentified vessel.

The newspaper Aftenposten said the Deutschland operated south and east of Newfoundland from October 5 to October 15. According to the paper, the Stonegate was sunk October 5 and the 1,918-ton Norwegian steamship Lorentz W. Hansen on October 14, both by the Deutschland, which also halted two other Norwegian ships, but allowed them to proceed.

British consular officials who talked with the British survivors aboard the Flint when they were put ashore at Tromso, and later at Trondheim, where they paused while en route to Bergen, were uncommunicative.

Mystification was expressed in British circles as to why the Flint, after her arrival in the neutral port of Tromso, "allowed herself to be taken to Russia" despite the presence of Norwegian warships in the harbor. A Norwegian explanation was that the German prize crew in command of the ship had a right to call at a neutral port for supplies and resume the journey within twenty-four hours.

As far as could be learned, the American skipper of the Flint, Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, had no opportunity to communicate with Norwegian port authorities.

Hull to Press Flint Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that this Government was determined to follow the case of the City of Flint through to what he called its logical conclusion from the standpoint of international law and American rights.

Mr. Hull disclosed that the State Department still has had no word as to the whereabouts of the forty-one American sailors aboard the City of Flint, a Government-owned freighter.

He said it was well known that the incident would have been averted if the new neutrality bill preventing American shipping from entering danger zones were on the statute books.

He declined to state on what principles of international law this Government would rest its case, saying he preferred first to get all the facts.

American shippers generally, he said, are so well satisfied with the way they are getting on with the belligerents that the State Department has not been called upon to write any notes on their behalf.

President Roosevelt told reporters yesterday he hoped to get back the City of Flint.

U. S. Expects No Difficulty.

A report from United States Ambassador Steinhardt in Moscow, he said, explained that all the facts were not yet known there. Mr. Roosevelt added that he had no information as to the whereabouts of the American crew supplanted by Germans on the trip to Murmansk.

Washington officials expected no difficulty from Russia in getting the City of Flint and her crew released. They pointed to three factors in support of their view:

1. Word from Moscow that Russia had interned the German prize crew aboard the freighter.

2. A statement at the same time that the American ship was being detained only temporarily.

3. The willingness with which the Russian Government promised Ambassador Steinhardt to get all possible facts from Murmansk port authorities.

The case appeared to some officials to be a likely means of clarifying Russia's position either as a neutral or as a virtual ally of Germany in the European war.

The United States contends that a neutral country should not permit her ports to be used as a repository for ships taken by a belligerent. If Russia permits her ports to be used as a refuge for German vessels and their prizes which are unable to reach Germany because of the British blockade, she, in the American view would be going beyond the limits of neutrality.

What would be done here in that case is a matter of pure speculation, although it is not improbable that Russia would have to be named in the President's neutrality proclamations along with the other belligerents.

This would cut off shipments of war materials to her under the present law, and would prevent American ships from going to Soviet ports if the neutrality bill before the Senate is enacted. In any event, the United States will insist on the release of the City of Flint and her crew.

Would Forestall Visit.

Russia's position has been a matter of much study here, and officials are not certain what attitude to adopt toward her.

Russia assured this country of her neutrality when she invaded Poland. She also gave a generalized assurance of friendship toward Finland in response to a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt to Soviet President Kalinin, despite the fact that the United States refused to recognize the conquest of Poland by Russia and Germany.

On the other hand, Russia and Germany joined in a recent demand that Britain and France consent to peace, and they agreed to consult on what measures to take in the event their demand was rejected.

There was speculation in some quarters that Russia's expressed readiness to gather full information on the City of Flint case for Ambassador Steinhardt may have been designed to forestall a request by the envoy that he or one of his staff go to Murmansk to talk to the crew of the vessel, if they are there.

It is keenly desired here that an American official go to Murmansk not only to see the City of Flint but also to see what else is going on in that harbor, where several German ships—including the Bremen—are reported to be anchored.

Wife Tells of Contraband.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Mrs. Jesse V. Roberson, wife of the third assistant engineer of the City of Flint, said today that he wrote her on October 3, the day the ship left New York, that it was "loaded to the gills with contraband cargo."

Danes Propose Relaying.

AALBORG, Denmark, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Danish shippers reported today that they were in contact with American shippers on the possibility of relaying freight to warring nations in Scandinavian boats.

They said the American interests—which were not identified—proposed not to ship directly to belligerents hereafter.

Soviet Notifies London It Considers Shipping Ban Illegal

Reserves Right To Claim Compensation For Any Losses

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 25—Soviet Russia tonight refused to recognize validity of Britain's contraband regulations and informed the London Government that she reserved the right to claim compensation for any losses incurred in enforcement of them.

In a note handed to Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador, by Vladimir Potemkin, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Government declared it considered the British contraband list a violation of the principles of international law.

Text Of Soviet Note

The Russian note, replying to British notification of the contraband list and the establishment of contraband control ports, said:

"The Peoples Commissariat of Foreign affairs, on instructions of the Government of the U. S. S. R., has the honor to state the following:

"The announcement by unilateral act of the British Government list of goods proclaimed war contraband in the note of September 6, violates the principles of international law which find their general expression in the international declaration of regulations of naval warfare of Febuary 26, 1909, gravely impairs the interests of neutral countries and destroys international trade.

Fears "Abitrariness"

"By including in its lists of contraband such articles and goods as fuel, paper, cotton, fodder for agricultural animals, footwear, clothing and materials for their manufacture and even all foodstuffs—bread, meat, butter, sugar and other foodstuffs—the British Government in fact proclaims contraband basic articles of mass consumption and creates the possibility of unlimited arbitrariness in classing all articles of popular consumption as war contraband.

"This inevitably leads to profound disorganization of the supply of the peaceful civil population with necessities, gravely endangers the health and lives of the peaceful population and portends innumerable calamities for the masses of people."

Cites Law On Air War

"It is known that universally recognized principals of international law do not permit air bombardment of peaceful population of women, children and aged people.

"On the same grounds, the Soviet Government deems it not permissible to deprive a peaceful population of foodstuffs, fuel and clothing and thus subject children, women and aged people and invalids to every hardship and to starvation by proclaiming goods of popular consumption as war contraband.

"Proceeding from the above, the Soviet Government declares that it does not agree to the note of the British Government of September 6 and refuses to recognize any validity of this note.

Disagree With British

"The government of the U. S. S. R. similarly declares that it does not agree to the British note of September 11 and that it does not recognize the validity of this note which informs of unilateral institution by the British Government of a system of control of merchant ships of neutral countries in ports specially designated for this purpose by the British Government.

"The Soviet regards as wholly unfounded and arbitrary the demand for obligatory calling of these ships at the above ports, reinforced in addition, by a threat of forcible bringing of ships into these ports.

Principles Violated

"Such measures violate the elementary principles of the freedom of merchant shipping. Nor do they conform to the international declaration of February 26, 1909, and the decision of the Hague Tribunal of May 6, 1913, in the case of the French steamer Carthage.

"Simultaneously, the Soviet Government cannot fail to declare that merchant ships of the U. S. S. R. are state property and for this reason alone should not be subjected to any measures of compulsion applied to privately owned merchant ships.

"On the strength of the above, the Government of the U. S. S. R. reserves its right to claim from the British Government of compensation for losses to organizations, institutions or citizens of the U. S. S. R. by the above-mentioned measures of the British Government and actions of British authorities."

NAZI THRUST IN APACH AREA IS REPULSED

Poilus On Guard Against Sudden Offensive On Northern Flank

Massing Of At Least 90 Divisions In 100-Mile Stretch Reported

By TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 25—Reinforced German patrols were reported testing French main lines at the extreme northern tip of the Western front tonight in a series of feeler attacks. Heavy concentrations of troops were noted elsewhere.

A French communique said a Nazi thrust against French positions near Apach had been repulsed.

German and French patrols were active along the entire northern flank from the Luxembourg border to the Rhine where the French are guarding against a sudden German offensive.

French advices received by the high command said the Germans had massed at least ninety divisions on this flank along a one hundred-mile front. This places approximately a million and a half men in the area.

Include Siegfried Line Forces

The ninety divisions included troops actually in the Seigfried line and those holding advance frontier positions. The troop concentrations were considered extraordinarily large unless the Germans are planning an attack.

One military observer said the German force could be lined up shoulder-to-shoulder three-deep all along the one hundred-mile flank.

Premier Daladier had a long conference late today with Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander in chief of the allied forces.

Reports of new German troop concentrations behind the Siegfried line led military observers to the belief the Germans might be planning an attack in force despite bad weather along the front.

Advices from Berlin by way of Switzerland said Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, German chief of staff, was making a detailed inspection of the German lines near Saarbrücken.

German local attacks have been directed in this sector at trying to drive

the French from one of their few remaining strongpoints on German soil in the Warndt Forest.

French military observers expressed the belief that if the Germans have decided to launch an offensive all preparations have been made.

Heavy Material Moves Up

French air scouts reported heavy German material had been moved up in attack position. The French command were said to have considered the possibility of a German attack seriously enough to rush fortification lines along the frontier.

The French apparently are determined to rest on defensive tactics, trusting to a winter-long blockade to crack Germany.

The general staff communique this morning said that "on the whole the night has been quiet" and noted "patrol and artillery activity to the west of the Saar."

President Albert Lebrun returned from a trip to the war zone, where he visited Strasbourg, now almost completely empty of civilians, and inspected sandbag protection erected around the Alsatian city's architectural treasures.

The night communique said:

"Our reconnaissance units and those of the enemy have shown a certain activity in the course of the day.

"We repulsed a German detachment in the region close to the Moselle River."

"If she had been sighted," he said, "she would not now be at large."

22,715 Lost in Two Days.

Publication of news of the Stonegate sinking, passed by British censors, was the first admission in England that the 5,044-ton vessel had been lost. It raised to 22,715 tons the losses of British shipping reported in the last two days.

Sinking of four merchant ships off the Spanish coast yesterday led to speculation as to whether a German warship had struck successfully at British convoys.

These ships went down: Ledbury, 3,582 tons, crew of thirty-one saved; Tafna, 4,413 tons, thirty-one of thirty-five seamen saved; Menin Ridge, 2,474 tons, and Clan Chisholm, 7,256 tons, sixty-three seamen missing.

The British announced cryptically that the Tafna, Ledbury and Menin Ridge went down after they were "fired upon." Authorized persons believed it likely that surface raiders were the attackers.

The British Press Association in a report passed for publication said the Clan Chisholm was sunk "presumably by a U-boat while on a homeward voyage to Britain."

These losses raised the total of belligerent and neutral vessels sunk to ninety, of which forty-five have ben British, and the tonnage toll to 399,319—exclusive of cargoes. The known loss of life mounted to 1,774.

The assignment of warships to track down sea raiders would mean the withdrawal of important vessels from stations in the North Sea, weakening the blockade—although London naval circles remarked that no matter how heavy a blockade, it always was possible for ships to slip through on dark, stormy nights.

Question Raised Before.

The question of whether an armed German raider was at large was raised as early as October 2 when the 5,051-ton British steamship Clement was sunk off the coast of Brazil.

[Survivors disagreed on the identity of the attacking vessel. Mentioned were the German freighter Cap Norte, which the British Admiralty announced on Ostober 12 had been captured and the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer. The Schwabenland, a converted merchantman, also was mentioned as the likely raider.]

"This fresh menace will be dealt with according to prearranged plans," Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons on October 3, referring to the armed raider menace. Presumably he referred to precautionary dispositions of naval vessels.

How Raider Could Be Sunk.

Naval circles said that while the British navy included only three ships—the Hood, Repulse and Renown—that "ship for ship" could catch and smash the Deutschland, two or three British eight-inch-gun cruisers working together would be "quite capable of dealing with her."

The Deutschland, armed with six eleven-inch, eight 5.9-inch and six 4.1-inch guns, has a speed of 26 knots—two knots faster than the general line of British capital ships. The Hood, Repulse and Renown, however, have fifteen-inch guns and a speed of over 30 knots.

If one of these ships met the Deutschland, British naval circles said, there "would be no doubt" about the issue.

The result would be the same if two or three British thirty-two knot cruisers with eight-inch guns met the German raider, but "one British cruiser might be sunk." Even a mass attack of destroyers against the pocket battleship might be successful, these sources added.

The Deutschland is more heavily armored than British cruisers, but her armor is lighter than that of the battle cruisers.

not immediately learned. Some military observers associated it with the recent destruction by the French of three Rhine railroad bridges and the Kembs dam foot bridge. This move was taken as an indication that the French command was preparing for a German attack across the river from Baden.

Forts Are Still Occupied.

Others, however, said that the exodus was a routine measure inspired by the French Army's need of more quarters for troops moving into the Rhineland front.

These observers reported that a large contingent of British troops was moving gradually into the Rhineland, first adapting themselve to life in the third line of Maginot fortresses at the Vosges mountains and then moving forward into the second line of defenses on the eastern slopes of the Vosges.

Farmers have continued to work in the fields within the first six-mile zone ordered emptied of civilians, but the latest orders provided that all persons must leave.

The Rhine front remained quiet. Despite the rise of the river in recent weeks, neither Germans nor French were reported to have left any of their main riverside forts.

Paris Reports Patrol Clashes.

PARIS, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Sporadic artillery fire boomed along the western front today as small infantry patrols skirmished in the cold and mud west of Forbach, where French troops still occupy a narrow salient on German soil.

Through the sullen rumble of the guns, loudspeakers in the German front lines blared a monotonous refrain: "Frenchmen, lay down your arms and shake hands. The Germans don't want to fight!"

The French soldiers shouted back: "Change the record!"

Military dispatches said that French machine-gunners silenced one loudspeaker mounted on a truck behind the German lines.

The French General Staff summed up the situation in a terse communique this morning, saying: "On the whole the night has been quiet. Patrol and artillery activity to the west of the Saar."

Soldiers Want Jazz.

The lack of action spurred those at home to call for new steps to bolster the morale of the soldiers. The press insisted that radio stations change their programs to suit the taste of the troops, who have been calling for more jazz music.

It was disclosed today that Alfred Napoleon Beauvais, 46 years old, an American legionnaire with two sons in the French Army, had set out for the front with a volunteer ambulance, minus orders or credentials, with his wife. Mr. Beauvais managed to reach a point four miles behind the lines, where he remained for two days before being sent back.

In that time, he said, he transported sixty-eight wounded or ill soldiers to the rear.

President Lebrun returned from a trip to the war zone, where he visited Strasbourg, now almost completely empty of civilians, and inspected sandbag protections erected around the Alsatian city's architectural treasures.

Military commentators said that the Germans yesterday renewed efforts to push the remaining French outposts from German soil near the Warndt Forest.

Infantry in groups of not more than 100 men each were repulsed by French gunfire, these sources said.

Say French Are All Out.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that the last French soldier had been driven off German soil. An assault by German troops west of Voelklingen yesterday, a communique disclosed, caused the withdrawal of the French "rear guards" across the border.

These "rear guards" were said to have made up the one French company still on German soil. With the exception of this action, the communique said, there were "no special actions" on the western front.

British Hunt for Nazi Raiders

Admiralty Says Deutschland Has Not Been Sighted—Four Ships Lost in Day.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—London's afternoon newspapers gingerly approached today one of the most intriguing and important naval questions of the war—have German warships far more potent than submarines slipped into the Atlantic shipping lanes?

"Did the (German pocket battleship) Deutschland capture the City of Flint?" was the puzzling headline of one edition. News agency essages from Norway headed, British Steamer (Stonegate) sunk by pocket battleship," were passed for publication.

An Admiralty spokesman limited himself to the cryptic comment that the British Navy had not "sighted" the Deutschland.

French Civilians Leaving Rhine

Twelve-mile Strip Near Swiss Frontier Is Given Over to the Military.

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—French civilians began a complete withdrawal today from another six-mile strip along the Rhine frontier from Strasbourg south to a point below the Swiss frontier. When this move is completed the area abandoned will extend twelve miles back from the Rhine.

The reason for the exodus was

GOERING PAPER SAYS IT IS TIME FOR AIR ATTACK

Score of Generals Confer at German Chancellery —Topic Kept Secret.

BRITISH FLY OVER BERLIN

R. A. F. Scouting Flights Also Are Made Over Hamburg and Magdeburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Germany's next war move will probably be to loose a shower of bombs on England, the authoritative newspaper Nationalzeitung of Essen said today.

This daily is known to be especially close to Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Air Minister and No. 2 Nazi. Hence, its editorials command special attention.

"The moment has come when the war desired by England must rain down upon the British Isle itself," Nationalzeitung said.

"The patience of a people has limits. In their boundless indignation the German people to a man now turn against the British war inciters in order, by a fight which will hereafter be relentless, to create the necessary guaranties for their security from such irresponsible machination."

Generals Confer With Hitler.

More than twenty generals and staff officers conferred for several hours in the Chancellry today, presumably in the presence of Adolf Hitler, but the subject of discussion was not disclosed.

Newspapers throughout Germany took up the cry for a relentless battle, after Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's speech in Danzig last night, when he indicated the war was "on in earnest."

In authoritative quarters in Berlin the address was interpreted as having "definitely put an end to foreign reports that Germany is seeking peace under all circumstances."

Newspapers featured the address under glaring headlines. Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter said editorially "The dice have been cast," while the Hamburger Fremdenblatt characterized the British as "war agitators" and that Germany is waging a war "forced upon her."

The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger, in an editorial headed "Final Settlement," said: "The war which England wanted will continue in the way England desired. Beware, England!"

British Fly Over Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that Royal Air Force reconnaissance during the last twenty-four hours "included night flights over Berlin" and over Hamburg and Magdeburg.

British newspapers reported that the Hamburg Radio station went off the air in the midst of a broadcast of the Ribbentrop speech.

Magdeburg, site of a branch of the Krupp armament factory, is the southernmost point mentioned thus far in Royal Air Force communiques. It is about 200 miles from the western tip of Germany's coastline.

It was also learned here that five German airmen, brought down in recent raids, turned up on the English coast today. Two others are reported to have landed in Denmark.

Also rescued from the North Sea were seven members of the Royal Air Force, unreported for four days when the small boat in which they went to the aid of a disabled British flying boat was caught in a storm.

Chamberlain to Speak.

The Air Ministry's announcement came as Parliament looked forward to Prime Minister Chamberlain's comment on the "fight to the end" speech delivered last night in Danzig by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Mr. Chamberlain was expected to deal with the speech in his weekly war report in the House of Commons tomorrow afternoon. It was understood that he would probably reiterate the British determination to fight to "crush Hitlerism," but there was no indication that his statement would elaborate on Great Britain's war aims.

Von Ribbentrop's speech apparently left British officials unmoved, but it brought a salvo of heated retorts from the press.

An official commentary characterized the address as a "clumsy attempt to divide Great Bri-"

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BERLIN--QUAKER RELIEF NEGOTIATIONS, AT START READ DR.HOMER L.MORRIS INSTEAD OF MACDONALD MORRIS.

(THE AP)

FD925PES

...from France."

The statement said that von Ribbentrop had voiced "the same stupid falsehoods about the aggressive intentions of Great Britain—intentions which every one outside Germany fully understands exist only in the imagination of Herr von Ribbentrop and other members of the Nazi Government."

Will Continue on Course.

The British commentary said: "Britain and France will continue on the course they have set themselves until the attitude of the German Government undergoes a change."

This stand was echoed by the London News Chronicle, which commented: "Nothing in the speech can alter the determination of the Allies to redress the wrongs which the Nazis have done."

Referring to Von Ribbentrop's assertion that the war would prove "the doom of the British Empire," the London Daily Express said: "They (the Germans) must resign themselves to a long war if that is their goal. Poor, pale Ribbentrop! He never did understand us."

The London Daily Mail declared that Von Ribbentrop had "given the world another farrago of distortion, half-truths and untruths . . . the truth is thrown more clearly into relief against the background of Nazi falsehood."

In the London newspapers the speech shared attention with accounts of the seizure of the American steamship City of Flint by a German sea raider. Headlines reported, "Anger in the U. S. A." and "America Angry—Nazi Blunder."

Internal Decay.

PARIS, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Authorized French persons declared today that Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's speech was an admission of internal decay under the allied blockade.

Nazis Disclose Its Time to Rain War on Britain

Press Asserts Germany's Patience Nearly Gone; Army Chieftains Confer

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—More than twenty German generals and staff officers conferred for several hours today at the Chancellery, but the subject of discussion was not disclosed. Foreign circles said Fuehrer Adolf Hitler participated in at least part of the conference.

The German press with one voice echoed Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's fighting speech at Danzig last night with such assertions as "There will be no stopping now." The "National Zeitung" of Essen, close to Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, intimated once again that bombs must shower on England, as Nazi patience over Britain's "inability to understand" apparently neared an end.

"The moment has come when the war desired by England must rain down upon the British Isle itself," "National Zeitung" said. "The patience of a people has limits. In their boundless indignation, the German people to a man now turn against the British war inciters in order, by a fight which hereafter will be relentless, to create the necessary guaranties for their security from such irresponsible machination."

"Voelkischer Beobachter" said editorially, "The dice have been cast," whilte the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" characterized the British as "war agitators" and said that Germany was waging war "forced upon her." The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger, in an editorial headed "final settlement," said: "The war which England wanted will continue in the way England desired. Beware, England!"

Nazis regarded as favorable the reaction in neutral countries, especially Italy, to Ribbentrop's address expressing German determination to fight on. "This leads to the belief," said an article entitled "Fight!" in "Boersen-Zeitung," "that not only the meaning and full implication of Ribbentrop's statement are understood but that the full measure of Britain's war guilt is recognized."

Meanwhile, the high command's communique reported another company of French troops had been driven from German soil on the western front. How many remained was not stated. The communique said:

"West of Voelklingen, enemy rear guards to the strength of one company which was still on German soil were attacked and thrown back across the border. Otherwise no special actions."

Military authorities declined to comment on British claims that reconnoitering planes flew over Berlin, Hamburg and Madgeburg last night.

Negotiating to Give Relief

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP).—A Quaker field representative from Philadelphia said tonight that the Quakers were negotiating with Nazi relief organizations for permission to assist in caring fo rhte destitute and persons whose hom : were wrecked by the war in Warsaw.

He said the prospects were good that the organization would be allowed to participate "in a specialized way" in the Warsaw relief work. He added that the Quakers' help would probably be limited to providing milk for babies and helping expectant mothers, and that the aid would be extended impartially to all needy without respect to religion, race or nationality.

There was great need, the representative said, but he emphasized that German relief organizations were doing excellent work in caring for the needy civilian population and were feeding a quarter of a million Warsaw citizens daily.

"They are using field equipment which was constructed to provide food for vast Nazi gatherings, and the technical arrangements are the best I ever saw for meeting the problem of feeding thousands of thousands," he said.

He said Warsaw, which he visited last week, was being cleaned up rapidly. He added, however, that thousands of homes were uninhabitable and that tens of thousands of citizens had neither the means of obtaining food nor kitchens in which to prepare it. While German relief was efficient, he said, there still was a great opportunity for specialized work on the part of the Quakers.

SOME POLES VOTE DOWN RUSS RULE

New Elections Set In Eleven Districts Where Needed Majorities Fail

Protest Can Be Shown Only By Scratching Names Of Candidates

By WITT HANCOCK

Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 25—Election results from the western Ukraine and White Russian districts seized by Soviet Russia in partitioning Poland with Germany showed today at least some opposition to Soviet rule.

New elections will be held in eleven districts where Government - designated candidates failed to get the necessary majority for election to new people's assemblies of the Soviet Union.

Indication of opposition was given by less than ten per cent. of the voters, however.

No Substitute Candidates

Since no substitute candidates were proposed, opposing voters could only scratch the Government candidate's name.

Official returns from the Sunday election said 4,433,997 of the 4,776,275 eligible electors voted in the western Ukraine and that candidates' names were scratched on 325,918 ballots.

In White Russia 2,672,280 of 2,763,191 eligibles voted, with 247,245 scratches.

Convene At Lwow Today

Newly elected delegates of the western Ukraine, 1,484 in all, convene tomorrow at Lwow and on Saturday the 927 delegates of White Russia will meet at Belostok (Bialystok).

Diplomatic circles were surprised at radio reports from abroad that Russia had demanded a mutual assistance pact with Finland.

It was known that the Finnish delegation, en route to Helsinki for consultation over Russia's proposals, does not wish to sign such a pact.

May Seek German Armor Plate

In authoritative circles, meantime, the belief was expressed that the Russian economic delegation now en route to Berlin would take up there the question of buying armor plate and naval technical instruments. The delegation is headed by I. T. Tevosyan, Soviet Shipping Commissar.

It was said that Russia is making a determined effort to build up her fleet, but is sadly lacking in many materials and instruments necessary in modern ships. However, it was pointed out, Germany is not in a position to build entire warships for Soviet Russia.

A banquet was given tonight at the Hotel Metropole for the German trade delegation, indicating the possibility some of them may leave tomorrow for Berlin to report on their negotiations here.

HITLER AID NAMED TO GOVERN POLES

Hans Frank to Rule District Not Brought Into Reich.

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Hans Frank, German Minister Without Portfolio, was designated today to be Governor-General of all Polish territory occupied by Germany but not incorporated in the Reich.

Frank, a decree published in the Government Law Gazette disclosed, will exercise entire administrative authority over the area and be directly responsible to Hitler.

Named deputy under Frank was Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Minister Without Portfolio and former Governor of Austria.

They will assume their posts after the present military commander in Poland is relieved of administrative powers by Hitler.

Since September 30, Frank has been Governor of Poznan, a part of Poland now incorporated in the Reich.

Authority to proclaim law by decree in occupied Polish territory is jointly vested in him, the Ministerial Council for National Defense and the Director of the Four Year Plan. Existing Polish laws are to remain in effect so far as they do not conflict with German laws.

The cost of administration will be borne by the occupied territory.

Election in Russian Area.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Western Ukraine and White Russia, formerly parts of Poland, overwhemingly elected the nominees of their provisional administrations as delegates to new Peoples' Assemblies of the U. S. S. R. in Sunday's elections, the Government announced today.

Tass, the official news agency, said that in the Western Ukraine 4,433,997 of the 4,776,275 eligible electors voted, but that the candidates' names were crossed off 325,918 ballots.

In White Russia, it said, 2,672,280 persons of the 2,763,191 eligibles voted, with 247,245 opposing the slate of candidates.

Tass said that new elections would be held in eleven Western Ukraine and two White Russian districts, where the candidates failed to get more than half the votes cast. The 1,484 Western Ukraine delegates will convene tomorrow at Lwow and the 927 of White Russia on Saturday at Belostok (Bialystok).

Czech Workers Warned

PRAGUE, Oct. 25 (AP).—Czech authorities tonight took measures to forestall any demonstrations on Oct. 28, anniversary of the founding of Czecho-Slovakia in 1918.

The labor leader, Anton Selenka, of the government national unity party, made a radio address advising workers against "clinging to the dead past." We urged Czechs to labor as usual on a day which formerly was a holiday comparable to the Fourth of July in the United States.

Police reported that "whisper propaganda" was under way to induce Czech workers to parade to the President Wilson statue on the anniversary and to engage in sabotage at their jobs.

EDEN BROADCASTS BRITISH WAR AIMS

Lists Toleration, Liberty, Security and Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, Dominions Minister, in a broadcast to the Empire tonight, said that the war aim of Great Britain was "an international order that shall be respected for religious toleration, for the de...nial and not the worship of ... aggressive nationalism, for liberty security and peace."

He declared that Adolf Hitler had forced the war upon Great Britain by flagrant breaches of faith, but already had lost the initiative.

Recalling the world war, he declared that "we are determined this time good will come out of the sacrifices now demanded."

Mr. Eden said that ministers of the dominions who are coming to London for co-ordination talks would discuss the scheme for rapid expansion of the air force with training centered in Canada.

"No action the German forces can take will influence this development, which has no parallel in the world's history," he said. "This time it is the new world which is offering its help to determine the future of the old."

He declared that the outcome of the war could not be in question and that a "patchwork peace, an armed truce must be utterly unacceptable to us."

"It is not because we love war," he continued, "but because we hate it, that we are determined to go on this time until we have finally made an end of a system that has grown to power on breaking promises and glorifying force. This time we must not only win the war, but win the after war and the latter may prove the most difficult task."

Nazis Rig Up Balloon For Dropping Pamphlets

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Swiss military authorities marveled today at a new German invention—a "robot pamphleteer."

They exhibited a balloon, ten feet in diameter and equipped with a large clock operating a mechanism designed to drop propaganda pamphlets at hourly intervals. Apparently destined for France, the balloon was driven over the Swiss border by adverse winds and found by farmers in a field near Lake Constance.

For some reason the Swiss said, the mechanism failed to release the packages of pamphlets, still attached to the balloon. The pamphlets contained copies of Adolf Hitler's recent Reichstag speech printed in French.

Finland Awaits Moscow Word

Delegates Reach Leningrad on Way Home From Kremlin—Helsinki Bars Concession.

HELSINKI, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—A Finnish delegation en route home from Moscow was reported in authoritative quarters today to be carrying modified Russian demands for consideration by the Helsinki Government.

The Finnish people, who are still without official word as to the nature of the "political and economic" talks at the Kremlin, and the Finnish Foreign Office, which is reported to have only a vague outline of the Russian demands, eagerly awaited the arrival of their emissaries.

The delegation, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, former Premier, was scheduled to arrive at 9:47 A. M. tomorrow. Dr. Paasikivi and his party reached Leningrad today.

[The Copenhagen newspaper Berlingske Tidende reported today from a Moscow "newspaper source" that the Russian demands now include "certain rights" on the Gulf of Finland islands of Hokhland, Tyaersaari and Seiskari; assurance that the Aaland islands in the Gulf of Bothnia would remain unfortified, and an agreement that Finland would never carry on an anti-Russian foreign policy. The islands mentioned lie on the flank of the Russian Navy's route from Leningrad into the Baltic.]

Finland has reiterated that no concessions damaging to her neutrality or independence would be granted, and to strengthen this there has been a border mobolization and widespread military preparations in the interior, including the removal of civilians from the principal cities.

There was no indication that the Russian proposals—whatever they were—would be accepted readily.

"We know from experience that very often negotiations with Soviet Russia take a long time," said a Government spokesman. "We are not demanding anything of Russia, and in case we don't reach an agreement we are just where we were before."

He said that the Government would continue to make "all defensive preparations, but there is no reason to be alarmed."

Partial blackouts, order of the night in Helsinki and other cities, were being made more complete. Even lights in public telephone booths were ordered dimmed.

A complete blackout will be rehearsed within the next few days.

Shop windows also were receiving the attention of the precaution authorities. Street illumination has been cut by half.

Sweden to Buy Warplanes.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The Swedish Parliament today approved an appropriation of 36,000,000 crowns (about $9,000,000) for the purchase of 102 military planes of various types.

Norway yesterday doubled her order for American high-speed fighting planes, raising it to twenty-four.

New Soviet Trade Pacts Considered by England

May Follow Up Agreement for Exchange of Timber

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The government disclosed today that it was studying the possibility of new trade agreements with Russia.

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, asked in the House of Commons whether the government appreciated the "urgent need for extending trade discussions with the Soviet government."

Foreign Affairs Under Secretary R. A. Butler replied: "The possibility of following up the recent agreement with Russia for exchange of timber against rubber and tin, by further arrangements suitable to war conditions, is now under examination."

To another question whether the government would publish details of its unsuccessful attempts last summer to draw Russia into the British-French front, Butler said: "The British government never hides itself."

William Gallacher, Communist, insisted that in negotiations with Russia the government had "refused proposals for the defense of Poland" by Soviet troops, but Butler replied: "I cannot accept the statement."

Lord Camrose Will Quit Ministry of Information

'Organized Myself Out of a Job,' Says MacMillan Aid

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Lord Camrose, publisher of "The Daily Telegraph," who was appointed chief assistant to Lord MacMillan, Minister of Information, on Sept. 18, told the House of Lords today: "I have managed to organize myself out of a job."

"I have arranged with Lord MacMillan that I should no longer occupy an official position in the ministry itself," he said in debate on the much criticized ministry, which controls propaganda and censorship.

Lord Camrose explained that he had joined to help "with press matters which now have been removed," and said that if Lord MacMillan "is given a fair chance, I have no doubt he will make the ministry function properly."

ITALY KEEPS EYE ON SOVIET BALKAN MOVES

Fascists Say Rome Will Not Yield Position In Southeast Europe

Reiteration Indicates Step Contemplated To Form Bloc

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, Oct. 25—Italy is keeping a wary eye on efforts of Soviet Russia to consolidate her position in the Balkans.

Informed Fascists said that Rome has no intention of yielding her southeastern European position to any power.

They indicate that Italy, having fought in Spain to prevent Bolshevism from gaining a foothold in the Mediterranean, certainly would resist any Communist penetration in another area where Rome considers Italian interests paramount.

These interests, Fascist leaders said, are not only economic but also political and strategic since Italy considers herself a Balkan power as the result of her occupation of Albania.

Dwells On Bloc Leadership

The Fascist press continued to dwell on the possibility of a southeastern European bloc under Italian leadership. Thus far, however, the project has been presented as an insistent demand from Balkan capitals looking to Rome for protection.

The almost daily reiteration of this theme suggested to foreign observers that the Fascist Government might eventually find the appeal so urgent that it could not escape accepting the responsibility.

Such a bloc, if formed, diplomats believed would tend to assume strength in proportion to the vigor of Soviet efforts to establish its influence in the Balkans.

Neither Affirm Nor Deny

Authoritative Fascists would neither affirm nor deny that Italian assurances of support and assistance had been given Hungary in the event of a Russian move, as authoritative Budapest sources reported.

Fascists said even if such assurances had been given the delicacy of the situation would make confirmation impossible.

In informed quarters it was said there were many obstacles to be removed before a solid Balkan bloc could be created. Minority problems and territorial issues which have been a constant cause of dissension must first be settled.

Some progress toward this goal was said to have been achieved particularly through relaxation of tension between Hungary and Rumania.

Yugoslavia was expected to play an increasingly important role in promoting such rapprochement.

Believe Conference Possible

Foreign reports of a possible Balkan conference under Premier Mussolini's leadership were received in Rome without comment, failing to bring either denial or confirmation.

Foreign observers believed that such a conference was possible eventually but that conditions favorable to it were not yet ripe.

Premier Mussolini conferred today with Gen. Augusto Grassi, one of Italy's high-ranking officers. Il Duce previously had piloted his own bombing plane on an early morning flight along Italy's west coast.

The Premier also heard a report from Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, Under Secretary for Italian Africa, that Ethiopia was well on the way toward supplying Italy with raw materials for economic self-sufficiency.

The Under Secretary reported increased gold production in Ethiopia and outlined extensive plans for a greater output of minerals and production of foodstuffs.

Italy And Greece Agree To Open Pact Discussion

Athens, Oct. 25 (AP)—Italy and Greece have agreed to start negotiations in the near future on a pact of friendship and non-aggression, it was reported authoritatively tonight.

The pact would replace the present treaty of friendship and arbitration which expires this year.

Negotiations for a new accord were seen as following Italy's desire for a Balkan bloc under Rome's leadership to prevent Soviet expansion into southeastern Europe.

May Help Turkish Relations

Italy and Greece recently agreed to reduce their armed forces on the Greek-Albanian frontier. Since Greece is a military ally of Turkey, diplomats expressed belief that Greece might help promote good relations between Italy and Turkey.

Istanbul reports said representatives of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan were conferring there today. The four states are united in a pact designed to block Soviet expansion through one of their countries to the Dardanelles or the Persian Gulf, both of which have figured in traditional Russian aims.

Yugoslavia and Italy Joining With Hungary to Bar Red Drive

Rome and Belgrade Reported to Have Pledged Aid to Budapest if Soviet Moves Against Ruthenia.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The presence of Soviet Russian troops on the Polish side of the Carpathian Mountains is forging unity among Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy to prevent any march of Communism into southeastern Europe, it was indicated in authoritative quarters today.

It was said authoritatively that should there materialize any threat of a Russian advance into Ruthenia, the former Czecho-Slovak province which Hungary occupied last March, Hungary would have the aid of Italy and Yugoslavia if it became necessary for her to take up arms.

These quarters said that Hungary had received such assurances from Italy and Yugoslavia.

Hungary, an anti-communist stronghold since the communist rule of Bela Kun in 1919, is was said, is determined to make the Carpathians a barrier to any further westward advance of Communism.

This objective, it was said, is supported by Italy and Yugoslavia, the one Fascist, the other strongly anti-communist, because they fear that if the Red Army once passed this natural bulwark, it would find little to stop it short of the Adriatic.

It also was said authoritatively that should there be a Russian invasion of the Rumanian province of Bessarabia, Hungarians probably would be impelled to march to the Carpathian range in that country—Carpathian range in that country-through the western Rumania province of Transylvania.

Red Troops Close at Hand.

So far, there has been no clear indication that such a threat, to Ruthenia or Bessarabia, would develop. Rumania has received official assurances that Russia does not intend to make any demands against her, and the Russian press has been emphasizing a desire for more friendly relations with Hungary.

But Red troops in considerable numbers have been reported across the border from Ruthenia, which is largely populated by Ukrainians such as inhabit the southern part of Poland. The Red army "liberated" the Ukrainians in Poland during the German invasion.

New tension also has been reported in Rumania, despite Russian assurances, where it was reported by political circles that im-portant developments, are imminent in the Balkans. King Carol's envoys to Bulgaria and Turkey were summoned home for consultation.

Authoritative quarters reflected the widely expressed view among Balkan diplomats that if it were Russia's purpose to thrust her influence into the Balkans, she would move as soon as she has disposed of her negotiations with Finland and while Germany is occupied by Great Britain and France.

Troops Crossing Prevented.

These informants said that Italy's "promise" of support to Hungary was manifest last August when the Hungarian Government refused to permit German troops to cross its territory to attack Poland. These sources disclosed it was this request, which sent Foreign Minister Count Csaky on a hurried departure from conferences with German leaders at Munich to Rome.

They said that Premier Mussolini then informed Adolf Hitler that he was ready to send 100,000 bersaglieri (sharpshooters) into Hungary to protect their neutrality, and that Hitler then abandoned the idea of trans-Hungarian troop movements.

While Hungary is determined not to admit German troops to her soil, it was said, she would not hesitate at opening the door to Italians and Yugoslavs, if it became necessary to preserve the Carpathian barrier.

One factor in Rumanian uneasiness, it was believed by observers here, was the report yesterday that many Bulgarian Free Corps fighters in Dobruja were arrested after an attack in which they wounded two gendarmes and suffered heavy losses themselves. The Bulgarian minority in Dobruja, once Bulgarian territory, frequently has carried on agitation against Rumanian authority.

Tension in Dobruja.

Reports from Sofia said there had been an increase of tension in the Dobruja district recently because of enforced employment of many Bulgarian peasants on trench digging and fortification work near the Bulgarian frontier. Requisitioning of cattle and horses by Rumania authorities also was said to have provoked resentment.

In Sofia, where King Boris decreed the dissolution of Parliament following formation of a new cabinet by Premier George Kiosseivanov, the Bulgarian Government reiterated a policy of peace and neutrality.

Increasingly close relations between Bulgaria and Russia were seen in a report that an air con-

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vention permitting Soviet engineers to construct a large airdrome at Bourgas, on the Black Sea, was nearing completion.

Attitude In Rome.

ROME, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Well informed Fascists said today that Italian diplomatic support for Hungary in resisting any Soviet Russian move toward the Balkans would harmonize with Fascist policy. There was no confirmation, however, that Italy already had given Hungary assurances of aid in this connection.

Italy, Fascists said, is watching her Balkan interests closely and will not permit any Power to jeopardize them.

It was noted that the speech delivered in Danzig yesterday by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop evoked no evidences of Italian enthusiasm. The newspapers reported it without comment.

Bulgarian Elections Called.

SOFIA, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—A royal decree today ordered elections for a new Parliament to start on December 24.

This followed upon King Boris's dissolution of Parliament in response to a request by the Government of Premier George Kiosseivanov.

The Government asked for a new election to provide a better determination of public opinion on general policies and uphold Bulgaria's present policy of peace and neutrality.

HUNGARIANS DOUBT RUMANIAN DEFENSE

Believe Russia Would Have No Difficulty in Regaining the Province of Bessarabia

ASSERT ALLIES WON'T AID

Budapest Is Ready to Check Communists by Seizing the Transylvanian District

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 25 (AP)—Diplomats familiar with the Balkans said tonight that if Russia extends her influence by moving into the Rumanian Province of Bessarabia she would be met with little or no resistance.

These sources, who said they expected Russian action soon if the Soviet intends to push her influence into Southeastern Europe, advanced the belief that Rumania probably would be compelled to fight alone if she defended Bessarabia.

In such event, they said, Hungary probably would be forced to move immediately into Transylvania, which she lost to Rumania after the World War, as a "self-defense" measure to hold the Carpathian Mountains as a barrier against further Communist expansion into Central Europe.

Clear indications of Russian intentions against Bessarabia have been lacking so far. Rumania has received official assurances that Russia has no demands on that former Soviet territory. But despite these assurancees new tension has been reported in Rumania, and King Carol's envoys to Bulgaria and Turkey have been summoned home for consultation.

Political circles have reported from Rumania that "important developments are imminent in the Balkans."

Difficulties for Rumania

Rumanian officials have maintained stoutly that their country would fight, even without allies if necessary, to maintain her territorial integrity, but these diplomats pointed out that:

1. Turkey, aligned with Rumania in the Bankan entente, was exempted from fighting Russia under her new mutual assistance pact with Britain and France.

2. The Western powers already have closed their eyes to the Soviet march into Poland. Would they do likewise in event of similar action in Rumania?

3. Italy and Yugoslavia are authoritatively reported here to be backing Hungary, should she advance to the Carpathians in Rumania—occupying the former Hungarian province of Transylvania in the meantime—to hold that natural barrier against communism.

Informed quarters in Budapest expressed the belief that Britain and France would hesitate to declare war on Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. Without Turkey's help, diplomats said, it would be virtually impossible for the Western powers to fulfill their guarantees of independence to Rumania.

[Although the Turkish-British-French pact exempted Turkey from involvement in any war between Russia and the Western Allies, it provided that she would aid the Allies if they had to fight to fulfill their guarantees to Rumania and Greece.]

Bulgaria Also Has Claims

To further complicate the British-French position in this part of Europe, Balkan diplomats said the position of Bulgaria would have to be borne in mind. Bulgaria also never has recognized her claims to Dobruja, now Rumanian territory.

Some diplomats said they believed Britain and France would favor a Hungarian march into Transylvania as erecting a barrier against communism if they saw it impossible to prevent a Soviet march into Bessarabia.

They pointed out further that it might be in Germany's interest to have the Carpathian Mountain range in the hands of Hungary, which could curb Russian expansion into Germany's sphere of influence while the Nazis are occupied on the Western Front.

Budapest newspapers today printed dispatches from Rome expressing Italian expectations that Russia soon would demand Bessarabia.

"These Italian politicians are convinced that such Russian demands would meet no other resistance than that of Rumania," said the independent Uj Magyarsag.

The Budapest press also featured dispatches from the Berlin Boersen-Zeitung which declared "any Rumanian idea that Turkey will cooperate with her conflicts completely with reality."

SWISS-GERMAN PACT

Trade Accord Requires Nazis to Thaw Part of Debt.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (AP).—A Swiss-German economic and clearing agreement was signed yesterday.

The agreement provides for war time trade clearing arrangement which, because of Switzerland's determination to maintain her neutrality position in trade with all her neighbors, resulted in prolonged negotiations.

Details of the accord were lacking, but it was known that it concerns facilities for bringing German coal into Switzerland and for thawing out at least a part of a 116,000,000 franc debt (about $27,000,000), which Germany owes the Swiss.

Reich Confers With Holy See

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP).—German negotiations with the Holy See concerning Catholic affairs in Poland were said today to be progressing normally. Technicalities for resumption of church services and other religious activities were being arranged, it was said.

BUDAPEST--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD HUNGARIAN X X X REALITY."

DIPLOMATS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT PARTIAL CONFIRMATION OF RUSSIAN PLANS FOR EXPANSION WERE GIVEN TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU DURING HIS RECENT MOSCOW CONFERENCES.

SINCE HIS RETURN THE BUCHAREST GOVERNMENT HAS MADE NO SECRET OF ITS CONCERN THAT HE BROUGHT BACK NO NEW RUSSIAN ASSURANCES AGAINST UPSETTING THE PRESENT BALKAN ARRANGEMENT.

THE FEELING THAT A GRAVE CRISIS MIGHT BE APPROACHING RAPIDLY IN THIS ENTIRE AREA IS REFLECTED IN BLACKOUTS AND AIR RAID TESTS SUCH AS HUNGARY NOW IS HOLDING.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE UNCERTAINTY WAS THE DISSOLUTION OF THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT AND THE REESTABLISHMENT OF "PERSONAL GOVERNMENT" BY KING BORIS III, BORDER INCIDENTS IN BULGARIA AND IMPORTANT CONFERENCES OF RUMANIAN DIPLOMATS WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT.

BUCHAREST OFFICIALS TONIGHT CONFIRMED REPORTS OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY BULGARIANS IN DOBRUJA BUT SAID THEY WOULD NOT HAVE DIPLOMATIC CONSEQUENCES. THEY ATTRIBUTED THE INCIDENTS TO ATTACKS ON GENDARMES BY "SMALL BANDS OF FANATICS."

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Expert Says: Never Look Exploding Bomb in Face

Turn Sidewise, With Legs Apart, Briton Advises

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The man who started the British Navy's submarine service, now a retired admiral, gave some advice today on how to behave when a bomb explodes close by. Turn sideways to the bomb, legs apart, advised Sir Reginald Bacon, who was Controller of Munitions Inventions for a time during the World War.

He said: "If you are fifteen or twenty yards off, you have time to turn sideways. This takes about a tenth of the time needed to fall flat." He cited cases to support his point.

20 Ships Reported Held in Archangel

NARVIK, Norway, Oct. 25 (AP)—The skipper of a Swedish tramp steamer arriving from Archangel, Russian Arctic port, reported today that twenty foreign freighters were being held there by Russian authorities.

He said that the vessels could not get their loadings and that Russian authorities forbade them to leave. He said many of the crews were running short of food.

His ship was permitted to leave Archangel, he said, only after a Swedish diplomatic protest to Moscow backed by Swedish refusal to permit a Russian ship of the same tonnage to leave a Swedish port.

Swiss Confiscate Red Leaflets

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Swiss government today ordered the confiscation of Communist party leaflets distributed in connection with next Sunday's nation-wide parliamentary election. A communique said the tract contained "a series of incorrect assertions concerning the Federal government's policy."

Heavy Gunfire Heard Off Netherlands Coast

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, Oct. 25 (A. P.)—Many persons in this west coast resort town reported hearing sounds of heavy gunfire between 11 and 11:30 A. M. (5 and 5:30 A. M., Eastern standard time) today, seemingly coming from the North Sea.

Nothing could be seen, however, and there were later indications that the firing might be coming from Netherlands coastal batteries shooting at belligerent planes over Holland territory.

POPE PIUS DELAYS FIRST ENCYCLICAL

Publication Before Next Week Reported Unlikely.

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Prelates said today that the first encyclical of Pope Pius XII would be delayed, probably until next week.

The encyclical had been expected on Saturday, but today's informants reported without explanation that publication had been postponed for several days.

Pope Pius is expected to return to the Vatican on Friday from his summer palace at Castel Gondolfo.

His first appointment of new cardinals also was reported likely in the near future. Officials said that the first Consistory was almost certain to occur in December.

Among those mentioned as likely to be named at that time was Archbishop Spellman of New York as successor to the late Cardinal Hayes.

It was considered unlikely that the first list would include another American to replace Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, who died on October 2. However, the Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, is mentioned prominently as a possible successor to him as Archbishop.

In the seven months since the election of Pope Pius, death has reduced the College of Cardinals further by four, leaving thirty-one Italians and twenty-six others.

It was believed unlikely that the Pope would bring the college to its maximum of seventy at his first consistory.

Germans Using Balloons As 'Robot Pamphleteers'

Swiss Find Bag Fitted to Drop Propaganda on Hourly Schedule

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (AP).—Swiss military authorities marveled today at a new German invention, a "robot pamphleteer."

They exhibited a balloon, ten feet in diameter and equipped with a large clock operating a mechanism designed to drop propaganda pamphlets at hourly intervals. Apparently destined for France, the balloon was driven over the Swiss border by adverse winds and found by farmers in a field near Lake Constance.

For some reason, the Swiss said, the mechanism failed to release the packages of pamphlets, still attached to the balloon. The pamphlets contained copies of Adolf Hitler's Oct. 6 Reichstag speech—printed in French.

FRENCH GET TANKER

Norwegian Ship Carrying 11,000 Tons of Oil.

PARIS, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Maritime officials announced today that a French armed trawler had taken the 7,910-ton Norwegian tanker Elise into an unidentified French port with 11,000 tons of oil, which they said was consigned to Germany.

The officials said that the Elise had been halted and boarded off Cape Finisterre, on the northern coast of Spain, while en route from Syria to Rotterdam.

Britain Denies Sending Poison Gas to Poland

Chamberlain Refutes Nazi Charge Again as Impudent Lie

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Prime Minister Neille Chamberlain told a House of Commons questioner today that he was grateful for the opportunity for "stating categorically once more that poison gas has never been supplied by this country to Poland."

Arthur Henderson, Laborite, asked the Prime Minister whether, in view "of the repeated official German allegations that gas was supplied to the Polish government by His Majesty's government, in breach of the anti-gas Geneva convention of 1925, he would make a statement."

Chamberlain replied: "The Secretary of State for War has already caused a most explicit denial to be made of this impudent and transparent falsehood. I am grateful, however, for the opportunity of stating categorically once more that poison gas has never been supplied by this country to Poland in any form."

Bishop of Bradford Calls War 'A Sin Against God'

British Churchman Says Nation 'Cannot Disclaim All Guilt'

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Right Rev. A. W. F. Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, in a letter to his clergymen today termed the war "an appalling sin against God" and declared, "We cannot disclaim all share in the guilt which has brought it about."

The bishop said "the history of the last twenty years is not one which gives us ground for self-righteousness," and added: "The moral righteousness of the cause in which we have been compelled to take up arms is quite unquestionable. However little we deserve it, we are on God's side in this war."

Started Abdication Crisis

It was a speech by the Bishop of Bradford which first brought the abdication crisis into the open in Great Britain almost three years ago. Though American and Continental newspapers had freely discussed the romnace of King Edward VIII and the then Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, the British press ignored it until Dec. 1, 1936, when the bishop ended his sermon with this statement: "The King needs the grace of God for his office. . . . Some of us wish he gave more positive signs of such awareness."

Newspapers broke their silence, and ten days later the King abdicated.

Volunteer Ambulance At Front Sent Home

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP).—Alfred Napoleon Beauvais, forty-six-year-old American Legionnaire with two sons in the French Army, conducted his own ambulance service near the front without bothering [illegible] army officials, it was reported here today.

With his wife, Beauvais set out for the front in a volunteer ambulance. He had neither credentials nor orders, but he managed to get within four miles of the front and stay there two days before his unofficial capacity was discovered.

Before he was sent back, he said, he transported sixty-eight wounded or ill soldiers to the rear.

Refugee Plan Is Reorganized By Roosevelt

Modifies Program to Meet Objections Projected by Great Britain and France

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—President Roosevelt has modified his program for the settlement of the ten to twenty million persons he says may be made homeless by the European war.

Objections raised by Britain and France have resulted in a compromise which will be submitted to the executive committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees when it meets here tomorrow.

President Roosevelt said in his address to the committee last week: "All we can do is to estimate on the reasonable doctrine of chances, that when this ghastly war ends there may be not one million but ten million or twenty million men, women and children belonging to many races and many religions, living in many countries and possibly on several continents, who will enter into the wide picture—the problem of the human refugee."

He asked the committee therefore to "start at this time a serious and probably a fairly expansive effort to survey and study definitely and scientifically this geographical and economic problem of resettling several million people in new areas of the earth's surface."

Britain and France, it was learned, have objected to the President's idea. The executive committee adjourned from last week until tomorrow to give the two nations time to think it over.

Britain and France were said to have contended in effect:

1. That they expected to win the war in Europe.

2. That such being the case, the Europe that would exist after the war would not be the Europe of today in which hundreds of thousands of persons are persecuted because of race or religion.

3. That peoples scattered by the war would be returned to their homes. If the regions in which they lived were devastated, the regions would be rebuilt, like France and Belgium after the World War.

4. That consequently there was no need for a vast program involving tremendous shifts of populations and the expenditure of billions of dollars.

Myron C. Taylor, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, and American vice-chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee, was understood to have presented these views to the President and to have sought his consent to some modification of the plan. As a result, it was said, the plan will be reworded to remove the British and French objections.

Some reservations to the President's plan were also made by organizations in this country which have been helping in the international refugee work started by Mr. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

They contended that some persons who had been contributing to and helping the work were astonished by the President's plan and might lose interest because they figured their contribution toward the huge program envisaged by Mr. Roosevelt would be infinitesimal.

At any rate, teh work of helping the German political refugees—almost all Jewish—will go on. It will take two major forms: The first will call for the mass settlement of refugees in places like the Philippines and the Dominican Republic. The second will seek to get German Jewish emigres out of Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, to prevent their becoming too burdensome for these nations.

Red Cross Allocates $25,000 For Poles

American Funds To Be Used For Sick And Wounded Through German Red Cross

Washington, Oct. 25 (AP)—The American Red Cross said today it had allocated $25,000 for sick and wounded Poles under care of the German Red Cross in that part of Poland now in German hands.

The American Red Cross also is sending two units of basic drugs, each sufficient to stock a hospital for six months, to Rumania and to Hungary.

The drugs will be for Polish refugees, as will be shipments of 20,000 suits of underwear, 10,670 blankets and 8,000 yards of muslin cloth.

Belgium Moves to Buy More Foodstuffs in U. S.

Theunis, Ex-Premier, Declares Nation Feels Blockade Pinch

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—George Theunis, former Belgian Premier now on an economic mission to the United States, indicated after a conference with President Roosevelt today that Belgium was interested in increasing purchases, particularly foodstuffs, from the United States.

Asserting that his neutral country "must have raw materials to keep our economy going on to live," Theunis said that "we feel the pinch of the British blockade."

The need of foodstuffs came first, he said, mentioning cereals in particular. He said cotton also was needed to keep mills operating.

New, special economic difficulties confronted Belgium as a result of the war, since the country was "between the devil and the deep blue sea," Theunis said.

He gave the President a letter from King Leopold of Belgium.

$78,908,525 Exports Barred

Permits to Ship Arms Revoked Since Sept. 5 —Nazis Ordered $49 Worth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that $78,908,525 in export licenses for the shipment of arms to European belligerents had been revoked since invocation of the neutrality act on September 5.

France was the principal sufferer thereby, her revoked licenses amounting to $58,418,113. Great Britain came next with revocations totaling $14,877,086.

Revoked licenses for Germany totaled $49.

The Department announcement showed that licenses for shipments to many of Britain's dominions and colonies had been revoked, including $5,078,700 for Australia. Others in the list were British Honduras, Burma, Canada, Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Jamaica, India, Kenya, New Caledonia, Newfoundland, New eZaland New Guinea, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and the Union of South Africa.

The rush of Britain and France to move as much of their orders as possible at the outset of the war was reflected in figures showing that in the first few days of September France got exports totaling $4,429,323, consisting entirely of aircraft, mostly military; and Great Britain, $1,422,800, consisting entirely of [illegible] craft.

Since January 1, Great Britain obtained $26,550,644 worth of arms from this country and France got $21,148,860 worth.

Licenses issued for export of arms in August totaled $3,687,216 and were down to $508,989 in September.

U. S. EXTENDING NO SUPPORT TO FOREIGN MONEY

Morgenthau Is Quoted as Saying Stabilization Fund Hasn't Been Used.

IN TALK WITH VANDENBERG

Treasury Head Also Discusses Possibility of Change in the Price of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, told the Senate today that Secretary Morgenthau had informed him that the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabiliztion fund had not been operated to support foreign currencies since the European war began.

The Senator reported on a telephone conversation he said he held with Mr. Morgenthau after the Secretary had sent him a long letter answering queries propounded earlier by the Senator.

Mr. Vandenberg said the Treasury Secretary had neglected to say whether there was any existing stabilization agreement with England, France or any other foreign country.

"I have only a day-to-day agreement with England, France, Holland, Switzerland and Belgium to deal on their orders for their account, not our account, with settlements at the end of each day," Mr. Vandenberg quoted the Secretary as having told him over the phone.

"There have been no such transactions since the war started."

What the Secretary Said.

In his letter to Senator Vandenberg, the Secretary of the Treasury said:

"If there is a war in any country, before we would use the stabilization fund or any money in the Treasury to assist any country in prosecuting that war, I would come up before the proper committee and ask for guidance."

This pledge was similar to one given by the Secretary last session to the Senate Banking Committee. Its publication today occurred a short time before the Senate was scheduled to consider proposed amendments to the neutrality revision bill which would forbid the Treasury to make loans to warring

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nations through the stabilization fund.

Referring to a question by Senator Vandenberg as to whether the purchase of foreign gold should not be curtailed and repriced at least for the period of the war, Mr. Morgenthau wrote:

"I am not clear whether by repricing gold you have in mind an increase or a decrease in the price of gold. I judge from the context of your letter, however, that you are inquiring about the effects of a reduction in the dollar price of gold. . . . Any substantial change in the price of gold which is known to be temporary would have seriously disrupting influences on trade and international capital flows. It would introduce a still greater risk element in business relations with foreign countries and would, moreover, increase world speculation in dollar exchange."

Not Buying Foreign Money.

At another point, the Treasury chief said:

"The stabilization fund is not acquiring any currencies of belligerent countries and is holding only a trifling amount of foreign currencies acquired long before the outbreak of the war."

Referring to another senatorial inquiry, Mr. Morgenthau continued:

"You may be asking whether the recent depreciation of foreign currencies will of itself lead to an increased inflow of gold (into the United States). If this is the sense of your question, the answer is probably no. It is, of course, impossible to foretell all this time the total effect of a Europe at war upon our balance of payments.

"The specific effect of the recent depreciations of foreign currencies, however, would clearly seem to operate in the direction of a reduction in gold offerings.

". . . the war well may have the effect of causing a wider distribution of gold among the countries of the world. . . . These considerations as well as others indicate that gold will emerge from this disturbed period with added prestige as the international medium of exchange."

Borah Calls Closer Ties With Canada Impossible

Sees No Use Trying to Better Already Good Relations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Relations between the United States and Canada are so friendly, in the opinion of Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho, that there's no use trying to improve them.

Senator Borah told the Senate that a number of Canadians had asked him to try to do so. He inserted one of his replies in the Congressional Record, saying:

"Let's travel along undisturbed the path which we have so gloriously marked out for ourselves, peace, friendship and commerce, with just a little modification of our trade agreements, if you find it possible to let us have it. But we will not quarrel with you even about that."

Says Germans Knew Athenia Was Carrying $59,000,000

New York Paper Adds That Department Of Justice Is Investigating "Impressive Evidence"

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, Oct. 25—The *Daily News* says the Department of Justice is investigating "impressive evidence that the Germans sank the liner Athenia because they were convinced she carried a treasure of $59,000,000 in gold and securities to underwrite British war purchases."

The evidence came from sources close to two German marine salvage companies which have specialized in learning the exact manifests of treasure-bearing vessels, the *News* says, and from a chance remark dropped by a newly-arrived German naval attache in Washington.

Richest Wreck

The remark, according to the *News*, was: "From the moment the Athenia sank, Krupp (a salvage firm) marked it as the world's richest wreck."

"According to the report now being investigated," the *News* went on, "a London agent of the salvage companies obtained a copy of the Athenia's manifest from the underwriters of her cargo. It was said to have included: $22,000,000 in gold metal and $37,000,000 in negotiable securities.

Germans Had Information

"The German companies and the German Admiralty had this information before the Athenia sailed from Liverpool and Glasgow on her fateful voyage."

The newspaper said it had contacted Eric Redford, Canadian representative of the Athenia's owners, the Donaldson-Atlantic Line, in Montreal, who said he was "not aware that there was any gold on the Athenia."

Finds Long-Lost Son Listed in Flint's Crew

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25 (AP).—Reading casually down a list of crew men aboard the German-seized freighter City of Flint, Mrs. Nellis Long exclaimed: "My boy is on that ship."

She explained she had lost track of Perry W. McHaffie, her son by a former marriage, after he tired of hunting shore jobs and went to sea four years ago.

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, OCT. 25-(AP)-BRITISH NAVAL FORCES, CAST FOR A LEADING ROLE IN THE NEAR-AT-HAND WINTER CAMPAIGN, HUNTED THE SEAS TONIGHT FOR ELUSIVE GERMAN SUBMARINES AND SURFACE RAIDERS COMBINING IN NEW ATTACKS ON THE NATION'S VITAL SHIPPING.

IN A HEAVY BLOW OFF SPAIN, GERMAN RAIDERS WERE CREDITED WITH SINKING FOUR MERCHANT CRAFT YESTERDAY, STRENGTHENING THE BELIEF THAT NAZI SUBMARINES RAIDING THE SEA LANES HAD BEEN AUGMENTED BY THE POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND AND THE EMDEN II, NAMESAKE OF THE FAMED WORLD WAR "PHANTOM CRUISER."

THESE SINKINGS, IN WHICH BRITAIN LOST 17,671 TONS OF SHIPS IN A SINGLE DAY, BRINGING HER LOSSES THUS FAR TO [redacted] SHIPS [redacted]--ALSO GAVE RISE TO SPECULATION THAT AN ENTIRE CONVOY HAD BEEN ATTACKED.

THE NEWS OF THESE LOSSES REACHED BRITISH READERS AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED ROYAL AIR FORCE SCOUTING EXPEDITIONS HAD SUCCEEDED IN REACHING BERLIN, HAMBURG AND MAGDEBURG IN NIGHT FLIGHTS. MAGDEBURG IS THE SITE OF A BRANCH OF THE KRUPP MUNITIONS WORKS, 200 MILES FROM THE GERMAN COAST.

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE DAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES WAS NOT PASSED FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL TODAY WHEN A CRYPTIC ADMIRALTY STATEMENT SAID THAT THREE OF THE VICTIMS, THE 4,413-TON TAFNA, THE 3,528-TON LEDBURY AND THE 2,474-TON MENIN RIDGE HAD BEEN "FIRED UPON."

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID THE FOURTH SHIP, THE 7,256-TON CLAN CHISOLM, WAS SUNK "PRESUMABLY BY A U-BOAT WHILE ON A HOMEWARD VOYAGE TO BRITAIN."

ALL WERE SUNK IN THE SAME VICINITY--ABOUT 80 MILES WEST OF THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR. EIGHTY-NINE PERSONS WERE REPORTED DEAD OR MISSING.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS, MINDFUL OF THE HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE WORLD WAR BY GERMAN SURFACE RAIDERS, ASKED THE QUESTION: HAVE THESE WARSHIPS, FAR MORE POTENT THAN SUBMARINES, SLIPPED INTO ATLANTIC SHIPPING LANES?

"DID THE DEUTSCHLAND CAPTURE THE CITY OF FLINT?" ONE NEWSPAPER ASKED IN COMMENTING OF THE SEIZURE OF THE UNITED STATES VESSEL TAKEN INTO THE RUSSIAN PORT OF MURMANSK BY A GERMAN PRIZE CREW.

NEWS AGENCY REPORTS HEADED "BRITISH STEAMER (STONEGATE) SUNK BY POCKET BATTLESHIP" WERE PASSED FOR PUBLICATION

(REPORTS FROM OSLO, NORWAY, YESTERDAY SAID THE 5,044-TON FREIGHTER STONEGATE HAD BEEN SUNK IN MID-ATLANTIC BY THE DEUTSCHLAND. HER CREW AND THE CREW OF ANOTHER SUNKEN BRITISH SHIP--38 MEN IN ALL--WAS RESCUED BY THE UNITED STATES VESSEL CITY OF FLINT AND LANDED AT TROMSOE, NORWAY, BEFORE THE CITY OF FLINT WAS TAKEN ON TO MURMANSK.)

AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN SAID MERELY THAT THE BRITISH NAVY HAD NOT "SIGHTED" THE DEUTSCHLAND.

"IF SHE HAD BEEN," HE ADDED, "SHE WOULD NOT NOW BE AT LARGE."

ON THE BASIS OF KNOWN SPEED RECORDS AND ARMAMENT BRITAIN HAS ONLY THREE WARSHIPS--THE BATTLE CRUISERS REPULSE, RENOWN AND HOOD--BOTH FAST AND POWERFUL ENOUGH TO OVERTAKE AND CONQUER GERMANY'S POCKET BATTLESHIPS.

NAVAL CIRCLES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT TWO OR THREE EIGHT-INCH-GUN CRUISERS WORKING TOGETHER WOULD BE "QUITE CAPABLE" OF DEALING WITH THE DEUTSCHLAND.

(BESIDES THE DEUTSCHLAND, GERMANY HAS TWO OTHER POCKET BATTLESHIPS, THE ADMIRAL SCHEER AND THE ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE.)

FIRST REPORTS THAT AN ARMED GERMAN RAIDER WAS AT LARGE WERE HEARD AS EARLY AS OCT. 2 WHEN THE SINKING OF THE 5,051-TON BRITISH STEAMER CLEMENT OFF THE COAST OF BRAZIL BECAME KNOWN.

(THERE WAS DISAGREEMENT, HOWEVER, AMONG THE SURVIVORS AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE ATTACKING SHIP. THE ADMIRAL SCHEER, THE SCHWABENLAND, A CONVERTED MERCHANTMAN FORMERLY USED AS A MID-OCEAN STATIONFOR A COMMERCIAL AIRLINE, AND THE GERMAN FREIGHTER CAP NORTE, WHICH THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID ON OCT. 12 HAD BEEN CAPTURED, ALL WERE MENTIONED AS THE POSSIBLE RAIDER.)

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OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT IN THE WINTER MONTHS LONG NIGHTS AND POOR VISIBILITY MIGHT GIVE THE GERMAN RAIDERS A BETTER CHANCE TO ELUDE THE BRITISH CRAFT.

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ALONG WITH THE QUICKENED SEA ACTIVITY, WHICH CONTRASTED WITH THE QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THERE WERE THESE DEVELOPMENTS:

1. ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE STREAMLINING OF BRITAIN'S PROPAGANDA MACHINE, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE UNITED STATES.

2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF A GOVERNMENT DECISION AGAINST RELAXING BLACK-OUT RESTRICTIONS, SHORTLY AFTER A "SHOWER OF BOMBS ON BRITAIN" WARNING WAS PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER, NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF ESSEN, WHICH IS CLOSE TO FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, THE NAZI AIR CHIEFTAIN.

LORD ASTOR ISSUED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS A CALL FOR "REAL

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ACTIVITY" IN ECONOMIC WARFARE AND PUBLICITY BECAUSE "IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS WE SHALL REACH A STALEMATE BETWEEN THE MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES."

"WE HAVE AHEAD OF US AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A WAR OF WORDS AND IDEAS," HE SAID. "IT IS A CASE WHERE THE PEN IS GOING TO BE MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

"PUBLICITY MAY WELL SHORTEN THE WAR BY WEEKS AND EVEN BY MONTHS AND INSURE A GREAT SAVING OF LIFE AND EXPENDITURE OF MONEY."

LORD MACMILLAN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, REPORTED TO PARLIAMENT THE DEPARTMENTALIZATION OF HIS MINISTRY WITH A "SMALL SPECIAL SECTION CONCERNED WITH THE UNITED STATES WITH WHICH THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE MINISTRY IS QUITE SPECIAL AND NOT PUT IN THE SAME CATEGORY AS RELATIONS WITH THE OTHERS (COUNTRIES)."

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN IN HIS WAR REPORT TOMORROW WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ANSWER GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S DECLARATION OF A "FIGHT TO THE END" AGAINST BRITAIN.

DURING THE UPPER HOUSE INFORMATION MINISTRY DISCUSSION TODAY LORD CRAWFORD ASKED THAT NEWSPAPERS "WORK THEIR OWN CENSORSHIPS BECAUSE THEY WILL DO IT MUCH MORE EFFICIENTLY."

LORD STRABOLGI A WORLD WAR NAVAL OFFICER TOLD OF "SERIOUS COMPLAINTS" ABOUT "UNNECESSARY DELAYS IN CENSORSHIP."

THE PART THE DOMINIONS ARE TO PLAY IN THE WAR WILL BE DRAFTED AT A MEETING SOON OF CABINET MINISTERS FROM CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA. THEY ARE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

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LONDON, OCT 25-(AP)-BRITAIN'S SUSPENSION OF FOOTBALL BETTING POOLS KICKED BACK TODAY WITH ANNOUNCEMENT OF A 10 PERCENT DROP IN POSTAL REVENUES FOR SEPTEMBER AS COMPARED WITH A YEAR AGO.

THE POSTOFFICE HANDLED BET PAYMENTS WHICH WERE REQUIRED TO BE MADE BY POSTAL ORDER. POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS FROM THE POOLS TRAFFIC LAST FOOTBALL SEASON WERE 3,367,411 POUNDS (ABOUT $13,469,644).

POOLS WERE BANNED AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR LEST THE TRAFFIC BURDEN THE POSTAL STAFF. POOL PROMOTERS HAVE BEEN SEEKING APPROVAL FOR A SUBSTITULE ARRANGEMENT.

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LONDON, OCT 25-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF LORDS HAS BEEN TOLD BY LORD COBHAM, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, THAT FAR FEWER ENEMY ALIENS WOULD BE INTERNED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR THAN WAS THE CASE IN 1914-1918.

SPEAKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT, HE TOLD THE HOUSE THAT THE FIGURE HE HAD BEEN GIVEN ON THE NUMBER LIKELY TO BE INTERNED WAS BETWEEN 1,000 AND 1,500 AS COMPARED WITH 29,000 IN THE LAST WAR.

LORD COBHAM REPLIED TO A QUESTION BY LORD STRABOLGI, WHO SAID THAT "A NUMBER OF PEOPLE OF UNDOUBTED HOSTILITY TO THE PRESENT REGIME IN GERMANY AND IN SYMPATHY WITH BRITAIN HAVE BEEN INTERNED."

HE SUGGESTED THAT "PERHAPS THE HOME OFFICE ERRED IN BEING A LITTLE TOO CAREFUL."

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS CREATED BY THE HOME OFFICE HAVE BEEN REVIEWING THE CASES OF ENEMY ALIENS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN AT LARGE IN ENGLAND.

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THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAID EDITORIALLY THAT THOUGH THE TRIBUNALS WORK IN PRIVATE "MOST OF WHAT ONE HEARS SUGGESTED THEY ARE DOING THEIR WORK HUMANELY." A DECLINE IN THE GERMAN BORN POPULATION, THE GUARDIAN SAID, PROBABLY EXPLAINED THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF INTERNMENTS.

HF931AES

LONDON, OCT. 26-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION QUOTED AN UNNAMED LONDON AUTHORITY ON INTERNATIONAL LAW TODAY AS SAYING SOVIET RUSSIA'S OBJECTION TO THE BRITISH CONTRABAND LIST WAS "FANTASTIC."

"THE OLD TIME DISTINCTION OF CONTRABAND AS SUCH ARTICLES AS RIFLES AND AMMUNITION HAS GONE BY THE BOARD," HE WAS QUOTED. "ANY GOVERNMENT CAN DECLARE THAT ANYTHING OF USE TO THE ENEMY IS CONTRABAND."

HE1057PES

HE SAID THE COMPLAINT APPARENTLY WAS BASED ON THE DECLARATION OF LONDON DRAFTED AT AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN 1909 AND ADDED "THE DECLARATION OF LONDON WAS NEVER RATIFIED BY ANY COUNTRY AND IT WENT WEST IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT WAR. THEREFORE ITS PROVISIONS HAVE NEVER HAD ANY VALIDITY WHATEVER."

KA1103PES

LONDON, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE TODAY BEGAN RECRUITING AN AUXILIARY MILITARY CORPS OF MEN FROM 35 TO 50 TO INSURE THE MAINTENANCE OF ALL KINDS OF SUPPLIES TO THE BRITISH ARMIES. CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT WERE THE SAME AS FOR THE INFANTRY.

JG1056AES

LONDON, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY TONIGHT ANNOUNCED A CASUALTY LIST OF 18 DEAD AND 14 MISSING, THREE OF WHOM WERE BELIEVED KILLED.

THIS MAKES A TOTAL OF 100 DEAD AND 91 MISSING FROM THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

JW1224AES

AP24 LONDON 27 25/34EP

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

01725 TAITS THE BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCED TODAY AN ORDER PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION EXCEPT UNDER LICENCES OF SILVER BULLION AND FOREIGN SILVER COIN

STAR

NEW YORK, OCT. 25-(AP)---WESTERN UNION TODAY ISSUED NOTIFICATION THAT CENSORSHIP HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN DENMARK.

IN CABLEGRAMS PRIVATE CODE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED BY DANISH AUTHORITIES AND OTHER REGISTERED CODES MUST BE DESIGNATED BY NAME IN EACH MESSAGE, THE COMPANY SAID.

WU MSG WM1208P

30-24-4269

30.24-4269

BERLIN, OCT. 25-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER HAS ASSIGNED HEINRICH HIMMLER, CHIEF OF THE BLACK SHIRT ELITE GUARDS, TO THE TASK OF TAKING CARE OF THE REPATRIATION OF GERMAN NATIONALS, A JOB WHICH AUTHORITIES READILY ACKNOWLEDGE WILL BE A TREMENDOUS ONE.

AS THE RESULT OF AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH BALTIC STATES FOR RESETTLEMENT OF GERMANS LIVING THERE, MORE THAN 4,000 ALREADY HAVE ARRIVED AT DANZIG.

THEY ARE BEING HOUSED IN PRIVATE HOMES PENDING FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS. HIMMLER HAS BEEN GIVEN FULL POWERS TO TAKE STEPS NECESSARY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW GERMAN SETTLEMENT AREAS. THE PLAN IS TO SETTLE MOST OF THE RETURNING GERMANS IN FORMER POLISH TERRITORY.

FD844PES

GENEVA, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE 20TH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS CALLED TODAY TO MEET DEC. 4.

SECRETARY GENERAL JOSEPH AVENOL SAID HE HAD ADVISED THE GOVERNMENTS OF MEMBER NATIONS AFTER CONFERRING WITH PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA OF IRELAND, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY, WHO AGREED THE ASSEMBLY SHOULD BE HELD ON THAT DATE DESPITE THE WAR UNLESS A MAJORITY OF MEMBERS SENT OBJECTIONS WITHIN A WEEK.

THE ASSEMBLY, WITH THE COUNCIL, WHICH WILL MEET AT THE SAME TIME, WILL BE CALLED UPON TO ELECT WORLD COURT JUDGES, APPROVE A BUDGET REDUCING EXPENSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE AND CONSIDER A PLAN TO UNIFY ALL NONPOLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE INTO AN INDEPENDENT BODY WHICH THE UNITED STATES MAY BE ASKED TO JOIN.

JG1029AES

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 25-(AP)-DETAILS OF THE NEW SWISS-GERMAN ECONOMIC AND CLEARING AGREEMENT, PUBLISHED TODAY, DISCLOSED THAT SWITZERLAND REFUSED TO SIGN UNTIL GERMANY HAD AGREED TO WIPE OUT 65,000,000 FRANCS ($15,000,000) OF FROZEN SWISS CREDITS IN GERMANY.

ONE OF THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY SIGNED YESTERDAY CALLS FOR LIMITATION OF SWISS EXPORTS TO GERMANY UNTIL THE CREDITS, DUE SWISS EXPORTERS, HAVE BEEN LIQUIDATED.

THE TREATY RUNS UNTIL JUNE, 1940.

FD1150PES

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

HELSINKI, OCT 25-(AP)-DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND NEUTRALITY, FINLAND WAITED IN A SERIOUS MOOD TONIGHT FOR THE RETURN OF HER DELEGATION FROM MOSCOW TOMORROW BEARING NEW RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

FOREIGN MINISTER ELJAS ERKKO REITERATED THE GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION TO STAND FIRM AS HE AWAITED DR. JUHO KUSTI PAASIKIVI, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION, WHO WAS EXPECTED TO GO INTO IMMEDIATE CONFERENCE WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE FINNISH DELEGATION WAS BRINGING MODIFIED SOVIET DEMANDS FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE HELSINKI GOVERNMENT AS AN ANSWER TO FINNISH COUNTERPROPOSALS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER REVEALED THAT AFTER THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE LAST WEEK HE HAD BEEN IN DAILY CONTACT WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF OTHER NORTHERN COUNTRIES ON THE COURSE OF FINNISH-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS.

ERKKO DESCRIBED A REPORT FROM MOSCOW THAT

ERKKO (CORRECT) DESCRIBED A REPORT FROM MOSCOW THAT RUSSIA MADE THREE-POINT DEMANDS FOR NO FORTIFICATION OF THE AALAND ISLANDS, CONCESSION OF CERTAIN ISLANDS IN THE GULF OF FINLAND AND A FRIENDLY POLICY BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD RUSSIA AS "JUST AS UNFOUNDED AS ALL OTHERS."

IN A STATEMENT TO SCANDINAVIAN CORRESPONDENTS ERKKO SAID FINLAND WOULD "REMAIN FIRM IN HER INSISTENCE THAT FINNISH INDEPENDENCE AND NEUTRALITY BE INVIOLATE."

SPOKESMAN REVEALED THAT THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FINLAND WAS MINED ALONG ALMOST THE ENTIRE LENGTH INSIDE TERRITORIAL WATERS. SHIPS HAVE BEEN WARNED AND ADVISED TO GET FINNISH PILOTS BEFORE PROCEEDING IN CERTAIN WATERS. TOMORROW NIGHT A DEFENSE PROGRAM WILL BE HELD IN THE NATIONAL THEATER AND ERKKO WAS EXPECTED TO SPEAK.

LINING OF THE BORDER WITH TROOPS, FORTIFICATIONS, REMOVAL OF THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS AND CARE FOR DEPENDENTS OF RESERVISTS IS PROVING A HEAVY BURDEN ON FINLAND BUT A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID "THERE IS NO REASON TO WORRY." HE SAID EXPENSES COULD BE REDUCED IF NECESSARY AND THERE WAS NO TENDENCY EITHER TO HURRY OR DELAY NEGOTIATIONS.

AT THE HEIGHT OF DEFENSE PREPARATIONS IT WAS ESTIMATED FINLAND WAS SPENDING ABOUT $1,000,000 DAILY, BUT THIS HAS BEEN REDUCED.

IN 1938 THE TOTAL APPROPRIATION FOR DEFENSE WAS $14,286,000.

NEWSPAPERS ARE PRINTING DAILY SEVERAL COLUMNS OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEFENSE FUND.

NEW BLACKOUT RESTRICTIONS WENT INTO EFFECT, LEAVING ONLY DIM STREET LIGHTS BURNING.

KA1202AES

OSLO, OCT. 25-(AP)-NORWEGIANS GAVE INCREASING CREDENCE TONIGHT TO THE PROBABILITY THAT THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND AND THE CRUISER EMDEN BOTH PARTICIPATED IN THE CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES VESSEL CITY OF FLINT.

FIRST REPORTS FROM TROMSOE WHERE THE CITY OF FLINT PUT IN FRIDAY IN CONTROL OF A GERMAN PRIZE CREW SAID THE AMERICAN SHIP WAS SEIZED BY THE EMDEN. A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF THE BRITISH SHIP STONEGATE, WHO WAS PICKED UP BY THE CITY OF FLINT AFTER HIS SHIP WAS TORPEDOED, SAID THE CITY OF FLINT WAS SEIZED BY THE DEUTSCHLAND WHICH ESCORTED HER TO TROMSOE.

SEVERAL TROMSOE RESIDENTS, HOWEVER, SAID THE CITY OF FLINT'S GERMAN PRIZE CREW HAD CAPS WITH THE INSIGNIA "EMDEN".

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY TO DISCUSS THE FLINT SEIZURE. THE NATURE OF THE DISCUSSION WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

AS TO THE MOVEMENTS OF THE DEUTSCHLAND AND THE EMDEN IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, THE NEWSPAPER AFTENPOSTEN SAID THE DEUTSCHLAND HAD OPERATED EAST AND SOUTH OF NEWFOUNDLAND FROM OCT. 5 TO OCT. 15.

FD1137PES

MEXICO CITY, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ERIE OF THE NEUTRALITY PATROL STOOD GUARD TONIGHT OVER THE GERMAN FREIGHTER HAVELLAND IN THE HARBOR OF MANZANILLO ON THE MEXICAN PACIFIC COAST TO INSURE SHE DOES NOT VIOLATE REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ZONE.

TY ERIE AND UNITED STATES PLANES FROM PANAMA WERE ORDERED TO SEARCH FOR THE HAVELLAND LAST WEEK WHEN THE FREIGHTER FAILED TO

30.24-1271

30.24-427[illegible]

APPEAR AT PANAMA FOR TRANSIT THROUGH THE CANAL. THE CARGO VESSEL LEFT PUNTA ARENAS, COSTA RICA OCT. 8.

THE PLANES LOCATED THE HAVELLAND AT SEA AND RADIOED THE ERIE. UNITED STATES OFFICIALS HERE SAID THE ERIE COMMUNICATED WITH THE HAVELLAND BY RADIO, ESTABLISHED HER IDENTITY AND ASKED HER DESTINATION.

WHEN INFORMED THE HAVELLAND WAS HEADING FOR MANZANILLO, THE ERIE TRAILED HER BUT DID NOT HALT OR SEARCH HER, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

IT WAS REPORTED THE HAVELLAND WAS HAVING ENGINE TROUBLE AND IS SEEKING TO TRANS-SHIP HER CARGO OF COCOA, OIL, SUGAR AND COPRA, ORIGINALLY DESTINED TO AMERICAN PORTS, TO AMERICAN SHIPS.

FD1120PES

OCT 26 1939

SOFIA, BULGARIA, OCT. 25—(AP)—PURSUING A TRADE EXPANSION POLICY IN THE BALKANS AN ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION WHICH ALREADY HAS CONCLUDED A TRADE TREATY WITH YUGOSLAVIA ARRIVED HERE TODAY WITH THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING ITALY'S PRESENT TRADE TREATY WITH BULGARIA.

OCT 26 1939

TEMESVAR, RUMANIA, OCT. 25, (AP)—FAMILIES WHICH CLAIM THEIR ANCESTORS SETTLED IN THIS PART OF TRANSYLVANIA 200 YEARS AGO ARE NOW FLOCKING TO THE FRENCH CONSULATE FOR ADVICE ON HOW TO AVOID BEING TRANSPLANTED UNDER ADOLF HITLER'S REPATRIATION PROGRAM.

OCT 26 1939

MANY OF THOSE SEEKING ADVICE SAY THEIR ANCESTORS CAME HERE FROM FRANCE, BUT WERE "GERMANIZED" AFTER ARRIVAL. THEY SAY THEY DO NOT WISH TO BE MOVED, BUT FEAR [redacted] THAT UNDER HITLER'S INTERPRETATION THEY MAY BE CLASSED AS GERMANS.

COPENHAGEN: 01,900 AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES STALLED IN SCANDINAVIA BY WARTIME PROHIBITION GASOLINE FOR PRIVATE USE WILL BEGIN ROLLING AGAIN FEW DAYS STOP GENERALMOTORS FACTORIES STOCKHOLM COPENHAGEN WHICH LAID OFF EMPLOYEES FACED COMPLETE PARALYSIS RESULT GASOLINE BAN HAVE TURNED TO GAS GENERATORS AS WAY OUT STOP STOCKHOLM PLANT ALREADY PRODUCING CHARCOAL GAS GENERATORS UNDER SWEDISH PATENT WILL BEGIN DELIVERIES NEXT WEEK AND COPENHAGEN PLANT MAKING ARRANGEMENTS BEGIN SIMILAR PRODUCTION STOP GENERATORS WHICH RESEMBLE BATHROOM WATERHEATER PRESENTLY AVAILABLE ONLY FOR TRUCKS BUSSES ETCETERA BUT PLANTS EXPERIMENTING WITH PASSENGER MODEL TOO.

OCT 26 1939

BUENOS AIRES, OCT 25-(AP)-THE BRITISH DESTROYERS HAVOCK AND HOTSPUR, WHICH ARRIVED HERE MONDAY, SAILED EARLY TODAY FOR AN UNANNOUNCED DESTINATION.

(WHILE INTERNATIONAL LAW PROVIDES THAT SHIPS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS MAY STAY ONLY 24 HOURS IN NEUTRAL PORTS, SPECIAL PERMISSION WAS GIVEN THE HAVOCK AND HOTSPUR TO REMAIN 48 HOURS.)

HF1116AES

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT 21 AMERICAN VESSELS, INCLUDING THE CITY OF FLINT, HAD BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1 FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO.

TWELVE WERE DETAINED BY THE BRITISH, SIX BY THE FRENCH AND THREE BY THE GERMANS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID. IT NOTED THAT "ALL CASES OF DETENTION MAY NOT HAVE BEEN REPORTED."

MOST OF THE VESSELS WERE HELD FOR A FEW DAYS OR A WEEK FOR EXAMINATION OF PAPERS OR CARGO AND THEN RELEASED. TWO, HOWEVER, STILL ARE BEING DETAINED BY THE BRITISH. THESE ARE THE SUNDANCE, OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC S.S. COMPANY, WHICH WAS DETAINED IN LONDON OC OCTOBER 11; AND THE OAKMAN, OF THE LYKES BROS. S.S. COMPANY, DETAINED ON OCTOBER 13.

THE CARGOES OF TWO OF THE SHIPS WERE REQUISITIONED BY THE BRITISH. ONE OF THESE, THE SACCARAPPA, OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC S.S. COMPANY, WAS CARRYING PHOSPHATE AND COTTON; THE OTHER, THE WARRIOR, OF THE WATERMAN S.S. CORPORATION, WAS CARRYING PHOSPHATE.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL SAID AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT WHERE CARGOES HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM AMERICAN SHIPS BY THE BRITISH, THEY WERE PURCHASED FROM THE OWNERS.

THE ONLY COMPLAINTS BY OWNERS OF THE VESSELS, HE SAID, HAVE BEEN OF DELAY IN RELEASING THE SHIPS AFTER EXAMINATION, AND THE DEPARTMENT HAS MADE EFFORTS TO EXPEDITE THEIR RELEASE.

ASIDE FROM THE CITY OF FLINT, WHICH WAS SEIZED BY A GERMAN RAIDER AND TAKEN TO KOLA BAY, RUSSIA, THE SHIPS DETAINED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN HELD ONLY FOR A MATTER OF HOURS.

THE HYBERT, OF THE LYKES COMPANY, WAS DETAINED ON SEPTEMBER 10 BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE. IN TWO HOURS, AFTER ITS PAPERS WERE EXAMINED, IT WAS ALLOWED TO PROCEED BUT WAS WARNED NOT TO USE ITS RADIO FOR 24 HOURS. A GERMAN SUBMARINE DETAINED THE WACOSTA, OF THE WATERMAN CORPORATION, ON SEPTEMBER 9 FOR THREE HOURS, WHILE ITS PAPERS WERE EXAMINED AND ITS HOLDS SEARCHED. WITH REGARD TO THE CITY OF FLINT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT MERELY NOTED THAT DETAILS WERE UNKNOWN.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES WERE INVOLVED IN THE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS:

THE EXECUTIVE, OF THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINE, WAS DETAINED AT CASABLANCA, MOROCCO, ON SEPTEMBER 27 "BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THECARGO." (THE DEPARTMENT DID NOT EXPLAIN WHAT THE CARGO WAS) IT WAS RELEASED TWO DAYS LATER ON CONDITION THAT IT PROCEED TO BIZERTE, TUNISIA.

THE FRENCH DETAINED THE NASHABA, OF THE LYKES COMPANY, ON OCTOBER 14 AND RELEASED IT TODAY; DETAINED THE WEST HOBOMAC, OF THE SAME LINE, ON OCTOBER 18 AND RELEASED IT TODAY; THE CITY OF JOLIET, OF THE SAME LINE, ON SEPTEMBER 14 AND RELEASED IT OCTOBER 5, AND THE SYROS, OF THE SAME LINE, ON SEPTEMBER 22, RELEASING IT OCTOBER 10.

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FRENCH AUTHORITIES AT MARSEILLE ON SEPTEMBER 6 REMOVED TWO SEAMEN OF GERMAN NATIONALITY FROM THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINE'S EXOCHORDA.

THE OTHER SHIPS WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE DETAINED ARE THE BLACK OSPREY, AND THE BLACK EAGLE, OF THE BLACK DIAMOND LINE; THE SANTA PAULA, OF THE GRACE LINE; THE ETHAN ALLEN, THE PATRICK HENRY AND THE CRANFORD, OF THE LYKES COMPANY; THE LEHIGH, OWNED BY THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION, AND THE SHICKSHINNY OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

922PES

ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY OCT 25

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 25-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, EXPRESSING ITS DESIRE TO KEEP THE "ENTIRE FABRIC OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL" OPERATING DESPITE THE WAR, IS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO INSURE SUFFICIENT NARCOTIC DRUGS FOR SICK AND INJURED IN ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVING THE MAJOR PORTION OF THESE SUPPLIES FROM GERMANY, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THE WAR HAS CUT OFF FURTHER SHIPMENTS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED ITS PROPOSAL TODAY. AT THE SAME TIME IT MADE PUBLIC AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THIS GOVERNMENT AND THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD AT GENEVA, WHICH SUPERVISES AND REPORTS ON THE MOVEMENTS OF OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTICS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE BOARD SAID THAT THE NARCOTIC TRAFFIC WOULD ASSUME DURING AND AFTER THE WAR "AN EVEN MORE SERIOUS FORM" THAN IT DID AFTER THE WORLD WAR. IT ADDED THAT "THE NEED FOR THE CONTROL OF THE TRAFFIC IS GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE."

SECRETARY HULL, IN HIS REPLY SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES REGARDS THE BOARD'S CONTINUED FUNCTIONING AS OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M. EST, TODAY, OCT. 25)

RZ638AES NM

WASHINGTON, OCT. 25-(AP)-GENERAL RAFAEL TRUJILLO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, SAID TODAY HIS COUNTRY WOULD RECEIVE 500 FAMILIES OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL REFUGEES IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR COLONIZATION.

THE REFUGEES, HE SAID, WILL BE EXEMPT FROM THE $500 IMMIGRATION FEE, AND WILL BE RECEIVED "WITH HUMANITARIAN FEELING."

ND112PESNM

WASHINGTON, OCT 25-(AP)-RADIO STATION W M C A, NEW YORK CITY, WAS SHARPLY REBUKED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TODAY FOR ALLEGEDLY BROADCASTING THE SUBSTANCE OF INTERCEPTED MESSAGES FROM THE GERMAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS TO THEIR SHIPS AT SEA.

THE COMMISSION SAID ITS SEVEN MEMBERS UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED "AN ORDER OF REVOCATION (OF THE STATION'S LICENSE) NEED NOT BE ENTERED AT THIS TIME," BUT ADDED:

"ON THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, GRAVE DOUBT HAS BEEN CAST UPON THE LICENSEE'S QUALIFICATIONS TO OPERATE ITS STATION IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST. ACCORDINGLY THE RECORD MADE IN THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF THIS PROCEEDING MUST BE OF CUMULATIVE WEIGHT IN DETERMINING THE DISPOSITION TO BE MADE UPON ANY FUTURE EXAMINATION INTO THE CONDUCT OF THIS STATION."

GG938PES

PHILADELPHIA, OCT 25-(AP)-HERBERT HOOVER, IN AN ARTICLE IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST TODAY SAYS THAT IF THE UNITED STATES ENTERS ANOTHER WORLD WAR "LIBERTY WILL BE LOST TO AMERICA."

"THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE SAYS THAT WE CANNOT CREATE LIBERTY AND SELF GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE," THE FORMER PRESIDENT WROTE IN AN ARTICLE TITLED "WE MUST KEEP OUT."

"WE CANNOT RECONSTRUCT EUROPE. THE SOCIAL REGENERATION OF NATIONS MUST COME FROM WITHIN. X X X

"OUR GREATEST SERVICE IS A STRONG AMERICA TO AID THE REBUILDING OF A EUROPEAN WORLD WHICH WILL BE TOTTERING NO MATTER WHO THE VICTORS IN THIS WAR MAY BE.

"OUR GREATEST SERVICE IS TO PUT OUR OWN HOUSE IN ORDER AND MAINTAIN TRUE LIBERTY UPON THIS CONTINENT. FOR IT MAY BE THAT OTHERWISE LIBERTY WILL SINK FOR CENTURIES IN THE NIGHT OF DESPAIR.

"NEITHER AT THE ARMISTICE IN 1919 NOR AT THE END OF ANY OTHER WAR WERE THE VICTORS OR THE VANQUISHED READY FOR OR DESIROUS OF STARTING ANOTHER WAR.

"IN OTHER WORDS, NOT EVEN THE VICTOR IS GOING TO POUNCE UPON A POWERFUL ARMED NEUTRAL. ESPECIALLY THEY DO NOT ATTACK 130,000,000 PEOPLE 3,000 MILES OVERSEAS, WHO HAVE A CAPACITY OF 10,000,000 SOLDIERS AND 25,000 AIRPLANES."

JH827AES NM

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

IS THAT A BIT OF GRAVEL RASPING THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS, OR ARE WE HEARING THINGS?

ANYWAY, IT ISN'T SURPRISING TO GET REPORTS THAT SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IS QUIETLY TRYING TO FORM A NEUTRAL BUT SELF-DEFENSIVE BLOC WITH THE BALKAN STATES, PRESUMABLY INVOLVING HIS ADOPTION OF A MORE FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES WHO MAKE WAR TO A FINISH AGAINST HIS AXIS PARTNER.

IT STILL ISN'T SURPRISING EVEN WHEN WE FIND THAT ONE OF THE CHIEF PURPOSES OF SUCH A BLOC WOULD BE TO STYMIE FRIEND HITLER, AS WELL AS STALIN OF THE RUSSIAS, FROM EXTENDING THEIR POWERFUL INFLUENCE OVER SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WHICH, MORE THAN INCIDENTALLY, IL DUCE REGARDS AS HIS RIGHTFUL PRESERVE.

MUSSOLINI'S AIM, IF HE MAKES THIS MOVE, WILL BE TO SAFEGUARD PRESENT ITALIAN INTERESTS, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY OF STRENGTHENING HIS OWN POSITION IN THE BALKANS WHILE THE GOING IS GOOD.

AND ONE CAN'T ESCAPE THE THOUGHT THAT AS HE GOES ABOUT THIS JOB THERE IS GLADNESS IN HIS HEART, FOR REASONS WHICH IN LARGE DEGREE ARE FAIRLY PERSONAL.

NOW I DON'T PRESUME TO SPEAK FOR SIGNOR MUSSOLINI. BUT TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PREROGATIVE OF SPEAKING FOR MYSELF, I FEEL QUITE SURE THAT THE FASCIST LEADER IS A VERY, VERY HAPPY MAN TO SEE WHAT LOOKS LIKE A CHANCE TO EASE THE BONDS OF HIS GERMAN PACT.

FROM FIRST HAND INVESTIGATION IN ITALY AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES NOT SO LONG AGO IT IS MY BELIEF THAT THE ITALO-GERMAN ALLIANCE WAS A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE AND NOT INSPIRED BY ANY AFFECTION.

INDEED, MY INFORMATION IS THAT IL DUCE WAS A RELUCTANT, IF NOT ENTIRELY UNWILLING, PARTY TO THE UNION AND AGREED TO IT MERELY AS A MATTER OF EXPEDIENCY.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS IN ITALY, WITH EXCEPTIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION, ASSURED ME THAT IF GERMANY WENT TO WAR SHE WOULDN'T HAVE ITALY'S MILITARY SUPPORT. SEEMS LIKE THEY WERE GOOD PROPHETS.

THE BELIEF WAS STRONG THAT MUSSOLINI WOULD BREAK AWAY FROM THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS WHEN A FAVORABLE OPENING OCCURRED.

THIS IDEA WAS STRENGTHENED BY THE VIGOROUS MANNER IN WHICH HERR HITLER WAS REACHING INTO WHAT IL DUCE REGARDED AS HIS SPECIAL ZONE OF INFLUENCE. THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION THAT THE NAZI CHIEF WAS AIMING AT DOMINATION OF THE BALKANS AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

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NOW ALONG COMES RUSSIA WITH SIMILAR AMBITIONS. THUS FAR MUSSOLINI HAS REFRAINED FROM JOINING HIS AXIS ALLY IN SWAPPING DRINKS WITH THE COMMUNISTS. MAYBE AIR MARSHAL BALBO'S NEWSPAPER IL CORRIERE PADANO SPOKE FROM INSPIRATION THE OTHER DAY WHEN IT DECLARED THAT FASCISTS WERE "BORN ANTI-COMMUNISTS AND ARE DETERMINED SO TO REMAIN."

ALL IN ALL, THIS WOULD SEEM TO BE AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT TO TRY TO FORM A BALKAN BLOC UNDER GUIDANCE OF ITALY. THESE SMALL STATES, FIGHTERS THOUGH THEY ARE, HAVE TAKEN TO COVER IN THE FACE OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN STORM, AND THEIR INCLINATION AS A WHOLE IS TO STICK TOGETHER FOR PROTECTION.

A POSSIBLE WEAK SPOT IN THE SCHEME IS THAT TURKEY, WHICH HAS BEEN TAKING THE LEAD IN BALKAN AFFAIRS, LONG HAS DISTRUSTED MUSSOLINI'S EXPANSION PROGRAM. I WAS TOLD IN ANKARA THAT THE TURKS FEARED IL DUCE MORE EVEN THAN HITLER, BECAUSE OF A BELIEF THAT THE ITALIAN LEADER WAS AIMING TO ANNEX RICH LANDS IN TURKEY'S WESTERN ASIA MINOR.

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HOWEVER, WHEN THIS DISTRUST HAS BEEN IRONED OUT THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE NO INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE TO THE FORMATION OF A REALLY POWERFUL BLOC WHICH COULD COMMAND RESPECT. BULGARIA IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN PLAYING WITH RUSSIA RECENTLY, IN THE HOPE OF REGAINING TERRITORY SHE LOST TO RUMANIA, BUT THERE IS A STRONG LINK BETWEEN BULGARIA AND ITALY IN THE FACT THAT KING BORIS' YOUTHFUL QUEEN IS GIOVANNA, DAUGHTER OF THE ITALIAN KING-EMPEROR.

THE TOTAL ARMED STRENGTH OF AN ITALO-BALKAN BLOC WOULD BE FORMIDABLE IF PROPERLY COMBINED. APART FROM ITALY'S GREAT FIGHTING MACHINES OF LAND, AIR AND WATER (WHICH INCLUDES SOME 1,500,000 SOLDIERS ACTUALLY UNDER ARMS) THE BALKAN STATES WOULD BE ABLE TO PUT INTO THE FIELD ON SHORT NOTICE PERHAPS 5,600,000 TRAINED TROOPS, WITH MILLIONS OF POTENTIAL RESERVES.

FORMATION OF SUCH A BLOC MUST GIVE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES THE HIGHEST SATISFACTION. SO LONG AS THIS COMBINATION MAINTAINED ARMED NEUTRALITY, IT WOULD IPSO FACTO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR THE ALLIED RIGHT FLANK WHICH COMPRISES THEIR VAST INTERESTS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

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PICTURES VAST SEA STRUGGLE

Nazi Spokesman Says Whole Story Is Not Told.

GERMANY GETS LITTLE NEWS

Will Issue No Statistics Yet—Holds British Understate Facts.

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—A German spokesman implied today that Great Britain was not telling the whole story of the cost in British tonnage of the bitter war at sea.

German submarines, warplanes and surface raiders are almost daily challenging British supremacy on the seas and sunken British shipping is calculated in the hundreds of thousands of tons, though the German Admiralty and Propaganda Ministry, for the time being, are giving out no precise figures on the accomplishments of Nazi sea raiders.

"Our sailors and aviators are out there, at Scapa Flow, in the North Sea and in the vast Atlantic, giving a good account of themselves," a spokesman for the Propaganda Ministry said. "But the whole story cannot be told now and for actual German accomplishments at sea, the world, for the time being, must be content with the understated admissions of the British Admiralty.

Incomplete Picture.

"Germany is issuing no statistics. [illegible] Germany has only an incomplete picture of the success of her actions at sea.

"The accomplishments of airplane raiders are known almost immediately, but the commanders of surface and submarine vessels report only when they have an opportunity to use wireless without danger of interception."

Raiding at sea is the German answer to the British efforts to blockade Germany, it was said in official quarters, and the raiding policy is being guided by Great Britain's conduct of her blockade. Any cargoes in British ships which the British would hold up if they were destined for Germany are regarded as fair game for the German raiders.

No News for Germany.

German naval sources noted with satisfaction that butter rationing is scheduled to be introduced in Great Britain and declared that such a necessity was the result of harassment of the British sea trade.

The closest the Germans have come to giving any precise idea of the progress of the naval warfare was an official German news agency announcement last Saturday that Great Britain had acknowledged the loss of seven ships, grossing 54,000 tons, between October 13 and 15. The British have reported losses since the outbreak of war of [illegible] five ships, totaling 398,[illegible] tons, and yesterday disclosed that German raiders had sent four ships, aggregating 17,761 tons, to the bottom within a single day.

British Admiralty reports, submitted without comment, are the Germans' only information on the little publicized sea warfare. With an announcement of yesterday's sinkings, a Propaganda Ministry spokesman commented: "Anything more would come dangerously near revealing information which, in part, is still unknown to the British. At the moment it is not regarded as wise to be too specific."

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Leave Blank

SOVIET REPORTS VESSEL SAILING FROM MURMANSK FLYING AMERICAN FLAG

Nationality Of Crew In Charge Not Disclosed. Washington Hopes For Diplomatic Victory. Germans Claim Ship Is Still Theirs

[By the Associated Press]

Copenhagen, Oct. 26—A dispatch by DNB, German official news agency, from Moscow tonight implied that a German prize crew again was in control of the United States freighter City of Flint after it had been set free from Murmansk by Soviet Russian authorities.

The dispatch said the City of Flint had been released and ordered to leave Soviet waters in accordance with the provisions of international law concerning such cases.

DNB said the German prize crew which took the City of Flint into Murmansk, and which was interned and then released, was again aboard the ship.

While DNB did not specifically say so, the dispatch implied the German crew again was in control of the vessel.

By WITT HANCOCK
Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 26—The Soviet Government tonight released the American freighter City of Flint, and well-informed sources said she had sailed under the United States flag from Murmansk, Russian port where she was taken Monday by a German prize crew.

The Government announcement said merely that the ship had been given clearance after inspection of her cargo and ordered to leave port immediately, but failed to throw any light on the all-important question whether the American or German crew was directed to take the vessel away.

German Reports Denied

Well-informed sources, however, denied German reports that she had sailed under the Nazi banner.

[Editor's Note: Even if the City of Flint were flying an American flag, it would not be certain that she was actually under control of an American crew. If a German crew in control of the vessel were following United States naval practice, an American or other neutral flag would be hoisted and flown until the vessel reached a German port and her status determined by a prize court.]

U. S. Envoy Reassured

Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, however, received assurances during the day the American crew of the Flint was safe aboard the ship.

Earlier Tass, official Soviet news agency, had announced the Government's intention of examining the City of Flint's cargo and had indicated the vessel would be tied up at Murmansk at least a day or two longer.

Then the agency and the Soviet radio made the surprise announcement of the freighter's release.

Murmansk Remote

Because of the remoteness of Murmansk, the embassy had said, it had no way of knowing in what position the Flint was lying in the harbor or what treatment the ship and her crew were receiving.

The embassy said it was dependent on the Soviet Foreign Office for all its information, but did not call on the Russian Foreign Office today.

Meantime a sharp attack on efforts to repeal the United States neutrality law was made in the Soviet newspaper *Red Star*.

Backed By "Reactionaries"

"The efforts of English and French imperialists to convert the war in western Europe into a world war are meeting with active support on the part of reactionary circles in the United States," the newspaper said.

"The American bourgeois press is striving to conceal from the people the imperialist aims of the war.

"Attempts to silence the Communist party of the United States, and arrest of its general secretary, Comrade Browder (Earl Browder, under Federal indictment in New York on a charge of obtaining and using a fraudulent passport), is direct proof of what the policies and intention of American reactionaries are."

Berlin Confident Flint Will Reach Reich Port

Berlin, Oct. 26 (AP)—Supreme confidence that the American freighter City of Flint would reach some German port safely before long was expressed tonight in well-informed German circles.

These quarters intimated that despite the demand of the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, that the ship be returned to the United States, the vessel would be convoyed from Murmansk by submarines whose commanders would be only too happy if British men-of-war would try to seize her.

Says Moscow Agreed

The Germans had announced officially that the Soviet Government had agreed to release the City of Flint to Germany.

The Nazis' contention that they acted within their rights in capturing the American merchantman and taking her to the Russian port of Murmansk was set forth in a strongly worded official statement which said:

"The City of Flint was without any doubt legally captured because she had contraband aboard."

Soviets' Notice To Britain Is Hailed in Berlin

German Press Talks of 'Serious Trouble' Over Dispute on Contraband

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP).—The German press today interpreted Soviet Russia's rejection of Great Britain's contraband list as a "sharp protest against blockade warfare" which might lead to serious trouble between the two powers.

Commenting on what to Germany is one of the war's most serious aspects, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' newspaper "Der Angriff" said "Moscow's note contains a clear warning susceptible of causing far-reaching consequences unless it is observed." The paper declared Britain had two alternatives—either to alter her contraband list or take the consequences which might result from any seizures of Russian ships.

(Russia, in her protest, called the British contraband list a violation of international law and objected to inclusion of foodstuffs, fuel and clothing which it said would "subject children, women, and aged people and invalids to every hardship and starvation.")

Britain Called Pirate

"Der Angriff" said: "A decisive word has been spoken. Soviet Russia established in this note that England's method of conducting war contradicts all international conventions relating to war-time sea commerce. England's methods are nothing more than open piracy, made no better by the fact that it is practiced by a great sea power."

Meanwhile, a German spokesman hinted that Britain was not telling the whole story of the cost in British tonnage of the bitter war at sea, in which German submarines, warplanes and surface raiders almost daily are challenging British supremacy, with sunken British shipping calculated in the hundreds of thousands of tons.

But the German Admiralty and Propaganda Ministry, for the time being, are giving no precise figures on the accomplishments of Nazi sea raiders.

"Our sailors and aviators are out there, at Scapa Flow, in the North Sea and in the East Atlantic, making a good account of themselves," a Propaganda Ministry spokesman said.

"But the whole story cannot be told now, and for actual German accomplishments at sea, the world, for the time being, must be content with the understated admissions of the British Admiralty. Germany is issuing no statistics. In fact, Germany has only an incomplete picture of the successes of her actions at sea. The accomplishments of airplane raiders are known almost immediately, but commanders of surface and submarine vessels report only when they have an opportunity to use wireless without danger of interception."

Follow British Policy

Raiding at sea is the German answer to British efforts to blockade Germany, it was said in official quarters, and the raiding policy is being guided by Britain's conduct of her blockade. Any cargoes in British ships which the British would hold up if they were destined for Germany are regarded as fair game for the German raiders.

"We are doing to them what they are trying to do to us," was one comment in quarters close to the government.

German naval sources noted with satisfaction that butter rationing was scheduled to be introduced in Britain, and declared such a necessity was the result of harassment of British sea trade.

British Admiralty reports, submitted without comment, are the Germans' only information on the little publicized sea warfare. With an announcement of yesterday's sinkings, a propaganda ministry spokesman commented: "Anything more would come dangerously near revealing information which, in part, still is unknown to the British. At the moment it is not regarded as wise to be too specific."

A Russian trade delegation, said to be particularly interested in the developing of artificial rubber and co-operation under the Soviet-Nazi trade pact. The delegation is returning a visit made by a German delegation to Russia.

Headed by I. T. Tevosyan, Commissar for Shipbuilding, the Russian mission will visit heavy machinery plants to make purchases to offset orders placed in Russia by Germany.

Germany is negotiating with Russia for grain, oil, cotton, raw phosphate, flax, and manganese and other ores to replace sources shut off by the British blockade.

One million tons of fodder, the scarcity of which beset Germany in the World War, will be the first delivery to arrive from Russia, which bulwark against a British blockade, made the former Free City of Danzig. The first shipments were expected to arrive soon.

A fodder shortage at the beginning of the World War caused a wholesale slaughter of hogs, the number falling from 20,000,000 to 8,000,000 by 1915. The country never recovered from this loss of meat and fat.

Authorities said a repetition of this would be prevented and that Germany was expected to have 26,000,000 head of hogs by Dec. 1. In addition to the Russian source, authorities said southeastern Europe, especially Rumania, had agreed to increase exports of fodder.

Further consolidating Nazi gains in the east, Feuhrer Adolf Hitler made the former free city of Danzig a province and named Albert Forster, former Nazi district leader there, as Governor. The new province also includes the pre-war province of West Prussia. It has a total population of about 2,400,000.

THE NAZI NAVY FACED THE PROBLEM HOW TO GET THE CITY OF FLINT TO HAMBURG FOR THE PRIZE COURT TRVNCK IT MUST RUN A BRITISH BLOCKADE AROUND NORWAY AND THROUGH THE NORTH SEA IF IT IS TO BE BROUGHT INTO COURT. THIS WAS ADMITTEDLY A PRECARIOUS TASK AS THE FREIGHTER HAS BEEN GIVEN SO MUCH PUBLICITY THAT IT WAS FELT BRITAIN WOULD BE ON THE WATCH.

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WHETHER THERE WAS ANY OTHER WAY FOR THE REICH TO HAVE THE VESSEL'S CARGO CONDEMNED AS CONTRABAND WITHOUT BRINGING THE SHIP INTO HAMBURG WAS NOT CLEAR. AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID THE SHIP TONIGHT STILL WAS AT MURMANSK HARBOR. NAZIS HAVE ASSERTED THEY ARE MASTERS OF THE NORTH SEA AS WELL AS THE BALTIC, HOWEVER.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMALLY GAVE THE AMERICAN EMBASSY A FEW DETAILS OF THE SHIP'S SEIZURE BUT LEFT OPEN A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE SOVIET HAD RELEASED THE FREIGHTER AND THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW TO GERMANY WAS MADE FOLLOWING NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE REICH ASKED THAT BOTH BE SET FREE ON THE GROUND THEY ENTERED THE RUSSIAN HARBOR IN DISTRESS AND THAT THE SHIP WAS NOT SEAWORTHY.

THREE OTHER NOTEWORTHY EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED TODAY WERE: A RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVED TO PLACE ORDERS FOR MACHINERY; PRIVATE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH MESSAGES FOR ABROAD WERE RESTRICTED TO THOSE GIVEN SPECIAL PERMITS; AND THE GERMAN PRESS THREW ITS FULL WEIGHT BEHIND THE SOVIET'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE.

A LARGE SOVIET TRADE GROUP TOMORROW WILL BEGIN VISITING FACTORIES AND INSPECTING THE REICH'S SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND GASOLINE PLANTS WITH THE VIEW OF MAKING PURCHASES. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT MUNITIONS FACTORIES WOULD BE INCLUDED ON THE TOUR OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, APPARENTLY WITH A VIEW OF BUYING.

ARTILLERY GENERAL SAWTSCHENKO, DESCRIBED AS A SOVIET EXPERT ON GUNS, IS A MEMBER OF THE DELEGATION, WHICH IS A COUNTERPART OF A GERMAN MISSION NOW CARRYING OUT A SIMILAR TASK IN MOSCOW.

ONE MILLION TONS OF FODDER, THE SCARCITY OF WHICH BESET GERMANY IN THE WORLD WAR, WILL BE THE FIRST DELIVERY TO ARRIVE FROM RUSSIA, WHICH HAS BECOME THE NAZIS RAW MATERIAL BULWARK AGAINST A BRITISH BLOCKADE. THE FIRST SHIPMENTS WERE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON.

A FODDER SHORTAGE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD WAR CAUSED A WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF HOGS, THE NUMBER FALLING FROM 20,000,000 TO 8,000,000 BY 1915. THE COUNTRY NEVER RECOVERED FROM THIS LOSS OF MEAT AND FAT.

AUTHORITIES SAID A REPETITION OF THIS WOULD BE PREVENTED AND THAT GERMANY WAS EXPECTED TO HAVE 26,000,000 HEAD OF HOGS BY DEC. 1. IN ADDITION TO THE RUSSIAN SOURCE, AUTHORITIES SAID SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE, ESPECIALLY RUMANIA, HAD AGREED TO INCREASE EXPORTS OF FODDER.

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HALIFAX SAYS EXAMPLE WAS SET BY REICH

Pleas Made In Parliament For New Effort To Woo Moscow

Chamberlain Declares Nation Ready For Nazis' "Fight To Finish"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 26—Britain today partly excused without defending Soviet Russia's part in the partition of Poland while new pleas were made in Parliament for another attempt to gain Russian friendship for the British-French allies.

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Lords that Russia would never have occupied eastern Poland if Germany "had not started it and set the example."

As he spoke Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, addressing the House of Commons, declared that Britain was ready for Germany's "fight to the finish."

Russ Border Extended

Lord Halifax explained to the upper House that the Soviet action "has been to advance the Russian boundary recommended at the time of the Versailles conference by Lord Curzon," then British Foreign Secretary, who was a Versailles delegate.

However, he said he did not wish "to defend the action of the Soviet Government at the particular time at which they took it."

This and the call by the Labor and Liberal opposition to seek again Soviet friendship came in spite of a Russian protest at the inclusion of foodstuffs in the British contraband list. In a note Russia reserved the right to claim compensation for any losses incurred in enforcement of British contraband regulations.

Nazis "Made The Choice"

Chamberlain in his weekly report on the war said in reply to the speech in Danzig Tuesday by Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, that "the positive conclusion which we are to draw from it is that the German Government have made the choice, which, as I stated on October 12, lay before them."

The choice that Chamberlain offered then was that Germany give convincing proof of her sincerity and desire for peace by "definite acts" and "effective guarantees" or "we must persevere in our duty to the end."

"He (von Ribbentrop) has announced their intention of seeing the struggle through with all their en-

ergy and strength," Chamberlain continued today.

Only One Reply

"If that, indeed, is their decision there can be but one reply and we are prepared to give it."

The Prime Minister drew a chuckle from the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, in the diplomatic gallery as he recalled the words of von Ribbentrop, when he was Ambassador to London three years ago, that the only real danger to Europe was the further spread of Communism.

He also drew laughter from the Soviet envoy when he accused Germany of inviting Russia to "join a crusade against the British Empire."

Reviews Developments

He reviewed the war developments of the past week, saying that "it seems now to have become the rule for merchant ships to be sunk without warning" by German sea raiders, but that the destruction of "enemy submarines is being maintained at a sufficiently high rate to encourage us to believe that this menace to our trade will eventually be overcome."

Chamberlain confirmed that the German pocket battleship Deutschland sank the British freighter Stonegate, indicating the speedy Nazi warship was operating far outside the British blockade.

After Clement R. Atlee, Labor leader, had expressed satisfaction with the Prime Minister's statement, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, urged "vigorous initiative" by Britain to improve both trade and political relations with Russia.

Urges Conciliation

Sinclair declared "we ought not to allow our relations with the Russian Government to stagnate in their present unsatisfactory and even dangerous position, erupting from time to time in fresh disagreement like that which is reported on the question of contraband."

A similar plea was made in the House of Lords by Lord Listowel, Laborite, who declared "we need not hesitate to say that we are anxious to obtain the benevolent neutrality of Russia as we are to maintain the benevolent neutrality of the U. S. A."

Caused Anxiety

Lord Halifax entered the debate, asserting the Soviet action "in regard to the Baltic states has caused anxiety not only in quarters immediately concerned, and the situation that has been created is not by any means wholly clear."

He expressed the hope that the Russian-Finnish negotiations "may be brought to a reasonable conclusion."

The Foreign Secretary declared the new Turkish mutual assistance pact with Britain and France was a "pretty firm guarantee against aggression in that part of the world."

Arrangements are under discussion, he said, for financial and economic assistance to Turkey, particularly "in regard to the supply of war materials."

4th Lead

London, Oct. 26-AP- The British government partly excused Russia's share in the partition of Poland today as it was pressed in both houses of Parliament to seek once more Russian friendship for the British-French alliance.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax declared that Russia had occupied eastern Poland only after Germany had "started it and set the example," and that the new frontier thereby established was substantially the boundary recommended by a British delegate at the time of the Versailles conference.

Curzon Urged Boundary.

Lord Halifax said that Great Britain's pledge to Poland had been only "to provide against the case of aggression by Germany," though he admitted "it is quite true that it makes no difference to the Poles while recalling that the action of the Soviet Government has been to advance the Russian boundary to what was substantially the boundary recommended at the time of the Versailles conference by Lord Curzon."

In reply to a question as to whether Germany and Russia had "arrived at an agreement to partition Poland as far back as last summer," Lord Halifax said: "I am afraid I have no precise information on that point."

R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, said that the Government was attempting to encourage Balkan trade to find other than German channels and was aware of "the importance of counteracting German economic penetration" in southeastern Europe.

Lord Halifax spoke as Prime Minister Chamberlain, addressing the House of Commons, accused Germany of inviting Russia "to join a crusade against the British Empire."

Chamberlain Backs Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain also indirectly approved a statement which Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, made on October 1 that the Russian advance into Poland "was clearly necessary for the safety of Russia."

Geoffrey Mander, opposition Liberal, had asked whether the First Lord of the Admiralty, in his broadcast speech on October 1, was speaking on behalf of the Government in his references to Russian action in Poland."

"My right honorable friend made his own personal interpretation of events in connection with the Russian action in Poland," Mr. Chamberlain said. "I can assure the honorable member, however, that there is nothing in this interpretation which is at variance with the view of the Government."

Necessary for Soviet Safety.

Mr. Churchill had said that Russian troops had established "an eastern front" in an advance which "was clearly necessary for the safety of Russia."

In both houses the call was made for a quick understanding with Russia—in the upper by Lord Listowel, opposition Laborite, and in Commons by Sir Archibald Sinclair, opposition Liberal leader.

Lord Listowel urged the recognition of Russian occupation of eastern Poland as not too high a price "for the good will of a first-class Power in wartime."

The Foreign Secretary said that the possibility of new trade agreements with Russia was being examined and declared that despite professions of Soviet economic solidarity with Germany, Russia now appeared "willing to trade impartially with all the belligerents."

The Prime Minister, giving his eighth weekly war report, replied directly to the declaration of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribentrop, in Danzig on Tuesday that Germany would make a fight to the finish.

"There can be but one reply," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and we are prepared to give it."

His accusation that Germany sought to bring Russia into the war against Great Britain brought laughter from the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, who was listening from the diplomatic gallery.

Deutschland Loose at Sea.

Mr. Chamberlain officially confirmed the fact that the German pocket battleship Deutschland sank the British freighter Stonegate, indicating that the swift warship was operating on the high seas far outside the British blockade.

The Stonegate's crew was rescued last week by the American freighter City of Flint in the Atlantic and landed at Tromsoe, Norway, after the American vessel herself was captured by a German raider.

"It seems now to have become the rule for merchant ships to be sunk without warning," said Mr. Chamberlain, but declared that enemy submarines were being destroyed at a sufficiently high rate to give Great Britain confidence that their menace eventually would be halted.

Referring specifically to the von Ribbentrop speech, he said he did not intend to waste time by "commenting on the many details of this performance."

"No one in this country will be deceived by its distortions of the truth and there is already abundant evidence that Herr von Ribbentrop has been no more successful in his attempt to mislead impartial observers in other parts of the world," he declared.

"Indeed I even cherish the hope that, despite all suppressions and falsifications, there are still some in Germany itself who see where the real truth lies.

"One of the questions which the historians of the future will have to consider is how far the great tragedy of our times was due to the failure of Herr von Ribbentrop to comprehend either the policy or the character of the British people.

"It is not England that has challenged Germany. It is the German Government who, by their persistent acts of aggression pursued in the face of our repeated warnings have forced us at last reluctantly to take up arms.

"It is the German Government who, by their reckless disregard of their pledged word and of the rights and liberties of other people, must bear the responsibility for this war and for all its consequences.

"In his final report on his mission to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson (the British Ambassador) referred to the encouragement given Herr Hitler in his designs on Poland by Herr von Ribbentrop, who apparently advised him up to the last moment that Britain would not fight.

"Yet this is the man who now asserts that the whole object of British policy since 1933 has been to concert war against Germany.

"I will make one other comment upon the German Foreign Minister's speech. He desires, it seems, to invite the Soviet Union to join in a crusade against the British Empire."

"Why," Mr. Chamberlain exclaimed, "what a change is here. Let me read two sentences from Herr von Ribbentrop's address to the press when he first came to England in 1936:

"'Germany wants to be friends with Great Britain and I think the British people also wish for German friendship. The Fuehrer is convinced that there is only one real danger to Europe and to the British Empire as well—that is the spreading further of Communism, this most terrible of all diseases—terrible because people generally seem to realize its danger only when it is too late.'"

There was loud laughter in the House.

Urges Ties With Russia.

"The positive conclusion which we are apparently asked to draw from the German Foreign Minister's speech," Mr. Chamberlain said, "is that the German Government have made the choice which as I stated on October 12 lay before them."

Sir Archibald Sinclair urged a new attempt for political understanding with Russia. By commercial and diplomatic initiative, he said the British Government might convince Russia that her interests "and those of mankind might be served by understanding and collaboration."

"We ought not to allow our relations with the Russian Government to stagnate in their present unsatisfactory and even dangerous position, erupting from time to time in fresh disagreement like that which is reported on the question of contraband," Sir Archibald said.

His reference was to Russia's protest to Britain against inclusion of foodstuffs in the contraband list.

Takes Up U-boat Warfare.

Speaking at the outset of his speech of the German war against shipping, Mr. Chamberlain declared he noted a growing lawlessness on the part of German submarines, and added:

"There are many varieties of neutrality and we need not hesitate to say that we are anxious to obtain the benevolent neutrality of Russia, as we are to maintain the benevolent neutrality of the U. S. A."

Backs Up Churchill

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Before he made his weekly war statement in the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Chamberlain answered a question by Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, on assertions of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on the Russian invasion of Poland.

Mr. Mander asked "whether the First Lord of the Admiralty, in his broadcast speech on Oct. 1, was speaking on behalf of the government in his references to Russian action in Poland."

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "My right honorable friend [Mr. Churchill] made his own personal interpretation of events in connection with the Russian action in Poland," Mr. Chamberlain replied.

"I can assure the honorable member, however, that there is nothing in this interpretation which is at variance with the view of the government," the Prime Minister added.

Mr. Churchill had said Russian troops had established "an Eastern Front" in an advance that "was clearly necessary for the safety of Russia."

British Laborites Assail Lack of Indian Freedom

Sir Samuel Hoare Replies to Accusations in Commons

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Laborites in the House of Commons assailed today the British government's India policy on the ground that it failed to grant to India the democracy "we are fighting for." Wedgwood Benn labeled as a "clumsy document" the recent White Paper in which India was promised that constitutional reforms might be considered after the war.

In defense of the government's policy, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, declared that India had advanced far along the road to dominion status, but that such status should not be granted until "the Indians themselves" removed class and geographical divisions within the country. He spoke of the "impossibility of having constitutional reform by statute in war time."

Eight provincial governments in India have resigned in protest against the British stand, it was revealed. The Madras Legislature passed today a motion of disapproval of the Madras ministry's resignation.

"We have long ago set aside imperialistic ambitions, for we believe that our mission in the world is not to govern other people but to help other people to govern themselves," Sir Samuel added.

Britain Issues First Call For Volunteers

General Volunteer Enlistments Opened For Infantry, Artillery And Engineers

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—Britain issued tonight the first general call for volunteers since the war began.

A War Office announcement said voluntary enlistment was being opened for cavalry, infantry, artillery and engineers.

Previously enlistment of only specialized classes had been asked.

Age limits for volunteers were set at 22 to 35 years in Great Britain and 20 to 35 years in northern Ireland. After acceptance on the first call those enlisted will be sent home with orders to report on November 15.

Wreckage Of U-Boat Discovered On Shoals In Straits Of Dover

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced tonight that "the shattered wreck of a German U-boat was found today on the Goodwin Sands."

The Goodwin Sands, in the Straits of Dover, are considered exceedingly dangerous shoals. They are off Ramsgate and flank the southern approach to the Thames river.

Boatmen at Deal, just opposite the shoals, said they saw most of the conning tower sticking out of the water.

Gunfire was heard off Deal yesterday, but a heavy mist prevented the sight of any action.

TELLS OF SHIP'S DUEL WITH U-BOAT

Briton Says Gunner Aboard Freighter Sank Foe.

LONDON, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—How a British cargo boat sank an attacking German submarine was

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told in the South Wales Argus today by one of the ship's officers.

His story related:

"The U-boat surfaced almost under this ship's starboard bow when the crew were at dinner. After a shell duel in which the ship was not hit, the U-boat dived, re-emerging three miles away. The ship's gunners reopened fire and with the explosion of the final shell the U-boat sank."

King George Visits Two Ammunition Factories

Plants Producing Munitions At Faster Rate Than During Last War, Sovereign Told

London, Oct. 26 (AP)—King George VI visited two ammunition factories today, showing particular interest in shotblasting to polish shell interiors—a job so noisy that only deaf mutes were employed on it.

"The King looked through a small glass window at the robot-like figures of the mutes at work," the account passed for publication stated. The King spent five hours on his unheralded visit and saw every kind of ammunition from rifle bullets to giant shells being produced.

King George was informed the plants engaged solely in making munitions were producing at a rate many times faster than the most active rate in the last war and better than the German or European practice, it was stated. He also was told a number of similar plants were under construction.

continually strengthened. In the air, aircraft of the fighter command have again been in action. The House is already aware of the attempted attacks by German bombers on the east coast convoy on Oct. 21. In the morning attacks, delivered by six bombers, it is probable that two of the enemy aircraft were destroyed and in the afternoon attempt, made by two formations of nine and twelve bombers respectively, it is certain that four and probably that five were destroyed.

On the following day one of two bombers was shot down into the sea near a convoy off St. Abbs Head. None of the ships or escorts in the convoys suffered hurt nor did any of the R. A. F. aircraft engaged. The work of the units of the coastal command is almost continuous. Occasionally it is spectacular and attracts attention, but more often it is of the routine kind and, though no less effective, passes unnoticed.

This week there are certain successes to report. Mines in the path of convoys have been detected from the air in time to save the ships in the convoys from danger, and seven U-boats have been sighted. Of those sighted, four have been attacked. There is good reason to believe that at least one of those attacked was severely damaged and that another was destroyed by naval vessels directed to the scene by the attacking aircraft. I should like also to mention the admirable work of the anti-aircraft gunners, who have been continuously at their posts from a date before the war began. It is now known that in the raids on Rosyth and Scapa Flow they brought down two German bombers, and there is reason to think

menace to our trade will eventually be overcome. Honorable members may indeed have seen that during the last few days the sinking of five British ships has been announced. One of the ships—Stonegate—was sunk by the German raider Deutschland some time ago, but information of this loss has only just reached us. Together, these ships aggregated 22,715 tons.

On the other hand, a number of enemy ships have been arrested and brought in by our blockading squadrons for adjudication in the regular way. These ships are the Phoebus of 8,863 tons, the Gloria of 5,896 tons, the Bianca of 1,375 tons, the Poseidon of 5,864 tons and the Biscaya of 6,369 tons, all of which are now in our control, totaling 28,367 tons.

In addition to these, the Gonzeinhem of 4,574 tons was intercepted and scuttled herself to avoid capture. There is therefore a loss to the enemy of some 33,000 tons and a net gain to us of nearly 6,000 tons. These figures are, however, subject to the decision of the Prize Court.

Points to U-Boat Lawlessness

One feature of the enemy's U-boat campaign to which I must call attention is their growing lawlessness. It seems now to have become the rule for merchant ships to be sunk without warning. Frequently passengers and crew have been turned adrift in small open boats in stormy seas to suffer from cold and exposure. In the case of the S. S. Yorkshire in particular there was a deplorable loss of life among the wives and children of soldiers returning home from the East.

Another flagrant instance was the sinking of the French ship Bretagne, carrying a large number of women and children. This ship was sunk miles from land by gunfire and torpedo without warning. Fourteen of those on board are missing.

No words are strong enough to express our detestation of this cowardly form of warfare.

The outstanding event in foreign affairs since my last statement to the House was made has been the signature of the treaty with Turkey. The treaty has been received with profound satisfaction throughout the Empire and in France and it is a great encouragement to us to know that it has been widely welcomed in many other parts of the world. That is doubtlessly because the world sees in it a guarantee for the maintenance of peace in at least one region of the world.

It is a purely defensive instrument, threatening no one and designed only to oppose resistance to aggression. We are proud to feel that under its provisions we now share mutual responsibilities with the Turkish people, for whose patriotism, probity and valor we have long cherished a high regard.

Economic Aid to Turkey

I should like to take this opportunity of informing the House that His Majesty's Government and the French and Turkish Governments have been discussing for some time the question of financial and economic assistance for Turkey. The assistance to be given relates particularly to the supply of war material. Conversations on this subject have been taking place in London with a Turkish military mission and it has been a great pleasure to us to welcome the mission and its distinguished leader, General Orbay, to this country.

The conversations have been conducted in a spirit of frankness and cordiality and are now nearing completion. I am confident that they will lead to useful and practical results.

A week ago I informed the House that there had been no indication from Berlin of the views of the German Government upon the issues which I sought to define in my statement of Oct. 12.

In the last few days reports have come from Berlin of lengthy consultations among the Nazi leaders. It may be that the speech made at Danzig on Oct. 24 by the German Foreign Minister is the result of these consultations.

I do not propose to waste time by commenting on the many details of this performance. No one in this country will be deceived by its distortions of the truth, and there is already abundant evidence that Herr von Ribbentrop has been no more successful in his attempt to mislead impartial observers in other parts of the world. Indeed I cherish the hope that, despite all suppressions and falsifications, there are still some in Germany itself who see where the real truth lies.

Contradicts von Ribbentrop

The main thesis of tohe speechd is that it was England, and not Germany, who desired and plotted for war. The whole world knows that this is not true. The whole world knows that no government ever sought more ardently to avoid war or took greater risks to preserve peace than did the government of this country. We have already published with complete frankness the essential documents relating to the causes of the war. We are content to be judged by the facts and to know that the verdict of the great majority of neutral observers is in our favor.

In his final report on his mission to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson referred to the encouragement given to Herr Hitler in his designs on Poland by Herr von Ribbentrop, who apparently advised him up to the last moment that Britain would not fight. Yet this is the man who now asserts that the whole object of British policy since 1933 has been to concert war against Germany. One of the questions which the historians of the future will have to consider is how far the great tragedy of our times was due to the failure of Herr von Ribbentrop to comprehend either the policy or the character of the British people.

Quotes Reich Foreign Minister

I will make one other comment upon the German Foreign Minister's speech. He desires, it seems, to invite the Soviet Union to join in a crusade against the British Empire. Why, what a change is here! Let me read two sentences from Herr von Ribbentrop's address to the press when he first came to England in 1936:

"Germany wants to be friends with Great Britain and I think the British people also wish for German friendship. The Fuehrer is convinced that there is only one real danger to Europe and to the British Empire as well, that is the spreading further of communism. This most terrible of all diseases—terrible because people generally seem to realize its danger only when it is too late."

The positive conclusion which we are apparently asked to draw from the German Foreign Minister's speech is that the German Government have made the choice which, as I stated on Oct. 12, lay before them. He has announced their intention of seeing the struggle through with all their energy and strength. If that is indeed their decision they can be but one reply, and we are prepared to give it. But it is not England that has challenged Germany. It is the German Government who, by their persistent acts of aggression pursued in face of our repeated warnings, have forced us at last reluctantly to take up arms. It is the German Government who by their reckless disregard of their pledged word and of the rights and liberties of other peoples must bear the responsibility for this war and for all its consequences.

Text of Chamberlain's War Report

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 26—The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's war report to the House of Commons today was as follows:

During the past week there have been no operations of importance on the Western Front. Minor adjustments in the positions occupied have been made and the general result is that the French and German forces are now on the line of the common frontier.

The steady stream of reinforcements and reserves of material for the British Expeditionary Force continues and the defenses in the British sector are being

Submarine Attacks Lessened

In the war at sea there has been an intensification of the German submarine campaign. This intensification we have always expected, but I can assure the situation is well in hand. In spite of one or two strokes of good fortune, the enemy have not been able to attain the rate of sinking which they attained at the beginning of the war. Their submarines have been driven to operate farther and farther from their bases and farther and farther from the focal points where trade is bound to congregate.

Finally, the destruction of enemy submarines is being maintained at a sufficiently high rate to encourage us to believe that this

Soviet Announces Release but Does Not Say to Whom.

NO MEMBER OF CREW HURT

Berlin Plans to Sail Freighter From Murmansk to German Port as a Prize.

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Russian radio announced late tonight that the American freighter City of Flint had been released.

The brief broadcast said that the cargo had been inspected by Soviet authorities at Murmansk and then freed.

[The Danish radio also announced the release, but said the cargo first had been taken off. The Danish broadcast did not give the source of its information. Neither in Russia nor Denmark was it made clear whether the Flint had been released to the United States or Germany.]

The ship was ordered to leave port immediately.

Hull Demands Release.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull announced today the American Government has demanded of Soviet Russia the return of the City of Flint and her cargo to her American crew.

The demand, Mr. Hull said, was presented by Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, and no reply has yet been received.

The American demand, he said, was based on the United States conception of international law on the subject.

[In Berlin authoritative persons declared that Soviet Russia had agreed to permit the vessel to leave the Russian port of Murmansk in charge of her German prize crew as soon as they considered the vessel seaworthy.]

At the same time the State Department was informed by the German Foreign Office through the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, Alexander C. Kirk, that no member of the crew had been injured when the vessel was captured by a German warship last week and taken to Murmansk.

Case of Appam Is Cited.

Mr. Hull said that this country's views of the international law on the matter embraced a United States Supreme Court decision in the case of the British steamship Appam which was sent by the German raider Moewe in 1916 into Hampton Roads, Va., with a German prize crew aboard.

The Supreme Court's decision called for the release of the vessel on the grounds that Germany had no right to send a prize crew into an American port. Mr. Hull said that the American position also embraced Article 21 of the Hague Convention of 1907, which said that a prize ship could put into a neutral harbor only in case of exceptional circumstances such as stress of weather, breakdown of machinery or lack of provisions.

In such case, Mr. Hull said, the ship must be released and depart after the exceptional circumstances have been overcome.

Legal Advice Sent to Envoy.

Secretary Hull said the American legal position in the case of the City of Flint had been set forth in several long telegrams to Ambassador Steinhardt.

A State Department official said that the same legal argument had also been cabled to the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin for presentation to the German Government.

No instructions with regard to specific demands on the German Government had been sent, however. The Berlin embassy is simply to tell the German Government, as the embassy in Moscow told the Soviet Government, that the United States did not admit the right of a belligerent to [illegible] an American merchant ship into a neutral port except under certain exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Hull revealed that the State Department is still very much in the dark as to the status of the City of Flint at Murmansk.

Secretary Hull also said he had authorized Ambassador Steinhardt to send a representative to Murmansk to talk to the American crew. He estimated it would take two days, however, to get there.

Word that the crew of the City of Flint is safe aboard the ship at Murmansk, Russia, was received by the State Department last night from Ambassador Steinhardt.

Text of U. S. Announcement.

The same information came today from Berlin through Mr. Kirk and its receipt brought the following announcement by the State Department:

"American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, Alexander C. Kirk, reported

GERMAN ACTION AS TO VESSEL YET UNKNOWN

to the department that he today received a memorandum from the German Foreign Office with reference to his informal inquiry in the matter of the American steamer City of Flint and her crew.

"The Foreign Office stated that, according to the information available, the City of Flint was captured by a German warship because of carriage of contraband and that a prize crew placed on board brought the steamer to the harbor of Murmansk because of sea damage ('havarie').

"The Foreign Office stated that no news reached it that any member of the American crew has suffered injury.

"In transmitting the memorandum an official of the Foreign Office said efforts were being made to obtain promptly further information.

"He asserted that the Foreign Office had no details as to the 'damage' which necessitated the ship's being taken to Murmansk. But he said in response to an inquiry that the term 'havarie' would cover the case of a ship lacking charts with which to navigate the waters through which she had to proceed."

Nazis Say They'll Hold Flint.

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Authoritative Germans declared today that Russia had agreed to allow the American steamship City of Flint to leave the port of Murmansk in charge of her German prize crew as soon as they considered the vessel seaworthy.

A spokesman indicated that the vessel would be brought to Germany as a prize.

"The German prize crew will get aboard again," he said, "and you may rest assured the ship will not be headed for the United States."

The United States embassy said the German Foreign Office at noon (6 A. M., New York time) had informally communicated to the embassy that the City of Flint entered Murmansk because she had suffered sea damage and that her American crew was safe and unhurt. Sources close to the Foreign Office indicated that the communication was oral.

[In Moscow, United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt said he had been assured that the City of Flint's crew of forty-one was safe aboard. Tass, Soviet news agency, said the vessel was taken to Murmansk after a brief halt at Tromsoe, Norway, because her machinery had been damaged.]

Accord Reached With Soviet.

Authorized German sources said that the case of the American ship had been clarified between Germany and Soviet Russia. He said that Russian officials had recognized that the City of Flint sought refuge in Murmansk because she was unseaworthy and, therefore, would be permitted to leave again when she had been put in condition.

German sources said that the United States embassy here would be given a full explanation of the ship's situation soon.

A Hamburg prize court, informed sources said, is expected to judge the contraband question in accordance with international law. The City of Flint was en route to Great Britain with what Germans have said was contraband when she was boarded by a prize crew in the Atlantic.

Contraband Reported Aboard.

An official German statement today said that the American freighter City of Flint "was without any doubt legally captured because it had contraband aboard."

"The City of Flint, en route to Glasgow, was searched on the Atlantic by a German warship a few days ago and captured because contraband was established," the statement said.

Defending the action of the Nazi prize crew in carrying the ship to the Russian port of Murmansk, the statement said:

"Because of damage by the sea, the ship had to enter the harbor at Murmansk under direction of the German prize command."

Because of the alleged contraband cargo, it was said that Russia had agreed to release the ship to Germany.

The statement said that the question of whether contraband consisted more than one-half of the cargo "plays no part in the seizure of the ship."

"This question first comes up for discussion when the matter of confiscation of the ship is examined before a prize court," it added.

"According to German prize regulations all ships are subject to capture without regard to nationality, if they are transporting contraband.

"Furthermore, in accordance with the Hague agreement of 1907, which Russia and the United States entered, prizes damaged by the sea are entitled to enter neutral harbors and may remain there to repair the damage."

Ship Still at Murmansk.

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The American freighter City of Flint remained at Murmansk today pending precise verification of her cargo, Tass News Agency announced.

The German prize crew of eighteen, which seized the ship and took her to the Soviet Russian port in the Arctic Ocean Monday, has been released from internment, but has not gone aboard the City of Flint again.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, who said he was assured the American crew of forty-one was safe aboard, expected the Russian Government to give him more details of the seizure and internment today. He and the Foreign Office said that they had no knowledge of any change in the ship's status.

Tass reported the City of Flint had been taken to Murmansk after a brief halt at Tromsoe, Norway, because her machinery had been damaged.

Studies Legal Aspects.

Ambassador Steinhardt spent most of last night studying [illegible] aspects of the Flint case with his aids in view of Russian intention to inspect the cargo.

There was intense speculation in diplomatic quarters here on the quick release of the prize crew by the Russians.

Pravda, Communist party newspaper, today displayed a cartoon showing American munitions makers, with guns and airplanes strapped to their backs, toeing a line labeled "to Europe," while a figure labeled "Repeal of embargo" prepared to fire a starting pistol.

SOVIET OBJECTS TO BRITISH LIST OF CONTRABAND

Declares It Violates Law of Nations and Impairs Neutral Rights.

NAZIS SEE SERIOUS THREAT

Goebbels's Newspaper Declares England Will Have to Change List or Take Consequences.

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Russia, it was learned here today, has informed Great Britain that she regarded the British contraband lists as a violation of the principles of international law, to which the U. S. S. R. could not agree.

In a note replying to the British notification of contraband lists, Vladimir Potemkin, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, declared that the list "gravely impairs the interests of neutral countries and destroys international trade."

The note was handed to the British Ambassador, Sir William Seeds.

Potemkin said that the Soviet Government "deems it not permissible to deprive a peaceful population of foodstuffs, fuel and clothing and thus subject children, women and aged people and invalids to every hardship and to starvation by proclaiming goods of popular consumption as war contraband."

Resents Checking.

He said that the Soviet also did not agree to the British note of September 11 demanding that neutral merchant ships call at designated ports for checking by the British.

"Such measures violate the elementary principles of the freedom of merchant shipping," Potemkin declared.

"The Soviet Government cannot fail to declare that merchant ships of the U. S. S. R. are State property and for this reason alone should not be subjected to any measures of compulsion applied to privately owned merchant ships," Ptemkin said.

"On the strength of the above, the Government of the U. S. S. R. reserves its right to claim of the British Government compensation for losses to organizations, institutions or citizens of the U. S. S. R. by the above mentioned measures of the British Government and actions of British authorities."

May Lead to Trouble.

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The German press today interpreted Russia's rejection of the British contraband list as a "sharp protest against blockade warfare" which might lead to serious trouble between the two.

Commenting on what to Germany is one of the war's most serious aspects, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's newspaper, Der Angriff, said: "Moscow's note contains a clear warning capable of causing far-reaching consequences unless it is observed."

The paper declared that Great Britain had two alternatives—either to alter her contraband list or take the consequences which might result from the seizure of Russian ships. It added:

"A decisive word has been spoken.

"Soviet Russia established in this note that England's method of conducting war contradicts all international conventions relating to wartime sea commerce.

"England's methods are nothing more than open piracy, made no better by the fact that it is practiced by a great sea power."

Difficult Question.

LONDON, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's objection to the British contraband list raises once more the question of how far belligerent nations may go in pinching off enemy supplies without infringing the rights of neutrals.

What the blockade has meant thus far in the current war is disclosed by the report delivered to Parliament yesterday by Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare, R. H. Cross.

Mr. Cross emphasized that discussions with neutral nations were being undertaken in "a friendly spirit" through diplomatic channels to ease their shipping problems arising from the blockade. Delegations from Iceland, Sweden, Holland and Belgium are now in London to pursue these discussions.

The nub of the contraband question is the character of Great Britain's contraband list, in which contraband is classified as absolute and conditional.

Fuel is listed with arms and ammunition and similar outright implements of warfare on the absolute list. The conditional list includes "all kinds of food, foodstuffs, feed, forage and clothing and articles used in their production."

Food Can Become Fuel.

The list raises the subsidiary question, to what degree foodstuffs may be converted into direct supplies for war, as the distillation of fuel alcohol from [illegible].

There is also the point that foodstuffs [illegible] to munitions, in that they are necessary to provision the fighting troops, and while some shipments might be ostensibly directed toward civilian use they could be considered as making up reductions caused by the allocation of supplies to military use.

Oil, necessary to lubricate the highly mechanized modern armies, is regarded as one of the primary objectives of the present blockade.

Mr. Cross, in his Parliamentary report, listed 76,500 tons of petroleum products seized as contraband thus far. The other commodities seized included iron ore, manganese ore, phosphates, aluminum ore haematite ore, copra and oilseeds.

While the Russian protest against Britain's current contraband list brought no official comment, one international law authority quoted by the British Press Association characterized the Soviet objection as "fantastic."

Official circles suggested that the contraband control system was similar to that followed by all the allies, including Russia, during the world war.

Moscow's Report Raises U. S. Hope Of Diplomatic Victory

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, Oct. 26—Reports from Moscow tonight that the freighter City of Flint had been permitted to sail from Murmansk under the American flag raised hopes here that the United States had won a victory in a tense diplomatic struggle.

However, officials were keeping their fingers crossed, especially in view of German news agency despatches implying that a German crew was in command of the American freighter when she departed from the Russian port.

Nazis May Be in Control

There was believed to be a possibility that the ship might be flying the American flag and still be in the possession of the Germans. There would be precedent for the German crew raising the American colors under such circumstances. It was recalled that in the World War formal instructions to the United States Navy said that in case a neutral ship was taken by an American vessel, the flag of the neutral should be kept flying until a competent court adjudged the vessel a lawful prize.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had formally demanded today that Russia turn the vessel over to this Government, while Germany marshaled arguments to show that the craft was legally a German prize of war.

Legal Point Involved

The nub of the dispute was whether the German raider which captured her had violated international law by sending her into the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk. Hull, in his formal demand on Russia, took the position that a prize of war could be sent into a neutral port only in case of unseaworthiness, stress of weather or want of supplies.

The Reich came right back with a claim that the vessel had suffered "sea damage." That was the reason she was taken to Murmansk, said a memorandum presented by the German Foreign Office to Alexander C. Kirk, American charge d'affaires.

No Details On Damage

Asked what the damage consisted of, the Foreign Office replied informally that it lacked details on that point, but that such damage would include lack of charts aboard the City of Flint with which to navigate the waters through which she had to proceed.

When Kirk reported this last observation to Washington, there was some raising of eyebrows here. The view was expressed that the City of Flint undoubtedly had charts to find her way to her original destination in the British Isles, that she could not be expected to have charts of the Arctic Ocean, and that presumably the raider had charts which might have been used.

No Argument About Seizure

There appeared to be no argument about Germany's action in stopping the ship and taking possession of her. Berlin announced that a quantity of contraband was found aboard; Hull has acknowledged this.

In the memorandum handed to Kirk in Berlin, the German Foreign Office said that it had received no news of any injury to any member of the American crew of the City of Flint.

Secretary Hull said the American position regarding the City of Flint, as communicated to Moscow and Berlin, was based on a decision by the United States Supreme Court and on Article 21 in the Hague Convention of 1907.

The Supreme Court case, he said, involved the British steamer Appam. The Appam was seized by the German raider Moewe in 1916 and sent into Hampton Roads, Va. When the British shipowners brought suit to have her released, the Supreme Court decided that a belligerent did not have the right to take a prize ship into a neutral port, since that would have the effect of making a neutral port a base of operations. The court ordered the release of the ship.

Article 21 of the Hague convention read: "A prize may only be brought into a neutral port on account of unwant of fuel or provisions. It must seaworthiness, stress of weather or leave as soon as the circumstances which justified its entry are at end. If it does not, the neutral power must order it to leave at once; should it fail to obey, the neutral power must employ the means at its disposal to release it with its officers and crew and to intern the prize crew."

Must Release Prize

Article 22 of the same convention said: "A neutral power must simi-

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larly re[illegible] a prize brought into one of its ports under circumstances other than those referred to in Article 21." on the Hague convention of 1907 cited

Whether Russia would agree to stand by Mr. Hull was pretty much of a question here prior to the time the ship was released. Russia ratified the convention, but that was Czarist Russia, and Soviet Russia has repudiated treaties entered into by the Czarist regime. It is also a fact that Article 23 of the same convention might have afforded Russia a loophole. It says:

"A neutral power may allow prizes to enter its ports and roadsteads whether under convoy or not when they are brought there to be sequestered pending the decision of a prize court."

units and artillery action on either side at different points on the front."

Anticipating an attempt to crack the Maginot defenses, the French authorities offered facilities for the voluntary removal of the civilian population of Nancy, which is about forty miles behind the fortifications. Only fifty-seven of the 120,000 residents, it was disclosed, have thus far availed themselves of these facilities.

At the rear, Polish and Czech recruit armies were in training. It was disclosed today that Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish Premier, had visited the Polish recruits yesterday. Most of these came from the mining regions of North France and Belgium.

The Ministry of Justice an[illegible] nounced a plan to accelerate the naturalization of foreigners seeking to serve with the French Army. France has several million resident foreigners, thousands of whom would be eligible for military service.

French Report Push Imminent

Intelligence Men Say 1,500,000 Troops Are Now in Nazi Lines.

PARIS, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—French land and air patrols were reported today to have returned from reconnaissance assignments with information indicating that the Germans were fully prepared for a big push on the western front.

The French said that their scouts told of huge troop concentrations and supply arrangements usually regarded as forerunners of a major offensive. They estimated that the Germans now have 1,500,000 men on the front and in support areas.

Actual fighting, meanwhile, was limited to minor patrol clashes between the lines on the northern flank—the only sign of action along the front since the Germans counter-drive into the Saarland ten days ago.

French military experts said that their patrols were seeking to take prisoners for questioning on the possibility of an enemy attack. German patrols, they said, were met with firm resistence in their attempts to filter through the French outposts and barbed wire.

First Snow Appears.

For the first time since the start of the war, snow fell in the Vosges Mountains as rain and cold swept the entire front, hindering infantry operations and grounding air forces.

Today's French communique said: "The night was quiet as a whole. Bad weather."

"Tonight's communique read:

"Encounters between contact [illegible]

23 Millions a Day.

Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance, told the Senate Finance Committee today that the ordinary French budget for 1940 has been set provisionally at approximately a billion francs (about $23,000,000) a day.

He placed the exact figures for the year at 349 billion francs (about $8,000,000,000), but said this might be increased before the year was out, because it was based only on estimated needs for the first three months of the year.

The estimated budget was almost six times as large as it was for 1939. In addition, there will be an extraordinary budget composed of supplementary credits which last year amounted to 40 per cent of the ordinary budget.

Parliament to Be Called.

The ordinary budget alone divided among the French population means roughly $220 a year for every man, woman and child.

As M. Reynaud made his budget announcement, Premier Daladier issued a call for a full dress cabinet meeting with President Lebrun at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

Parliament will be called into session shortly after the middle of November to vote war credits, in addition to approving the use the Government has made of dictatorial decree powers for ruling France, Daladier announced.

Definite budgets will be placed before the Senate Finance Committee for consideration shortly before Parliament meets.

Tells of French Repulse.

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared in a communique today:

"The enemy yesterday attempted to regain a height close to the border, twelve kilometers (about 7.5 miles) west of Voelklingen, which our forces took the day before. The attack by one battalion was frustrated by our artillery and machine-gun fire while still on French soil. Otherwise there was no noteworthy activity."

As the Nazi press meanwhile was preparing the nation for what Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's newspaper, the Essener National Zeitung, had said would be a "relentless" fight, more than twenty army and air force generals and staff officers were reported to have conferred in Adolf Hitler's chancellery last night. Der Fuehrer was believed to have participated in some of the discussions.

NAZI SOURCES THINK BIG PUSH IS IMMINENT

Observers In Berlin Cite Ban On Messages To Foreign Countries

By MELVIN [illegible] TELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 26 — Germany, in the belief of some observers here tonight, is preparing for a great offensive on the Western front. This belief, they said, is borne out by the fact that the Government today clamped a ban on all private telephone calls and telegrams to foreign countries.

It was recalled that a ban on communications was invoked just before the war against Poland started, and again immediately after England and France declared themselves in a state of war with Germany.

Shrug Their Shoulders

Persons in informed circles merely shrugged their shoulders when this interpretation was mentioned. The belief was expressed that an offensive under preparation would be directed almost exclusively against Great Britain.

There was much talk in political sources that the Germans know exactly where British troops are stationed in France. German air forces, these circles claimed, would try to strike terror into the British Expeditionary Force.

Attack Prepared

At the same time there seemed to be under preparation a large-scale combined air and naval attack on British seaports and coastal airdromes. Storage plants for gasoline were said to be on Germany's list of marks to be hit.

The impression prevailed in German political circles—whether rightly or wrongly remains to be seen—that Russia soon would make another Poland of Turkey and place herself in possession of the Dardanelles. Thereby the war would assume a new aspect and strike Great Britain at one of her most vital points.

PRISON TERMS ARE IMPOSED ON SIX OTHERS

Roos, Alsace Autonomist Leader, And Soldier Await Execution

France's Ordinary Budget For Next Year Set At $8,000,000,000

By TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 26—A 60-year-old Alsatian autonomist leader and an unidentified French soldier tonight awaited execution on espionage charges while Allied patrols trudged through snow and sleet on the Western front in search of information on German war plans.

Conviction of Dr. Karl Roos, veteran sponsor of home rule for Alsace, by a military court at Nancy today overshadowed news from the front, where there were comparatively few developments.

Arrested Before War Started

Dr. Roos was arrested February 7, almost seven months before the war started, when the French charged him and seven others with having furnished German agents with precise details of the movements of French troops during March, 1936, when Germany occupied the Rhineland, and September, 1938, during the Czecho-Slovak crisis.

A curt military announcement disposed of the case as follows:

"A permanent military tribunal of the Second military region has condemned to death Karl Roos, convicted of having delivered important military secrets to German espionage agents."

Nothing To Do With Autonomy

It was asserted that Dr. Roos' conviction had nothing to do with his autonomy activities which first led to his arrest in 1928 on charges of participating in a separatist plot against the security of the state.

The soldier sentenced to death with Dr. Roos was not identified. They are believed to be the first two Frenchmen convicted as spies since the war started.

The six other defendants received prison terms ranging from three years to life imprisonment.

There was no indication when the death sentences would be carried out.

Budget Increased Sixfold

In the domestic field, Finance Minister Paul Reynaud told the Senate Finance Committee that the ordinary budget for 1940 had been set provisionally at 349,000,000,000 francs (about $8,000,000,000, nearly $23,000,000 a day), almost six times as large as it was for 1939.

There also will be an extraordinary budget.

Premier Edouard Daladier summoned the Cabinet to meet with President Albert Lebrun at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

Paris Ordinary Budget for '40 Set at 8 Billion

Six Times as Large as 1939 and Likely to Increase, It Means 23 Million Daily

PARIS, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance, told the Senate Finance Committee today that the ordinary French budget for 1940 has been set provisionally at approximately 1,000,000,000 francs (about $23,000,000) a day.

He placed the exact figures for the year at 349,000,000,000 francs (about $8,000,000,000), but said this might be increased before the year was out because it was based only on estimated needs for the first three months of the year.

The estimated budget was almost six times as large as it was for 1939. In addition, there will be an extraordinary budget composed of supplementary credits, which last year amounted to 40 per cent of the ordinary budget.

The ordinary budget alone divided among the French population means roughly $220 a year for every man, woman and child.

As Reynaud made his budget announcement, Premier Edouard Daladier issued a call for a full dress Cabinet meeting with President Albert Lebrun at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Parliament will be called into session shortly after the middle of November to vote war credits in addition to approving the use the government has made of dictatorial decree powers for ruling France, Daladier announced.

Definite budgets will be placed before the Senate Finance Committee for consideration shortly before Parliament meets.

Finns Disagree Over Demands; New Talks Seen

One Legation Calls Soviet Deal Unacceptable, as Another Voices Annihilation Fear

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's demands were declared still unacceptable to Finland by one Finnish leader tonight, while another bade the Finnish people to look at the "nations wiped off the map of Europe."

Finance Minister Vaeino Tanner declared that Russia's proposals were still unacceptable, but said, nevertheless, that "I still think we can come to an agreement."

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Elias Erkko, addressing a large patriotic rally, referred to the last two years in which "two ancient countries have been wiped off the map of Europe." He added: "Both great and small states are anxiously wondering what the future holds for them and in which direction the wheels of fate will carry them."

As Foreign Minister, Erkko has had an active part in the Moscow negotiations, while Tanner was a member of the delegation which went to the Kremlin.

In his statement, Tanner said the negotiators probably would start a return trip to Moscow on Sunday to resume the talks.

Speaking in an unusually solemn mood, Erkko told the Finns they must face with calmness and courage a "period of nerve-testing" and place implicit faith in the government. Discussing the delicacy of the negotiations with Russia, he said: "Nothing could be more dangerous than a too early public discussion of questions in which the self-respect and vital interests of our people are at stake."

At the same time he called on the present regime at Moscow to "show of its own free will that conditions have altered" in Russia.

"I cannot give you particulars," Erkko said, "but I can assure you that no decision regarding a settlement will be made without you and your Diet (Parliament) having the opportunity of considering it and expressing your opinion."

He touched upon what many believed to be the nub of the difficulty with Russia, however, when he mentioned Finnish neutrality. He said Finland could not "entangle herself with any of the belligerents or groups of great powers, nor can she be involved in any combination which would be considered inimical to any other state."

Finland, Erkko said, could not make an agreement which would make it possible for her territory to be used in an unneutral manner. He referred to the tremendous precautionary measures taken by the country and said "the most recent events in Europe gave rise" to them.

"The country has to be on its guard lest it unconsciously be led into ways which would result in its destruction," he continued. It would not be right," he said, "for me to deny that relations between Finland and the country which inaugu-

rated these questions are capable of improvement.

"Finland has shown she is without prejudice but this does not mean she is prepared to sacrifice anything which she considers essential for her freedom and existence. These things are limited."

An indication of the importance Russia attached to the negotiations with Finland was seen in Tanner's disclosure that Josef V. Stalin himself took charge of the talks in Moscow while Premier-Foreign Commissar Vacheslav Molotov sat by silently. He said Stalin was "very friendly and cordial" and smoked cigarettes constantly, instead of his customary pipe.

Finland became increasingly "spy conscious" at the same time as Sweden intensified her anti-espionage activities. Seven persons were held tonight in Helsingfors on suspicion of espionage. Travelers in and out of Finland were scrutinized closely and visas were required even from neighboring Estonians.

Helsinki, Oct. 26-AP-Finland's Finance Minister, Vaeinoe Tanner, fresh from important talks in the Kremlin, declared today he believed Soviet Russia and Finlanad could reach an agreement, in Russia's drive for a more dominant position in Northern Europe.

Negotiations have "gone forward a little," said Dr. Tanner soon after his return from Moscow with Finland's chief delegate, Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, for consultations with their home Government on revised and modified Soviet demands.

Dr. Tanner said that Joseph Stalin did most of the talking for Russia at their Moscow parleys while the Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, sat by quietly.

Both Stalin and Molotov were "very friendly and cordial," he said, adding that Stalin constantly had a lighted cigarette in his hand instead of the customary pipe.

"I think we can come to an agreement," Dr. Tanner asserted. "We are not in a hurry. That was the trouble with the other countries (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania which granted Russia sweeping military and naval concessions soon after the partitionment of Poland).

"We wanted to discuss it thoroughly and consult with our Government."

Refuses to Yield.

The Finnish delegates arrived home from Moscow only this morning and an hour later an authoritative informant declared that the Russian demands, the nature of which has never been disclosed, still contain points on which Finland refused to yield.

After Dr. Paasikivi had spoken for an hour with President Kyosti Kallio, Foreign Minister Elias Erkko and Prime Minister Aimo Cajander, a Foreign Office spokesman said that there was "no doubt" that the negotiations with Russia could be continued and that the Finnish delegation would go back to Moscow for the third time.

What points Russia has raised were not disclosed, but they were said to involve what the Finns consider the independence and neutrality of Finland.

Publicity Not Yet Called For.

There was no announcement of when Dr. Paasikivi would go back to Moscow, a Government source saying merely that he would leave "in due time."

Of reports that the Government was considering making public the Russian demands to put Finland's case before the world, a spokesman said: "Always, in negotiations of this kind, the point comes when they must be made public. So far, we have no reason to do it."

When the delegates arrived in Helsinki this morning, and a welcoming official commented on the brevity of the trip, Dr. Paasikivi laughed and replied that it was "like a promenade." He was met by the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, and by members of the Diplomatic Corps, including the Russian and Scandinavian representatives here.

Dr. Paasikivi, two umbrellas crooked over his arm, was followed from the train by Finance Minister Tanner.

Some observers expected that the latest Russian demands would be communicated immediately to the Governments of Norway, Denmark and Sweden which, it was disclosed, have been in daily contact with Helsinki since the Stockholm Conference of last week.

Reports from Moscow that Russia had demanded that the Aaland Islands remain unfortified, that concessions on certain other islands in the Gulf of Finland be given Russia and that the Finnish Government adhere to a friendly policy toward Russia, were described by Foreign Minister Erkko as "just as unfounded as all the others."

Military Precautions.

While the Cabinet listened to Dr. Paasikivi's report and planned the future course of the negotiations, a new law was announced restricting the exportation of money from Finland. In the future, Finns will be permitted to take out only the equivalent of 2,000 markkas (about $36) in Finnish or foreign currency.

Foreigners will be permitted to take out money and valuables only to the amount brought in and reported to the customs authorities.

Meanwhile, today twenty Russian submarines were reported bound for the harbor of Tallinn, the Estonian seaport and capital across the Gulf of Finland from this country.

The Russians have been holding naval maneuvers off their new bases in Estonia and Latvia for the past few days, these reports said.

Finnish territorial waters have been mined as a protective measure and new blackout restrictions have left only dim street lights burning here at night. A complete test blackout is scheduled for tomorrow night.

Still Hasn't Wilno.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—The Lithuanian troops had still not entered the historic Lithuanian caiptal of Wilno today, sixteen days after the Russo-Lithuanian pact had ceded it to Lithuania. The entry of the army has been postponed daily.

Wilno, which was taken by Poland after the World War, became Russian as a result of the division of the conquered country with Germany. It was returned to Lithuania by Russia in exchange for military and naval concessions.

Meanwhile, a Soviet military mission made a tour of various towns designed to receive Red army garrisons and sites for Soviet air force fields.

HELSINKI-OCT.27

WHILE [redacted] PRESIDENT KALLIO [redacted] AND OTHER GOVERNMENT

[redacted] DISCUSSED THE PROPOSALS BROUGHT BACK BY THE DELEGATION SEEKING

[redacted], TANNER [redacted] THE DELEGATION WOULD

START THE RETURN TRIP [redacted] TO MOSCOW SUNDAY.

"WE ARE NOT IN A HURRY," THE FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINED.

"THAT WAS THE TROUBLE WITH THE OTHER COUNTRIES (ESTONIA, LATVIA AND

LITHUANIA WHICH GRANTED RUSSIA SWEEPING CONCESSIONS). WE WANTED

TO DISCUSS IT [redacted] THOROUGHLY AND TO CONSULT WITH OUR

GOVERNMENT."

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THE ENTIRE NEGOTIATIONS MAY BE LAID BEFORE THE FINNISH

DIET WHEN THEY ARE COMPLETED, TANNER [redacted] ADDED.

TANNER REPRESENTS THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH

HAS THOUSANDS OF FINNISH WORKMEN WITHIN ITS RANKS AND 85 MEMBERS

OF THE DIET. HE SAID ALTHOUGH STALIN DID MOST OF THE TALKING in Moscow

HE USED NO NOTES NOR PAPERS.

THE FINANCE MINISTER DECLARED HE DID NOT KNOW HOW LONG

THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD LAST AND DECLINED TO COMMENT ON A [redacted].

30.24 - 4283

30.24-4283

THE POSSIBILITY DEFENSE PREPARATIONS IN THE LITTLE COUNTRY
MIGHT BECOME UNBEARABLE ECONOMIC BURDEN BUT HE DID SAY
"OUR ECONOMIC SITUATION IS VERY HEALTHY."

DESPITE TANNER'S BELIEF THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH
DISPUTE WOULD BE SETTLED, MILITARY PRECAUTIONS CONTINUED UNABATED.

HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION OF THE ATTITUDE OF SUPPORT
OF NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK AS REGISTERED AT THE RECENT
STOCKHOLM NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE AND OF THE "EXTREMELY
VALUABLE SUPPORT GIVEN BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE GREAT
AMERICAN PEOPLE."

"THE DAY MAY DAWN," HE SAID, "WHEN WE ALSO WILL BE ABLE
TO GIVE SIMILAR SUPPORT AND SHOW POSITIVELY TO WHAT EXTENT WE
HAVE APPRECIATED THE SINCERE FRIENDSHIP BESTOWED ON US FROM FAR
AND NEAR. LET US NEVER FORGET THE SERVICES RENDERED DURING THESE
WEEKS!"

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espionage agents."

Roos, a former municipal councilor in Strasbourg, was one of eight persons on trial. One of the others, identified only as a soldier, also was condemned to death, to be preceded by formal military degradation. Three others were condemned to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

An engineer of German origin, Paul Schuck, 41, was sentenced to life imprisonment. Maurice Guerdin and Schmitt Etienne received sentences of ten and nine years.

Roos was charged specifically with having furnished German agents with precise details on the movements of French troops and implacements of artillery batteries during March, 1936, when Germany reoccupied the Rhineland, and September, 1938, during the Czecho-Slovak crisis.

It was asserted his conviction had nothing to do with his autonomy activity and was based entirely on spying.

He was arrested April 6, 1928 on charges of a separatist plot against the security of the State. After his release, the French accused him of continuing as one of the most active German propaganda agents in Alsace. His newspaper, Elsass Lothringen Zeitung, was suppressed by the Government after his arrest.

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—DASH—
TWO MONTHS AFTER ROOS' ARREST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
CONFISCATED AN ISSUE OF THE AUTONOMY-ADVOCATING NEWSPAPER,
ELZ, A PERSONAL ORGAN OF THE ALSATIAN HOME RULE LEADER, DECLARING IT WAS ATTEMPTING TO STAMP OUT FOREIGN PROPAGANDA IN THE DISTRICT. THE GOVERNMENT SAID THE PUBLICATION ATTACKED FRANCE FOR DEFENDING DISSOLVING THREE ALSACE-LORRAINE ORGANIZATIONS FOR PRO-NAZI ACTIVITY.
THE NEWSPAPER WAS THE ONLY ALSATIAN ORGAN AUTHORIZED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO CIRCULATE IN GERMANY.
FRENCH AUTHORITIES SAID "COMPROMISING DOCUMENTS" WERE FOUND IN ROOS' HOME AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST.
A MEMBER OF THE STRASBOURG CITY COUNCIL, ROOS FREQUENTLY HAD BEEN IN DIFFICULTIES WITH POLICE FOR HIS PRO-NAZI DECLARATIONS. IN 1926 HE WAS CHARGED WITH ENDANGERING THE SAFETY OF THE FRENCH STATE

BUT WAS ACQUITTED.

ALSACE WAS A GERMAN PROVINCE FROM 1870 UNTIL FRANCE ACQUIRED IT IN THE WORLD WAR.

WM24SPES

FRENCH CONDEMN FIRST SPY OF WAR

OCT 27 1939

Seven Others Convicted With Alsatian Leader.

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NANCY, France, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Roos, sixty-year-old Alsatian autonomist leader, was condemned to death by a military court today on charges of having turned over French military secrets to German spies.

Dr. Roos, a veteran of home rule for Alsace, was arrested on February 7 when French officials accused him of being in close touch with Nazi party officials in Berlin.

It is believed that he is the first Frenchman condemned to death as spy since the war started.

The announcement merely read: "The permanent military tribunal of the second military region has condemned to death Karl Roos, convicted of having delivered important military secrets to German

Netherlands Nervous As Nazi Troops Mass Along Frontier

German Soldiers Plainly Visible From Hills On Holland's Southern Border—Communications Delayed

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam, Oct. 26—Concentrations of German troops sighted along the southern half of the Netherlands-German frontier caused nervousness late today in villages along the border.

The German troops were plainly visible from the hills which line the frontier from Gennep to Vaals.

This was said to be the first time there had been any noticeable troop movements opposite the Netherlands province of Limburg, although a week ago observers noted how fortifications were under construction in the Siegfried Line opposite Vaals at the southern tip of the Netherlands.

The Taal hills behind Vaals overlook Aachen, which is a key point in the Siegfried Line. The southern half of Limburg province lies between Germany and Belgium, and Vaals is the point from which parts of three countries—Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands—can be seen.

For several hours eye-witnesses in the Netherlands near Venlo, Gennep, Sittard and Vaals said they saw many military cars filled with soldiers and troops on the march in the fortified and rolling country across the frontier.

These troops disappeared suddenly and observers assumed they had entered deep fortifications which line the low hills of the German Westwall across from Limburg.

Normal communications to Germany were subject to long delays, and it was impossible to get a telephone call through to Aachen, a point where previous reports have said there were large German troop concentrations.

There were few Netherlands soldiers either along the frontier itself or in extreme southern Limburg, although the border roads are heavily mined and barricaded.

Hull Hears British Took 2 Ships With Mexican Oil

Said to Have Thought Cargo for Sweden Would Aid Nazis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today he had heard reports that two tankers carrying Mexican oil had been captured by the British. According to the reports, the oil had been shipped from Mexico in Norwegian tankers by W. G. Davis, oil sales promoter who arranged several barter deals exchanging Mexican oil for German goods.

The reports said Sweden was the announced destination of the ships but the British suspected the oil was destined for German consumption.

The ships will be held until a British prize court can determine what disposal will be made of the oil, the reports said. Presumably the oil would be taken over by the British and compensation paid to the shipper.

Rheims Cathedral Set For Another Onslaught

Still Open to Worshipers but Is Reinforced Against Shelling

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, Oct. 26 (AP) (Passed by Censor).—The doors of Rheims Cathedral are still open and women in black still kneel in the nave, but the great church is again feeling—as it often has since its building in the twelfth century—the [illegible] of war. The cathedral, which withstood a terrific shelling in the World War from German artillery, is prepared for another such onslaught. Sandbags are piled fifteen high around the entrance and down the side. The enormous rose windows, which have been the pride of the city for centuries, are being removed.

The roof, which was damaged by shells of the last great war, is being reinforced. John D. Rockefeller gave $4,000,000 toward rebuilding the roof after the World War.

Columns, which seem to reach to heaven, are pitted and pocked with shrapnel scars. In the last war the floor of the nave was six to eight feet deep in rubbish. Now it is clear and worshipers come and go all day long.

No marks are left from the fire which killed an unknown number of German wounded when a shell set fire to the hay on which they were lying.

POPE TO PRESENT ENCYCLICAL TODAY

Pontiff, In First Document, Expected To Denounce Atheism And Neopaganism

Letter Intended For Nations Where Anti-Christian Doctrines Are Most Destructive

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, Oct. 26—The Vatican announced today that the first encyclical by Pope Pius XII would be given to the world tomorrow, when the Pontiff is expected to denounce atheism and neopaganism.

The Italian press said the circular letter, addressed to Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world, would be intended particularly for "nations where atheism and neopaganism have done the greatest destruction."

Contents Not Disclosed

Prelates said the text in Latin would begin with the words "Summi pontificatus," which, by tradition, would become the future title of the document. These words mean "the supreme pontificate's," but the remainder of the phrase was not disclosed in advance of publication to be made tomorrow about noon (6 A. M., E. S. T.).

The letter was expected to be lengthy, dealing with the European war, which the Vatican fears might facilitate the spread of doctrines which it considers anti-Christian.

Departure Postponed

The Pope had indicated he would return from Castel Gandolfo, his summer residence, tomorrow, but members of his household said his departure now had been postponed until Saturday evening.

In an address to his Castel Gandolfo police guard today the Pope said his heart "has no bounds, knows no rancor or hatred, but beats for all."

He tered the guards "custodians of that peace which we would like to see shine over the whole face of the earth."

Vatican officials estimated the encyclical would contain about 10,000 words. The Vatican radio was expected to broadcast summaries in English, French, German, Spanish and possibly in Polish.

Mussolini Sees Test Of New Armored Cars

ROME, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini watched a demonstration of new types of armored cars and motorized artillery today.

He inspected the equipment carefully for several hours and drove one of the motorized units.

NAZIS TO CENSOR WIRED MESSAGES

Bar Foreign Telephone Calls Except With Permit.

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—New restrictions were imposed today on communications between Germany and the outside world.

A regulation was issued providing that private telephone calls to foreign countries hereafter would not be accepted without a special permit and that private telegrams would be censored.

Authorized persons said that newspaper correspondents would not be affected by the regulation—that no direct [illegible]ship of press dispatches was contemplated.

Telephone numbers and teleprinters of foreign news offices will be registered with the Postal Ministry and approved by the Propaganda Ministry. It was stated that correspondents then could telephone and telegraph unhampered.

German officials since the first few days of the war have not attempted to exercise direct censorship on news dispatches, perferring to hold the correspondents personally responsible later for whatever they may write.

Some dispatches were held up for several hours today, however, and telephone lines for foreign calls were not available while the new system was being put into operation.

No reason for the regulation on private messages was given.

U. S. RADIO MAN FLED FROM FLINT

Disclosed to Have Escaped While at Tromsoe.

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Reports received here today indicated that the American radio operator of the City of Flint, the United States ship captured by the Germans, escaped the craft at Tromsoe, where survivors of the sinking of the British steamship Stonegate were put ashore.

The report said that he mixed with members of the British crew and wandered off the City of Flint unnoticed by the German prize crew as the [illegible] were sent ashore.

The present whereabouts of the radio man and his name were not immediately available.

The City of Flint, captured in mid-ocean by a German warship and boarded by a prize crew, first stopped at Tromsoe to put off the crew of the Stonegate who had been picked up by the City of Flint after the British ship had been sunk by a German craft. The Flint later was sailed to the Russian port of Murmansk by the prize crew.

May Have Been Schuss.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Mrs. William Schuss, wife of the chief radio operator of the City of Flint, said today that she had not heard from him since the ship was captured, and expressed a belief that the radio operator reported to have escaped at Tromsoe probably was her husband.

Clarence Faust of Orangeburg, Pa., was listed as second radio operator aboard the City of Flint.

NAZI PLANE DOWN

Ship of Famous Red Devil Unit Lands in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—A German pursuit plane, returning to its home base with a squadron, lost its bearings in a fog today and landed undamaged on Danish soil.

The plane was confiscated and its crew interned.

The plane belonged to the Red Devils, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's personal squadron and a continuation of the famous Baron von Richthofen world war unit.

NAZI POLICE FEAR RIOTING BY CZECHS

Extra Forces Posted as Old Independence Day Nears.

PRAGUE, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Extra police forces were stationed in several towns today following demonstrations against an order of the German Protectorate Government prohibiting the celebration of the anniversary of the [illegible] Czecho-Slovak Republics [illegible] on October 28, 1918.

The demonstrations were reported to have occurred in Beroun and Tabor, where 150 persons were arrested. Moving picture theaters and restaurants were closed in Tabor and the sale of alcoholic beverages to Czechs was halted.

Meanwhile the Ministerial Council was called to discuss measures to prevent further demonstrations.

Tiso Slovak President, But Tuka Has the Power

Former Premier Gets Symbolic Post, Hands Over Reins

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Oct. 26 (AP).—Joseph Tiso was elevated today to be first President of the Slovak Republic and turned over his post of Premier, at least temporarily, to Interior Minister Bela Tuka.

This shift in leadership of the republic was forecast on Oct. 2, when well-informed Slovak sources explained it would mean relegating Tiso to a post of symbolic power but with little actual authority. The German Army took control of the republic at the outbreak of the European war. Tuka is chief of the radical pro-German wing of the Hlinka party, sole surviving political machine in Slovakia.

Although Tiso followed Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's order last March 14 in arranging for Slovakia to break away from the Czecho-Slovak Republic, he since has been described by the pro-German element as "untrustworthy."

Norway to Spend More for Defense

OSLO, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Christian Frederik Moltzen, Defense Minister, announced today that Norway would spend an additional $13,000,000 this year for national defense.

FORSTER IS MADE DANZIG GOVERNOR

Hitler Converts Free City Into a Province.

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Further consolidating Nazi gains in the east, Hitler made the former Free City of Danzig today a province and appointed Albert Forster, former Nazi district leader there, to be Governor. The new province includes also the pre-war province of West Prussia. It has a total population of about 2,400,000.

A Russian trade delegation, said to be particularly interested in the development of artificial rubber and gasoline, arrived here to further co-operation [illegible] the Soviet-Nazi trade pact. The delegation is returning a visit made by a German delegation to Russia.

Headed by I. T. Tevosyan, Commissar for Shipbuilding, the Russian mission will visit heavy machinery plants to make purchases to offset orders placed in Russia by Germany. Germany is negotiating with Russia for grain, oil, cotton, raw phosphate, flax, and manganese and other ores to replace sources shut off by the British blockade.

Italian Liner Saturnia Held Up At Gibraltar

Many Other Ships Detained As British Are Believed To Fear Oil Leak To Germany

Rome, Oct. 26 (AP)—Word reached here today that the Italian liner Saturnia, with Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Ambassador, aboard, had been tied up at Gibraltar by the British contraband control.

The Saturnia, scheduled to arrive at Naples last Tuesday, was expected to be delayed until Saturday. Mrs. Phillips was returning to Italy after a vacation in the United States.

Several freighters and tankers bound for Italy also were reported among a large number of vessels detained. Since Italy's storage tanks are reported to have been filled with oil as an emergency precaution, it was believed the British suspected further supplies might find their way to Germany.

30.24-4285

Russia Names New Envoy To Hungary, Ends Breach

Resumes Relations Broken by Anti-Comintern Move

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) appointed Nicholas Sharanov today as Minister to Hungary.

Hungarian-Russian diplomatic relations were interrupted Feb. 2 when the Kremlin ordered the Soviet legation at Budapest closed and asked Hungary to close her Moscow legation. The breach came as Russia's reply to Hungary's decision to join the anti-Comintern pact Italy, Germany and Japan. An official Russian explanation of Hungary's decision said the accord was "thrust upon the Hungarian government from the outside." The recall of envoys was not a formal rupture of relations.

Sharanov formerly served as Ambassador to Greece and was named Ambassador to Poland last May.

Hungary appointed Dr. J. Christoffy, formerly counselor of the Hungarian legation at Warsaw, as Minister at Moscow Sept. 23, when the two countries decided to resume normal diplomatic relations.

American Ship Lands Survivors At Gibraltar

Crown City Arrives With 31 Crew Members Of Torpedoed British Vessel

Gibraltar, Oct. 26 (AP)—The American freighter Crown City today arrived here with the thirty-one crewmen of the British vessel Ledbury, which was topedoed eighty miles off Gibraltar Tuesday. The rescued British seaman said a German submarine sank their ship.

The 5,428-ton Crown City, chartered by the United States Maritime Commission, put into Gibraltar especially to land Capt. Norman Price and his crew, rescued without a casualty.

The 3,528-ton Ledbury was one of four British ships sunk Tuesday in the same vicinity, giving rise to the belief that an entire British convoy had been attacked. A cryptic Admiralty statement in London said merely that they had been "fired upon."

The other three sunken ships were the 4,412-ton Tafna, the 2,474-ton Menin Ridge and the 7,256-ton Clan Chisholm. Eighty-nine persons were reported dead or missing.

Normandie Is Costing $1,000 Day At Pier

French Line Reports That Until Two Weeks Ago Daily Cost Was $2,500

New York, Oct. 26 (AP)—The French Line said today it was costing approximately $1,000 per day, above pier rental, to keep the superliner Normandie tied up in the safety of New York harbor.

The line said the cost until two weeks ago was about $2,500 per day, but this was reduced when almost 1,200 crew members were sent back to France. The cost included wages of 125 members of the crew, food and protection money. The line leases its pier and does not include that in the cost.

Cunard White Star Line officials refused to comment on the cost of keeping the $25,000,000 Queen Mary at its pier. Both ships are heavily guarded because of sabotage threats.

Supreme Soviet Meets Oct. 31 in Special Session

Ratification of New Treaties With Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania May Be Voted

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (AP)—An extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of Soviet Russia was called today for Oct. 31 by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The session, the fifth to be held, presumably was called to ratify recent mutual assistance pacts with the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and pacts of friendship and trade with Germany.

The last session of the Supreme Soviet ratified Russia's non-aggression treaty with Germany.

The question of the annexation of the one-time Polish Ukraine and White Russia to the U. S. S. R. also was expected to be taken up.

"Pravda," Communist party newspaper, described today the results of the plebiscite in the Russian-occupied parts of Poland as an expression of their solidarity with the Soviet government and desire to join the Soviet Union.

Official results gave government-designated candidates in White Russia and the Polish Ukraine more than 90 per cent of the votes, although in eleven districts new elections must be held because the candidates did not receive a majority. There was only one set of candidates on the ballots, and the only way voters could express their opposition was to cross out the names of the government nominees.

In explaining why about 10 per cent of the vote cast was against the government "Pravda" said: "This is comprehensible, for suffrage was universal and landlords, former officials, merchants, factory owners, priests and kulaks participated in the voting."

"Pravda" said that under Soviet rule the "landless and small peasants and farm laborers have received the land robbed from them by landlords, monasteries and high officials."

Candidates elected by the poll will take their places in national assemblies in the Western Ukraine today and in White Russia on Saturday to vote on ratifying annexation of the two areas by Russia.

Lithuania to Occupy Wilno

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26 (AP).—A D. N. B. dispatch tonight from Kaunas said that Lithuanian troops tomorrow would enter the Wilno (Vilna) district, ceded to Lithuania in her recent pact with Russia.

Decision Is Reached Relative To Refugees

Current Surveys For Resettlement Of Germans May Be Useful Later, Group Says

Washington, Oct. 26 (AP)—The executive committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees decided today that its current surveys for resettlement of German refugees might be useful at a later date should it become necessary to resettle millions made homeless by the present European war.

President Roosevelt had asked the committee to undertake studies looking to the settlement of perhaps 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 of war refugees.

British and French representatives would not agree to this at the final meeting today, their position being that Britain and France would win the war and such handling of refugees would be unnecessary. The committee reached its decision as a sort of compromise between this and the President's view.

NEW PARIS STYLES FEATURE MILITARY

Maginot and Poilu Blue Among Dominant Colors.

PARIS, Oct. 26 (A. P.).—Maginot and poilu blue, trench brown, plane gray and legion red were the dominating colors in mid-season collections of new military fashions shown today.

The shows were given in spite of the war, but greatly under its influence.

This feminine wear included coats and suits with big military-style pockets, ten to twenty inches long. Some new models by Schiaparelli showed swinging saddle pockets, some in fur and others in elaborately braided fabrics.

Many suits had leather-trimmed pockets swung in knapsack style from the shoulder. Dresses had front pockets swung from belts.

Apart from the military motif were new "washerwoman" frocks, featuring skirts and adjustable at the hips for day length or ankle length for evenings. Ostrich and Coq Toques were shown with these dresses.

Military style coats had turnover collars, gold buttons and belts. Some copied trench coats.

Wool jersey dresses showed military touches at the collar points, which were of red velvet and gold, embroidered with various French Army insignia.

Tweed suits featured a wrap-around skirt worn over bloomers or plus-fours in a bright, contrasting color which matched accompanying blouses and hats. Many soft, fold-up hats were shown with the millinery models.

For gas raids—there haven't been any—there was a blue oilskin suit along the lines of a ski outfit. It carried an oilskin hood, and the accessories included oilskin-topped boots and a pigskin-covered canteen to be carried at the hip.

A taffeta dress streaked with dark red, green and blue was named "camouflage."

Funk Places Economics Upon a Par With Armies

Nazi Minister Sees Two Wars, With Reich Set for Both

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP).—Minister of Economics Walther Funk, in a magazine article published today, observed that the war may be won as much in the field of economics as on the battlefield.

He said Germany was prepared for a "totalitarian" war involving economics and propaganda—"the rudiments of which we were taught by the enemy in the World War."

Writing for the publication "Berlin-Rome-Tokio," anti-Comintern organ, Funk said:

"The decisive battle of modern war is only partially won by weapons. So, facing a totalitarian attack, we have arranged a totalitarian defense. For the idea of this defense we are thankful for the initiative given us by our opponents in the World War, who taught us with unexampled brutality in the field of economics."

Funk said that commodities which Germany was unable to produce under the four-year economic plan were being provided through commercial treaties with neutral countries and that Britain was unable to disturb this commerce. He declared that the conquest of Poland and commercial accords with Soviet Russia had solved the problem of where to obtain raw materials, he declared.

"NATIONAL SOCIALISM HAS APPRECIATED THIS FACT
NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS. THEIR RANKS VOTE
CLEARLY AND TOOK THE NECESSARY
SO THOROUGHLY THAT WE TODAY ARE JUSTIFIED IN SPEAKING OF AN
"INNER FRONT," AND THAT WE IN THIS FIELD IN ALL RESPECTS ARE
PREPARED AS FULLY AS THE
WITH MILITARY RIGHT."
"OUR ENEMIES UNDERESTIMATED THE
CHILDREN AND WITH RIDICULOUS PROPAGANDA SPREAD BY
THE NEW GERMAN ARMY TO MEET THE ENEMY

BERLIN. OCT. 26-

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PAMPHLETS SOUGHT TO SHATTER THE SPIRITUAL POWERS OF THE NAZI STATE. IN BOTH CASES, MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO SEE THAT EFFORTS OF THE ENEMY WOULD BE FUTILE. NEITHER THE BLOCKADE NOR THE PROPAGANDA CAN BRING US TO OUR KNEES. THE REICH'S ECONOMIC PREPARATION FOR THE CONFLICT CANNOT BE LIKENED TO PREPARATION IN THIS RESPECT BEFORE THE WORLD WAR."

BERLIN, OCT. 26--(AP)--THREE MEN WERE EXECUTED TODAY UNDER THE LAW PROVIDING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR ANYONE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE GERMAN BLACKOUT TO COMMIT ROBBERY. THE LAW WAS INTRODUCED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

OCT 27 1939

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PARIS, OCT 26-(AP)-GENERAL ROMAN GORECKI, FORMER POLISH MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TWICE INTER-ALLIED VETERANS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FROM BUCHAREST.

GENERAL GORECKI, WHO MADE A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1932 AS PRESIDENT OF THE VETERANS GROUP, FLED WARSAW AFTER HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN WERE KILLED BY BOMBS.

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PRESSE ASSD NYK.

VAJDAS 02010 REGENT HORTHY REPLACED ANTAL KUNDER MINISTER COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS BY JOZSEF VARGA VARGA MINISTER INDUSTRIES WHO WILL TEMPORARILU KEEP BOTH PORTFOLIOS PARAGRAPH

NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR CHANGE.

OCT 27 1939

WUPPERTHAL, GERMANY, OCT. 26-(AP)-DR.GERHART DOMAGK, WUPPERTHAL DOCTOR WHO WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR RSEARCH IN INFECTION, SAID TONIGHT HE COULD NOT ACCEPT THE PRIZE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION. GERMAN LAW SINCE KARL OSSIETZKY WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FORBIDS GERMAN CITIZENS FROM ACCEPTING ANY NOBEL PRIZES. OSSIETZKY WAS A NOTED LIBERAL AND OPPONENT OF THE NAZI REGIME.

DR.DOMAGK SAID HE WAS PERSONALLY GREATLY HONORED AND THAT GERMAN SCIENCE ALSO HAD BEEN GIVEN RECOGNITION BY THE NOBEL COMMITTEE BUT IN VIEW OF THE LAW HE COULD NOT ACCEPT.

OCT 27 1939

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MIGHT LEAD MUSSOLINI

ROME, OCT. 26-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI DROVE A NEW TYPE OF MOTORIZED ARTILLERY GUN OVER ROUGH AND SMOOTH GROUND TODAY IN A TEST OF ITALY'S LATEST TYPE OF ARMY EQUIPMENT.

IL DUCE, WHO YESTERDAY PILOTED HIS OWN BOMBING PLANE ON A TRAINING FLIGHT, [redacted] PERSONALLY CHECKED UP ON VARIOUS TYPES OF LAND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING NEW MODEL TANKS.

OCT 27 1939

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BERLIN, OCT 26-(AP)-THE FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT HERE OF THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN PATROL BOAT ESTE 7 OFF THE DANISH COAST OCT. 21 ASSERTED TODAY THAT POSSIBLY 50 OF THE CREW OF 55 WENT DOWN WITH THE SHIP, WHICH STRUCK A MINE IN A GERMAN MINE FIELD.

(DANISH OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN SAID 71 MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE LOST AND FIVE RESCUED.)

THE GERMAN SUPREME NAVY COMMAND ANNOUNCED 28 BODIES HAD BEEN WASHED ASHORE ON THE DANISH ISLAND HORN AND THAT 22 STILL WERE MISSING.

GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER EXPRESSED THANKS TO THE DANISH NAVY FOR ITS "MAGNANIMOUS AND COMRADELY SUPPORT" IN RESCUING SURVIVORS.

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OCT 27 1939

Criticism Of His Policy "Fake," Says Roosevelt

Charge It May Lead To War Labeled "Shameless And Dishonest"—Any Hint Of "Remotest Possibility" Of Joining Conflict Denied

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 26 — President Roosevelt, striking out at critics who charge that his foreign policy may lead the United States to war, accused them tonight of perpetrating "one of the worst fakes in current history."

In and out of Congress, he said, orators have been "beating their breasts and proclaiming against sending the boys of American mothers to fight on the battlefields of Europe."

Calls It "Bogey Man"

This, he asserted in a broadcast address, I do not hesitate to label as one of the worst fakes in current history. It is a deliberate setting up of an imaginary bogey man.

"The simple truth is that no person in any responsible place in the national Administration in Washington, or in any State government, or in any city government, or in any county government, has ever suggested in any shape, manner or form the remotest possibility of sending the boys of American mothers to fight on the battlefields of Europe.

"That is why I label that argument a shameless and dishonest fake."

Is Forum Speaker

The President's speech, made as the Senate neared the final action on his proposal to repeal the arms embargo, was delivered from the White House under the auspices of the New York *Herald Tribune* forum on "The War's Challenge to the United States."

The President also praised the "majority of the press and the radio" for "objective reporting" of the international situation. He said this had worked so well that he wished "for more of it in the field of domestic news."

Says Country Is Neutral

After repeating that this country is neutral and does not intend to get involved in the war, the President said:

"That we can be neutral in thought as well as in act is, as I have said before, impossible of fulfillment because again, the people of this country, thinking things through calmly and without prejudice, have heard and are making up their minds about relative merits of current events on other continents.

"It is a fact increasingly manifest that presentation of real news has sharpened the minds and the judgment of men and women everywhere in these days of real public discussion — and we Americans begin to know the difference between the truth on the one side and the falsehood on the other, no matter how often the falsehood is iterated and reiterated. Repetition does not transform a lie into a truth."

Sees Good In "Deluges"

Discussing propaganda, he said it was perhaps a good thing that Congress had been "deluged" with it from time to time in behalf of various causes.

"Members of the House of Representatives, and the Senate," he explained, "begin to discriminate nowadays between honest, spontaneous, unsolicited expressions of opinion on the part of voters and the propaganda type of mass appeals."

In another portion of his speech, the President said there were two distinct dangers to democracy. One, he said, was the "peril from those who seek the fulfillment of ideals at a pace too fast for the machinery of the modern body politics to function—people who by insistence on too great speed foster an oligarchic form of government such as Communism, or Naziism or Fascism.

Danger Held Equal

"The other group, which presents an equal danger," he said, "is composed of that small minority which complains that the democratic processes are inefficient as well as being slow, people who would have the whole of government put into the hands of a little group of those who have proved their efficiency in lines of specialized science or specialized private business.

"They equally, and in most cases unconsciously, too, are in effect advocating the oligarchic form of government, Communism, or Naziism, or Fascism."

Extreme rightists and extreme leftists, he said, should not be taken out and shot against the wall, "for they sharpen the argument and make us realize the value of the democratic middle course—especially if that middle course, in order to keep up with the times, is 'just a little bit left of center.'"

He gave four definitions as follows:

"A radical is a man with both feet firmly planted—in the air.

"A conservative is a man with two perfectly good legs who, however, has never learned to walk.

"A reactionary is a somnambulist walking backward.

"A liberal is a man who uses his legs and his hands at the behest of his head."

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, speaking before the same forum, declared that "hemispheric isolation" would mean for the United States "an upheaval almost as great as war itself—only wars do end, whereas this process would wreck a generation."

Describes Effects

He said such a policy would require the country to maintain a military establishment "capable of putting a protective force into any part of the New World at any time."

"It means," he added, "abandoning many markets for agricultural products. It means putting two-thirds of the cotton-producing South out of action. It means the end of much of our wheat and cattle-producing West.

"It means reshifting of a great part of our population, and stagnation in many, if not all, of our manufacturing centers in the industrial East. Foreign trade is less than ten per cent. of our total trade; but that trade is the key to a great deal of what we do."

Speaks Of Philippines

The administrator, who formerly was United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, called his address "Frontier of the Pacific," and devoted much of it to a discussion of the Philippines, which he termed "not only one of the main elements of our protection in the Pacific, but . . . also our own open door to Malaysia and Asia, wherein half the total population of the world is found."

He pointed out that unless there is a change in existing law—a change possible only at the initiation of the Filipinos themselves—the islands will be politically separated from the United States in 1946, and added:

"I often wonder if our people realize what we are giving up."

Gives "Main Question"

To withdraw from the Philippines, he went on, would be to "close our voice in Oriental diplomacy" and to leave a barrier of islands to "intervene between the United States and the continent of Asia."

The main question, he said, was: "Are we in or out of the Far East?"

To be out," he added, would mean the abandonment of the open door to China, "the integrity of the Chinese nation," and the freedom of the seas and air.

Finnish Minister Talks

Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, told the forum that while Finland hoped its Russian negotiations would reaffirm "peace in northern Europe," Finland "neither will nor can agree to anything that violates her independence, integrity and neutrality. Behind this policy the Finnish people stands as one man."

Walter G. Krivitsky, who describes himself as a former Soviet military intelligence officer, who escaped the 1937 "purge," said in a prepared address it was "not at all improbable that Stalin will seek an agreement with Japan by dividing spheres of influence in China and diverting the Japanese southward against the French, Dutch and British possessions."

Belgium Appeals To U. S. For Neutrality Support

Brussels, Friday, Oct. 27 (AP)—Leopold III, King of the Belgians, today reaffirmed Belgium's desire for neutrality and peace and appealed to the United States for support "in the attitude we have adopted."

Leopold spoke for six minutes in a broadcast to the United States in connection with a forum conducted by the New York Herald Tribune. Speaking quietly in perfect English, the young sovereign said:

"Belgium, neutral, loyal and strong, fulfills an eventually peaceful mission. She stands with other neutrals as a stronghold for peace."

"Emphasizing Belgium's ties to the United States, he said:

"I hope the American nation, to whom we feel so closely drawn, will take courage and support us in the attitude we have adopted."

The King waited up until after 2 A. M. to speak from a microphone in Laaken Palace. His speech was broadcast in English, French and Flemish from Belgian stations.

The sovereign, who was a leader in affirming his country's neutrality in 1937, said nothing was changing Belgium's course since her two powerful neighbors began to war. Belgium always has been a fountainhead of Christian civilization, he said, and "I am convinced my country is acting in defense of civilization."

Reviews 1937 Declaration

He reviewed the Declaration of Neutrality in 1937, serving treaty ties with England and France, and noted that all the country's neighbors agreed to respect it.

Reference to a pinch upon the country by the British blockade was apparently made by the King when he said the country requires a continuous flow of export trade and unimpeded importation of [illegible].

"Peace is a matter of life and death to my country," he said. "Side by side with Holland, Belgium stands for an island of peace in the interest of all."

If Belgium were attacked, and the King added parenthetically, "I pray God this may not happen," her forces would be ten times stronger than twenty-five years ago in the World War, he said.

He referred to his "dear father," King Albert, and recalled that twenty-five years ago today he was leading the army in defense of the country.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 27-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-YOUTHFUL KING LEOPOLD DECLARED IN A TRANSATLANTIC RADIO ADDRESS EARLY TODAY THAT IF BELGIUM WERE INVADED NOW HER PEOPLE WOULD FIGHT "WITH THE SAME CONVICTION" AS IN 1914 BUT "WITH FORCES TEN TIMES STRONGER."

ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES THROUGH A FORUM CONDUCTED BY THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, LEOPOLD REAFFIRMED BELGIUM'S DESIRE FOR PEACE AND NEUTRALITY, AND HE ASKED FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THIS STAND.

"WE ARE PREPARED," HE SAID, "TO EXERT OUR ENTIRE STRENGTH IN ORDER TO UPHOLD OUR INDEPENDENCE.

"EXACTLY 25 YEARS AGO, DAY FOR DAY, A BELGIAN ARMY UNDER COMMAND OF MY FATHER KING ALBERT ARRESTED, AFTER A HARD BATTLE, THE PROGRESS OF A CRUEL INVASION.

"IF WE ARE ATTACKED--AND PRAY GOD THIS MAY NOT HAPPEN--IN VIOLATION OF SOLEMN AND DEFINITE UNDERTAKINGS THAT WERE GIVEN US IN 1937 AND RENEWED AT THE OUTSET OF THE PRESENT WAR, WE WOULD NOT HESITATE TO FIGHT WITH THE SAME CONVICTION, BUT WITH FORCES TEN TIMES STRONGER. ONCE AGAIN A SINGLE-MINDED NATION WOULD SUPPORT ITS ARMY."

IN HIS SIX-MINUTE ADDRESS KING LEOPOLD SAID "WE CANNOT BELIEVE THAT THE BELLIGERENTS WOULD FAIL TO RESPECT OUR NEUTRALITY," ADDING THAT "WE TRUST IN THE WORD THEY HAVE GIVEN US."

HE SAID:

"BELGIUM, ETC THIRD GRAPH

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LEOPOLD TEXT

BRUSSELS, OCT. 27-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF KING LEOPOLD'S RADIO ADDRESS TO THE UNITED STATES EARLY TODAY: (ABOUT 800)

I AM HONORED BY SPEAKING FROM THE SAME PLATFORM AS YOUR GREAT PRESIDENT. WHEN THE FORUM KINDLY ASKED ME TO GIVE A SHORT MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN NATION I ACCEPTED THE INVITATION WITH PLEASURE. MY COMPATRIOTS, MY FAMILY AND I HAVE MANY DEAR AND FAITHFUL MEMORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. NO BELGIAN CAN FORGET THE SOLACE AND EFFICIENT AID THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE EXTENDED TO THE BELGIAN POPULATION BY LEADING RELIEF OF ITS NEEDS DURING YEARS OF DISTRESS.

THE TOPIC SUGGESTED TO ME WAS A CALL IN DEFENSE OF CIVILIZATION. I REGARD THIS SUGGESTION AS A COMPLIMENT TO MY COUNTRY. IT IMPLIES RECOGNITION OF THE DISTINGUISHED PLACE BELGIUM HAS HELD THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF THE WESTERN WORLD. BELGIUM HAS ALWAYS BEEN LOOKED UPON AS A FOUNTAINHEAD OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

CONVINCED THAT MY COUNTRY IS ACTING IN DEFENSE OF THIS CIVILIZATION BY THE ATTITUDE IT HAS TAKEN AMIDST THE CONFLICT THAT HAS BROKEN OUT IN EUROPE, I FEEL I MAY CONFINE MY REMARKS TO CLARIFY TO MY AMERICAN AUDIENCE BELGIUM'S POSITION IN THIS WAR, A POSITION ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH THE WILL AND COURAGE AND INTEGRITY OF MY PEOPLE. IN MY CAPACITY OF HEAD OF THE BELGIAN STATE I WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SETTING OUT CLEARLY THE FOLLOWING FACTS.

IN 1937 WE MADE KNOWN OUR POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE AND EACH OF OUR THREE GREAT NEIGHBORS ACKNOWLEDGED THIS NOTIFICATION. THEY WENT FURTHER, SPONTANEOUSLY GIVING US DEFINITE ASSURANCE THEY WOULD RESPECT BELGIUM'S FRONTIERS AND ENSURE HER INDEPENDENCE.

THIS LED LOGICALLY TO THE DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY WHICH MY GOVERN-

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MENT MADE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT WAR. AN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY IS, MOREOVER, IN KEEPING BOTH WITH THE TRADITIONS AND THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE BELGIAN PEOPLE, WHOSE FEELINGS HAVE EVOLVED FROM AGE-LONG STRUGGLES. THE BELGIAN NATION, WHICH IS THE VERY INCARNATION OF THE SENSE OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, GAVE ITS BLOOD TO SAVE ITS INSTITUTIONS IN UNFLINCHING DETERMINATION TO REMAIN ITSELF.

NEUTRALITY ALSO IS VITAL TO MY COUNTRY. BELGIUM, WHOSE TERRITORY IS SMALL BUT ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED IN THE WORLD, ESSENTIALLY DEPENDS FOR ITS VERY SUBSISTENCE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF HER INHABITANTS.

THESE ACTIVITIES IN TURN REQUIRE A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF EXPORT TRADE AND UNHINDERED IMPORTATION OF FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES. PEACE IS THUS FOR THE BELGIAN PEOPLE A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH. WE HAVE NO AMBITIONS FOR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION. NEITHER HAVE WE ANY PART WHATEVER IN THE HAPPENINGS THAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE CONFLICT TODAY DIVIDING EUROPE.

IF WE BECOME INVOLVED IN THE FRAY IT IS ON OUR SOIL THAT THE ISSUE WOULD BE FOUGHT OUT, AND IN VIEW OF THE SMALL AREA OF OUR TERRITORY THAT WOULD SPELL UTTER DESTRUCTION FOR BELGIUM WHATEVER THE ISSUE OF THE WAR.

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SIDE BY SIDE WITH HOLLAND, BELGIUM STANDS FOR AN ISLAND OF PEACE IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL. AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE BORDERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN EUROPEAN POWERS, BELGIUM, NEUTRAL AND LOYAL--AND STRONG AS SHE IS TODAY--FULFILLS AN ESSENTIALLY PEACEFUL MISSION.

SHE SETS A LIMIT TO THE FIGHTING FRONT AND TO THE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE. SHE STANDS AMONG OTHER NEUTRAL STATES FOR A STRONGHOLD OF PEACE AND AN AGENT OF APPEASEMENT WHICH ALONE CAN SAVE OUR CIVILIZATION FROM THE ABYSS INTO WHICH A WORLD WAR WOULD THROW IT.

WE FULLY PERCEIVE OUR DUTIES AND RIGHTS, WE AWAIT THE FUTURE WITH STEADFAST SERENITY AND A CLEAR CONSCIENCE, WHICH NOTHING CAN PERTURB. WE ARE PREPARED TO EXERT OUR ENTIRE STRENGTH IN ORDER TO UPHOLD OUR INDEPENDENCE.

EXACTLY 25 YEARS AGO, DAY FOR DAY, THE BELGIAN ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND OF MY FATHER KING ALBERT ARRESTED, AFTER A HARD BATTLE, THE PROGRESS OF A CRUEL INVASION.

IF WE ARE ATTACKED--AND PRAY GOD THIS MAY NOT HAPPEN--IN VIOLATION OF SOLEMN AND DEFINITE UNDERTAKINGS THAT WERE GIVEN US IN 1937 AND RENEWED AT THE OUTSET OF THE PRESENT WAR, WE WOULD NOT HESITATE TO FIGHT WITH THE SAME CONVICTION BUT WITH FORCES TEN TIMES STRONGER.

ONCE AGAIN A SINGLE-MINDED NATION WOULD SUPPORT ITS ARMY.

BUT WE CANNOT BELIEVE THAT BELLIGERENTS WOULD FAIL TO RESPECT OUR NEUTRALITY. WE TRUST IN THE WORD THEY HAVE GIVEN US AND HAVE PROCLAIMED BEFORE THE WORLD JUST AS THEY MAY RELY ON OUR LOYALTY FROM WHICH, FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE SET BY MY BELOVED FATHER, I AM RESOLVED NEVER TO SWERVE AS SOVEREIGN OF A FREE AND GALLANT PEOPLE.

LET ME EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE AMERICAN NATION, TO WHOM WE FEEL SO CLOSELY DRAWN BY TIES OF COMMON ASPIRATION AND BY SIMILARITY OF OUR INSTITUTIONS, WILL ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT US IN THE ATTITUDE WE HAVE ADOPTED FOR THE GOOD OF PEACE AND IN THE SERVICE OF CIVILIZATION.

(END TEXT)

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OCT 27 1939

LONDON,OCT.26-(AP)-PUBLIC CRITICISM OF GREAT BRITAIN'S MINISTRY OF INFORMATION EASED OFF TODAY AS FRESH PLANS WERE MADE FOR THE WAR OF WORDS AGAINST GERMANY.

NEW PROPAGANDA STRATEGY WAS FORESHADOWED BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS YESTERDAY BY LORD MACMILLAN, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, OF A REORGANIZATION FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY AND A REDUCTION OF THE MINISTRY STAFF BY 30 PER CENT.

RESPONDING TO LORD ASTOR'S OBSERVATIONS THAT "GOOD PUBLICITY MIGHT WELL SHORTEN THE WAR BY WEEKS AND PERHAPS BY MONTHS," THE MINISTER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT MORE NEWSPAPERMEN WERE NEEDED, ESPECIALLY IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WAR WAS SET FOR THIS AFTERNOON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND IT WAS POSSIBLE HE WOULD REPLY TO GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S "FIGHT-TO-THE-END" SPEECH OF TUESDAY NIGHT AT DANZIG.

FIGHTING SHIPS MEANWHILE WENT AHEAD WITH THE MOST ACTIVE PHASE OF THE WAR.

CONFRONTED WITH THE LOSS OF FIVE MERCHANT SHIPS THIS WEEK--BRINGING THE WAR'S TOTAL TO 45, AMOUNTING TO 209,319 TONS, BY THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN FIGURES--THE BRITISH NAVY SCANNED THE SEAS FOR A GLIMPSE OF ONE OF GERMANY'S POCKET BATTLESHIPS.

(RECENT REPORTS OF THE WAR AT SEA INDICATED THAT AT LEAST ONE OF GERMANY'S THREE POCKET BATTLESHIPS HAD SLIPPED THROUGH THE NORTH SEA BLOCKADE AND WAS ROVING THE ATLANTIC.)

BRITAIN, HOWEVER, REPORTED INCREASING SUCCESS WITH HER BLOCKADE. R.H.CROSS, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TOLD PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT "IN GENERAL THE POSITION IS THAT GERMANY IS NOW EFFECTIVELY CUT OFF FROM NEARLY ALL HER OVERSEAS SOURCES OF SUPPLY."

WHILE SOME READERS SAW AN AIR RAID WARNING IN THE GERMAN PRESS ASSERTION THAT THE TIME HAD COME FOR WAR TO "RAIN DOWN UPON THE BRITISH ISLE (CORRECT)" THE SIREN SOUNDING SYSTEM WAS CHANGED TO MAKE IT EASIER ON THE NERVES.

HENCEFORTH, AIR MINISTER SIR KINGSLEY WOOD ANNOUNCED, WARNINGS WILL BE SOUNDED ONLY WHEN AN ATTACK IS PROBABLE--AND NOT EVERY TIME ENEMY PLANES ARE SIGHTED.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED A NEW CASUALTY LIST OF 18 AIRMEN DEAD AND 14 MISSING, THREE OF WHOM WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED--MAKING A TOTAL OF 100 DEAD AND 91 MISSING FROM THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

IN A RADIO ADDRESS LAST NIGHT, DOMINIONS SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN DECLARED BRITAIN WAS FIGHTING FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF "GOOD FAITH BETWEEN PEOPLES" AND "THIS TIME WE MUST NOT ONLY WIN THE WAR BUT WIN THE AFTER WAR.

"IT IS NOT BECAUSE WE LOVE WAR," HE SAID, "BUT BECAUSE WE HATE IT, THAT WE ARE DETERMINED TO GO ON THIS TIME UNTIL WE HAVE FINALLY MADE AN END OF A SYSTEM THAT HAS GROWN TO POWER ON BREAKING PROMISES AND GLORIFYING FORCE."

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LONDON,OCT.26-(AP)-DOWAGER LADY READING SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST TO AMERICAN WOMEN THAT BRITISH WOMEN WERE FACING THE ORDEAL OF WAR WITH SERENITY AND STOICISM.

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SHE COMPARED THE POSITION OF THE ENGLISH WOMAN WITH THAT OF ONE WHO HAS TO UNDERGO A PAINFUL BUT NECESSARY OPERATION AND EXPLAINED.

"ONE DOES NOT MARCH INTO THE OPERATING THEATER TO THE MUSIC OF DRUM AND FIFE. KNOWING THAT ONE DOES WELL TO GO, ONE GOES QUIETLY. IT IS NOT NICE BUT NOBODY ANY LONGER BELIEVES IT IS NOT NECESSARY.

"YOU AMERICAN WOMEN IN YOUR PEACEFUL HOMES FIVE THOUSAND MILES AWAY REMEMBER THIS --THAT MILLIONS OF WOMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN PARTED BY WAR FROM THEIR HUSBANDS AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE WORKING TO PRESERVE THE THINGS WE ALL LOVE, FAMILY LIFE AND QUIET THINKING, QUIETNESS OF MIND AND A CLEAR CONSCIENCE".

LONDON,OCT.26-(AP)-THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND DECIDED TODAY TO LOWER THE BANK RATE FROM THREE TO TWO PER CENT.

A PREVIOUS REDUCTION, FROM FOUR TO THREE PER CENT, WAS MADE SEPT. 26.

THE LAST TIME THE BANK RATE WAS SET AT TWO PER CENT WAS JUNE 30, 1932. IT REMAINED THERE UNTIL LAST AUGUST, MORE THAN SEVEN YEARS.

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LONDON,OCT. 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT "IT IS NOW KNOWN THAT AT LEAST SEVEN OUT OF TWELVE GERMAN AIRCRAFT HAVE FAILED TO RETURN TO THEIR BASES AFTER LAST SATURDAY'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON A BRITISH CONVOY IN THE NORTH SEA.

"THIS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE RESCUE OF A GERMAN AIRMAN BROUGHT DOWN IN THE FIGHT.

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"GERMAN LOSSES MAY YET PROVE TO HAVE BEEN EVEN GREATER XXX "AS ANNOUNCED AT THE TIME WE HAD NO LOSSES."

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BY H.TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, OCT. 26-(AP)-FRENCH AND GERMAN ADVANCE GUARDS FOUGHT IN SNOW AND SLEET AND HEAVY RAIN TONIGHT ALONG THE 100-MILE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT AS THE FRENCH STUDIED NAZI OUTPOST LINES SEEKING INFORMATION CONCERNING A POSSIBLE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

FRENCH MILITARY OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE RENEWED GERMAN ACTIVITY WAS DESIGNED TO COVER FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR AN OFFENSIVE IN FORCE, EITHER A FRONTAL ASSAULT ON THE MAGINOT LINE OR A FLANKING ATTACK THROUGH SWITZERLAND OR THE NETHERLANDS.

WHILE SOME FRENCH MILITARYMEN STILL EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT FINAL ORDERS TO LAUNCH A GERMAN OFFENSIVE WOULD BE GIVEN THIS LATE IN THE YEAR, NEW ATTENTION WAS RIVETED ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A FLANK ATTACK AS A RESULT OF DEVELOPMENTS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES PROTECTING THE WINGS OF THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

REPORTS REACHING PARIS FROM HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND SAID THE GERMANS HAD SUDDENLY ESTABLISHED A RIGID CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS TO THOSE COUNTRIES SHORTLY AFTER NOON.

TELEPHONE CALLS TO BOTH BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, THESE ADVICES SAID, WERE INTERRUPTED FOR MORE THAN FOUR HOURS AND COMMUNICATION WAS RE-ESTABLISHED ONLY UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION. DISPATCHES FROM BERNE, SWITZERLAND, SAID SWISS CALLS WERE PLACED UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AT THE SAME TIME.

DISPATCHES FROM AMSTERDAM TOLD OF "IMPORTANT" TROOP AND PLANE

CONCENTRATIONS ALONG THE GERMAN COAST EAST OF THE NETHERLANDS.

(THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN NEW RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS WITH POINTS OUTSIDE GERMANY. PRIVATE CALLS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT A SPECIAL PERMIT AND TELEGRAMS ARE TO BE CENSORED. NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WERE REPORTED EXEMPT. NO REASON FOR THE RESTRICTIONS WAS GIVEN.)

FRENCH SCOUTS, WHO SLASHED THROUGH ICE-COATED BARBED WIRE AND DROPPED INTO SHELL HOLES FILLED WITH ICY RAIN WATER TO WATCH MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS, REPORTED SHOCK DIVISIONS ALL THE WAY FROM THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER TO THE RHINE IN JUMP-OFF POSITIONS.

EACH DIVISION WAS SAID TO BE FLANKED BY SQUADRONS OF TANKS AND PROTECTED BY SPECIAL ANTI-TANK UNITS.

AIRDROMES BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FILLED WITH PURSUIT, ATTACK AND BOMBARDMENT PLANES.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ADVANCE TROOPS CLASHED AS THE GERMANS TOOK UP THE CHALLENGE OF THE FRENCH PATROLS AFTER A QUIET WHICH HAD LASTED THROUGH MOST OF THE DAY.

THE FIRST BLOWS WERE STRUCK AS FRENCH RAIDING PARTIES SNAKED THEIR WAY TOO CLOSE TO THE NAZI LINES. THEY MOVED OVER SLUSHY GROUND WHICH IN SOME SECTORS HAD BEEN FROZEN INTO A THIN CRUST OF ICE.

FINGERS ALMOST STIFF WITH COLD JERKED THE LANYARDS OF FIELD GUNS AS THE ARTILLERY TOOK UP THE FIGHT.

A MILITARY WRITER IN THE USUALLY WELL INFORMED LE TEMPS DECLARED:

"IT SEEMS UNDOUBTED THAT THE GERMANS COULD LAUNCH A POWERFUL ATTACK AGAINST OUR FRONT WITHIN A FEW DAYS."

SNOW FELL LIGHTLY ON THE TREE COVERED SLOPES OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS AND IN HAARDT FOOTHILLS ACROSS THE BORDER IN GERMANY. AT THE OPPOSITE END OF THE 100-MILE FRONT, IN THE SAAR RIVER VALLEY, SNOW WAS MIXED WITH STINGING SLEET AND RAIN WHICH FORMED A THIN COAT OF ICE AS IT FROZE ON THE GROUND.

THE FRENCH MORNING COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NIGHT WAS "QUIET AS A WHOLE" AND NOTED THE "BAD WEATHER."

TO BE PREPARED FOR ANY NAZI ATTACK, THE FRENCH HAVE OFFERED TO PROVIDE SHELTER FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF NANCY, WHICH IS ABOUT 40 MILES BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE, IF THE CITIZENS WOULD WITHDRAW FROM THE CITY VOLUNTARILY. ONLY 57 OF 120,000 RESIDENTS HAVE AVAILED THEMSELVES OF THE OFFER.

IN THE REAR, POLISH AND CZECH RECRUIT ARMIES ARE IN TRAINING. MOST OF THE RECRUITS COME FROM THE MINING REGIONS OF NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

IN A MOVE WHICH IT WAS ESTIMATED WOULD MAKE SEVERAL MILLION FOREIGNERS LIVING IN FRANCE ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY DUTY, THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE ANNOUNCED A PLAN TO ACCELERATE NATURALIZATION PROCEDURE.

WE746PES

WASHINGTON, OCT. 26-(AP)-THE SENATE REFUSED TODAY TO RESTRICT OPERATIONS OF THE $2,000,000,000 STABILIZATION FUND AFTER RECEIVING ASSURANCES FROM SECRETARY MORGENTHAU THAT NO PART OF IT WOULD BE USED TO FINANCE WARTIME OPERATIONS OR PURCHASES FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

BY A 47 TO 37 ROLL CALL VOTE, THE CHAMBER TURNED DOWN AN AMENDMENT TO THE NEUTRALITY BILL OFFERED BY SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO

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WHICH WOULD HAVE LIMITED STABILIZATION FUND OPERATIONS IN THE CURRENCIES OF ANY BELLIGERENT COUNTRY TO A MAXIMUM OF $20,000,000.

"WE SHOULD MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR THAT WE'RE NOT GOING TO USE THE STABILIZATION FUND TO FINANCE THE EUROPEAN WAR," TAFT SAID, AFTER DECLARING IT WAS "PERFECTLY LEGAL" FOR MORGENTHAU TO USE THE WHOLE $2,000,000,000 TO BUY ENGLISH POUNDS "THAT MIGHT NOT BE WORTH $2,000,000 AFTER THE WAR."

SENATOR WAGNER (D-NY) OFFERED A LETTER FROM SECRETARY MORGENTHAU SAYING THAT SINCE THE WAR STARTED THE FUND HAD NOT PURCHASED EITHER FRENCH FRANCS OR BRITISH POUNDS, AND IT HELD ONLY SMALL AMOUNTS OF THESE.

ESTIMATING THAT GREAT BRITAIN ALREADY HAD MORE THAN $10,000,000,000 OF CREDITS AVAILABLE IN THIS COUNTRY, CANADA, AND SOUTH AMERICA, WAGNER SAID PERSONS WHO HAVE FORECAST A HUGE WARTIME BOOM FROM REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO "WILL BE DISAPPOINTED, IN MY OPINION."

SENATOR TOWNSEND (R-DEL) SAID THE HUGE PILE OF $17,000,000,000 IN GOLD ACCUMULATED IN THIS COUNTRY UNDER ADMINISTRATION MONETARY POLICIES THREATENED A "DANGEROUS SPECULATIVE BOOM."

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE GREATEST DANGER TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES THUS FAR DEVELOPED LIES IN THE NAZI ASSAULT ON MERCHANT SHIPS CARRYING WAR SUPPLIES AND FOODS.

THE EXTENT OF THIS MENACE HAS BEEN EMPHASIZED BY THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SINKINGS OF ALLIED TONNAGE (CHIEFLY BRITISH) IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, AND THE CONTINUED USE OF THE DRAG-NET TO CATCH NEUTRALS ALLEGEDLY CARRYING CONTRABAND, AS WITNESS CAPTURE OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER CITY OF FLINT.

IN THIS CONNECTION, ONLY THIS MORNING A GERMAN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN INTIMATED THAT THE FULL COST TO BRITISH SHIPPING HASN'T YET BEEN TOLD.

TO GET THE ENTIRE PICTURE ONE MUSN'T OVERLOOK THE RENEWED THREAT FROM BERLIN OF WHOLESALE BOMBING OF ENGLAND. THIS PRESUMABLY WOULD BE CALCULATED TO INCLUDE MASSED ATTACKS ON SHIPPING TIED UP IN PORTS.

ALL THIS IS, OF COURSE, THE NAZI ANSWER TO THE ALLIED BLOCKADE WHICH ALSO IS AIMED AT SQUEEZING GERMANY INTO SUBMISSION--A WEAPON WHICH WAS ONE OF THE MAJOR FACTORS IN THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE TERRIBLE CAPABILITIES OF THE SUBMARINE WERE FULLY DEMONSTRATED N THE LAST UPHEAVAL. DURING THAT CONFLICT GERMAN U-BOATS SANK A TOTAL OF 5,408 ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPS (11,189,000 GROSS TONS), AND IN THE PROCESS LOST 203 UNDER-WATER BOATS, WHICH ARE COMPARATIVELY EASY TO REPLACE.

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THINGS GOT SO BAD AT THE END OF 1916 AS THE RESULT OF GERMANY'S FIRST "UNRESTRICTED" SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN THAT ADMIRAL JELLICOE, BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET, DESCRIBED IT AS "THE GREATEST PERIL WHICH EVER THREATENED THE POPULATION OF THIS COUNTRY (ENGLAND)."

THE FAMOUS SAILOR NATURALLY HAD IN MIND THAT BRITAIN IS UTTERLY DEPENDENT ON THE OUTSIDE WORLD FOR 75 PERCENT OF HER FOOD, AND AT THAT TIME SUPPLIES WERE G ING DANGEROUSLY LOW.

JELLICOE ALSO TOOK THE EXTREME STEP OF WRITING DIRECT TO THE PRIME MINISTER TO DECLARE THAT THE LOSS OF SHIPPING ALONE MIGHT SOON COMPEL THE ALLIES TO MAKE PEACE.

THE TERROR REACHED ITS HEIGHT IN 1917. ON FEBRUARY 1 THE GERMANS BEGAN A SECOND "UNRESTRICTED" CAMPAIGN. THEY DESIGNATED THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE AREAS ENCLOSING THE BRITISH ISLES AND FRANCE AS WAR ZONES AND DECREED THAT VESSELS OF ANY NATIONALITY FOUND IN THESE WATERS SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

DAYS OF HORROR FOLLOWED. I DID MY TRICKS AS SUBMARINE-WATCH ON THE BRIDGE OF A SHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WHEN VESSELS WERE GOING DOWN ALL ABOUT US, SOMETIMES WITH ALL HANDS ABOARD, AND CAN TESTIFY THAT LIFE WAS HELL ON THE HIGH-SEAS THEN. IN THAT YEAR ALONE 2,639 MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SUNK.

IT'S HARD TO SAY WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED TO THE ALLIES HAD AMERICA'S DECLARATION OF WAR NOT BROUGHT THE UNITED STATES NAVY INTO ACTION TO CONVOY MERCHANT VESSELS AND TROOP-SHIPS. CERTAINLY IT ISN'T BOASTING TO SAY THAT OUR NAVY DID MUCH TO SAVE THE DAY.

RECORDS OF SINKINGS IN THE PRESENT WAR AREN'T COMPLETE, BUT ABOUT 90 ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT STEAMERS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM.

THE BRITISH THE OTHER DAY ESTIMATED THAT THEY HAD DESTROYED FROM A QUARTER TO A THIRD OF THE ENTIRE GERMAN SUBMARINE FLEET. THEY FIGURED THIS FLEET LAST APRIL AT 43, WITH 22 MORE BUILDING.

WITH LAND FIGHTING AT A STALEMATE, EACH SIDE HAS BEEN CONCENTRATING ON TRYING TO CUT THE OTHER FELLOW OFF FROM NECESSARY SUPPLIES. BITTER ACCUSATIONS OF ATTEMPTS TO STARVE CHILDREN AND OTHER HELPLESS CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN BANDIED ABOUT, AND VIGOROUSLY DENIED.

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THAT CHARGE HAS CROPPED UP AGAIN IN THE RUSSIAN NOTE REPLYING TO THE BRITISH NOTIFICATION OF CONTRABAND LISTS. THIS NOTE IN EFFECT ACCUSES ENGLAND OF SUBJECTING "CHILDREN, WOMEN AND AGED PEOPLE AND INVALIDS TO EVERY HARDSHIP AND TO STARVATION BY PROCLAIMING GOODS OF POPULAR CONSUMPTION AS WAR CONTRABAND."

THE RUSSIAN NOTE MIGHT HAVE ADDED THAT THE GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN IS A PIECE OFF THE SAME CLOTH, SO FAR AS REGARDS HARDSHIPS ON CIVILIANS.

OBVIOUSLY, HOWEVER HIGH MAY BE THE MORALS OF THE COMBATTANTS AND WHATEVER MAY BE THE EXACT PURPOSE OF THEIR OPERATIONS AGAINST SHIPPING, THOSE OPERATIONS ARE BOUND TO BRING HUNGER TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN IF SUCCESSFUL AND CARRIED OUT TO A FINALITY. THE FACT THAT HUNGER IS PRODUCED INDIRECTLY WOULD SEEM TO BE BESIDE THE POINT.

THAT GIVES ME A CHANCE TO RAISE THE QUESTION--PURELY ACADEMIC, OF COURSE--OF WHETHER IT IS LESS PAINFUL FOR A GERMAN OR FRENCH OR ENGLISH YOUNGSTER TO DIE OF STARVATION THAN BY BOMBING. OR WHETHER IT IS MORAL TO CUT CIVILIANS OFF FROM FOOD BUT AN ATROCITY TO BOMB THEM.

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I'VE HAD THE MISFORTUNE TO SEE MANY THOUSANDS DIE AS THE RESULT, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, OF WAR--IN BATTLE, THROUGH DROWNING, FROM HUNGER, FROM THIRST ON BURNING DESERTS, BY BOMBING, AND WHAT NOT. AND WHILE I'M PROBABLY ALL MIXED UP ON MY WAR-ETHICS, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY INVOLVED IN INFLICTING ANY OF THESE DEATHS, EVEN INDIRECTLY, IS THE SAME, THOUGH NATURALLY IT'S NICE FOR THE VICTIM TO BE ABLE TO CHOOSE HIS OWN FAVORITE FORM OF EXECUTION.

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Pope Foresees Resurrection of Poland

SENATE VOTES ARMS REPEAL

Pontiff Asks a Just Peace and Enduring Treaties When War Ends

30.24

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Oct. 27 (AP).—Pope Pius XII today condemned governments which assume "that absolute autonomy which belongs exclusively to the Supreme Maker" and offered consolation to dismembered Poland.

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Poland, he said, "has the right to the generous brotherly sympathy of the whole world while it awaits . . . the hour of resurrection in harmony with the principles of justice and true peace."

In the first encyclical of his reign the Pontiff, after recounting the failure of his efforts for peace, also pleaded for settlements at the end of the present European war which would avoid the errors of past treaties which failed to bring lasting peace.

He blamed the "denial of God" for the rise of governments which make the state "the last end of life."

Continuing his attack on claims of unlimited authority by the state, the Pope said such practice was "not simply an error harmful to the internal life of nations, to their prosperity, to a larger well-ordered increase of their well-being, but likewise injures relations between peoples."

Its effects, he added, were to "break the unity of supernational society, rob the law of nations of foundation and vigor and lead to a violation of others' rights and impede agreement and peaceful intercourse."

The present war, he said, would fail to impose a decisive change in conditions unless followed by treaties "animated by justice and by equity toward all."

Pope Pius described his "expectation and conviction" that each party would respect its plighted word in treaties as an indispensable condition of peace.

He said peace could not be achieved until "both sides are ready to enter into discussion and avoid recourse to force or threats of force in case of delays, hindrances, changes or disputes."

The Pope acknowledged that treaties might become outdated with the passing of time. In such cases, he said, "recourse should be had to rank discussion with a view to modifying the treaty or making another in its stead."

"But to consider treaties on principle as ephemeral," he declared, "and tacitly to assume the authority of rescinding them unilaterally when they no longer are to one's advantage would be to abolish all mutual trust among states."

Turning from causes of the present war to prospects of a more enduring settlement at its conclusion, the Pontiff asked whether there would be a new international order "animated by justice and by equity toward all" or "repetition of ancient and recent errors."

The hour of victory, he warned, is "the hour of temptation," and the danger exists that "settlements and decisions born in such condition may be nothing else than injustice under the cloak of justice."

Holds Error Lead to Chaos

"As I write these lines," the Pope said, "the terrible news comes to us that the dread tempest of war is already raging in spite of all our efforts to avert it."

He said "new errors" added to the "doctrinal abberations of the past" have resulted in "extremes which lead inevitably to a drift toward chaos."

"Once the authority of God and the sway of His law are denied in this way, civil authority, as an inevitable result, tends to attribute to itself that absolute autonomy which belongs exclusively to the Supreme Maker.

"It puts itself in the place of the Almighty and elevates the state or group into the last end of life, the supreme criterion of moral and juridical order, and therefore forbids every appeal to the principles of natural reason and Christian conscience."

Cites Survival of Traditions

"Fortunately, false principles do not always exercise their full influence, especially when the age-old Christian traditions on which peoples have been nurtured remain still deeply, even if unconsciously, rooted in their hearts," the Pope declared.

This was interpreted as a reference to such devoutly Catholic peoples as the Poles.

The only hope for the future, the Pontiff said, was that the new order, instead of resting on "quicksands of ephemeral standards that depend only on selfish interests of groups and individuals," should be based on an "unshakable foundation on the solid rock of natural law and divine revelation."

The Pope recalled with sorrow the failure of his own efforts to avert war. He said he considered it his duty to "try every means to spare mankind and Christianity the horrors of world conflagration even at the risk of having our intentions and our aims misunderstood."

"Our advice, if heard with respect, was not, however, followed," he observed.

Expressing especially his sorrow for Poland, the Pope said: "The blood of countless human beings, even noncombatants, raises a piteous dirge over a nation such as our dear Poland, which for its fidelity to the Church, for its services in the defense of Christian civilization, written in indelible characters in the annals of history, has the right to generous, brotherly sympathy of the whole world."

The Pontiff promised to do all in his power to hasten return of peace. He would continue his efforts, he said, "trusting in those statesmen who before the outbreak of war nobly toiled to avert such a scourge from their peoples, trusting in millions of souls in all countries of every sphere who call not for justice alone but for love and mercy."

Defines Function of State

The Pope said it was the function of the state to direct private individual activities toward the common good.

"That good can neither be defined according to arbitrary ideas, nor can it accept for its standard primarily the material prosperity of society," he continued.

"To consider the state something ultimate to which everything else should be subordinated and directed can not fail to harm the true lasting prosperity of nations.

"This can happen either when unrestricted dominion comes to be conferred on the state as having a mandate from the nation, the people or even a social class or when the state arrogates such dominion to itself as absolute master despotically without any mandate whatsoever."

Discusses Education

The Pontiff expressed concern over the education of youth problem which occasionally has brought the Church into conflict with the state as in the controversy with Italy over Catholic Action.

This is dangerous, the Pope said, for family group to be "considered from the narrow standpoint of national power."

In such circumstances, he declared the education of the new generation "would not aim at a balanced development of physical powers and all intellectual and moral qualities but would be a one-sided formation of the civic virture considered necessary in attaining political success."

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—POPE'S MESSAGE—

Vatican City, Oct. 27 (AP)—Pope Pius XII's first encyclical will be known as the "Summi Pontificatus," the first two words of the Latin text, meaning "The Supreme Pontificate's."

It bore the date October 20, 1939, and Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence in the Alban Hills, was given as the place of issue.

Prelates said the encyclical, on which the Pope had been meditating virtually from the day he ascended the throne, bore the unmistakable stamp of the Pontiff's own literary style.

[By the Associated Press]

Castel Gandolfo, Oct. 27—Pope Pius XII, in the first encyclical of his reign, today blamed "the denial of God" for leading the world to war, and pleaded for peace.

The Pope appealed for peace treaties at the end of this war which would avoid the "sacrifices and sufferings" which failed to bring lasting peace in the

Warns Of Failure

The war, he said, would fail to impose a decisive change in conditions—unless followed by treaties of peace "animated by justice and by equity toward all."

He warned "there is danger lest settlements be born in

such conditions" as "sacrifies and sufferings."

At the same time, he said, respect for treaties was indispensable to peace.

The Pontiff criticized dictatorships which assume "absolute autonomy, which belongs exclusively to the Supreme Maker."

Pushed To Extremes

"As we write these lines," the Pope said, "the terrible news comes to us that the dread tempest of war is already raging in spite of all our efforts to avert it."

He said "new errors" added to the "doctrinal aberrations of the past" have pushed these "to extremes which lead inevitably to a drift toward chaos."

"Once the authority of God and the sway of His law are denied in this way," Pope Pius declared in his letter of more than 11,000 words to all Catholic bishops, "civil authority as an inevitable result tends to attribute to itself that absolute autonomy which belongs exclusively to the Supreme Maker.

"Forbids Appeals To Principles Of Reason"

"It puts itself in the place of The Almighty and elevates the state or group into the last end of life, the supreme criterion of moral and juridicial order, and therefore forbids every appeal to the principles of natural reason and Christian conscience."

"Fortunately, false principles do not always exercise their full influence, especially when the age-old Christian traditions on which peoples have been nurtured remain still deeply, even if unconsciously, rooted in their hearts," the Pope declared.

This was interpreted as a reference to such devoutly Catholic peoples as the Poles.

Expresses Sympathy For Poland

Poland, the Pontiff said, "has the right to generous brotherly sympathy of the whole world while it awaits . . . the hour of resurrection in harmony with principles of justice and true peace."

Pope Pius described his "expectation and conviction" that each party will respect its plighted word" in treaties as an indispensable condition of peace.

He said peace could not be achieved until "both sides are ready to enter into discussion and avoid recourse to force or threats of force in case of delays, hindrances, changes or disputes."

Recourse To Discussion

The Pope acknowledged that treaties might become outdated with the passing of time. In such cases, he said, "recourse should be had to frank discussion with a view to modifying the treaty or making another in its stead."

"But to consider treaties on principle as ephemeral," he declared, "and tacitly to assume the authority of rescinding them unilaterally when they no longer are to one's advantage would be to abolish all mutual trust among states."

Turning from causes of the present war to prospects of a more enduring settlement at its conclusion, the Pontiff asked whether there would be a new international order "animated by justice and by equity toward all" or "repetition of ancient and recent errors."

"Hour Of Temptation"

The hour of victory, he warned, is "the hour of temptation" and the danger exists that "settlements and decisions born in such condition may be nothing else than injustice under the cloak of justice."

The only hope for the future, the Pontiff said, was that the new order, instead of resting on "quicksands of ephemeral standards that depend only on selfish interests of groups and individuals," should be based on an "unshakeable foundation on the solid rock of natural law and Divine revelation."

The Pope recalled with sorrow the

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failure of his own efforts to avert war. He expressed especially his sorrow for Poland, saying "the blood of countless human beings, even noncombatants, raises a piteous dirge over a nation such as our dear Poland, which for its fidelity to the church, for its services in the defense of Christian civilization, written in indelible characters in the annals of history has the right to generous, brotherly sympathy to the whole world."

The Pontiff promised to do all in his power to hasten return of peace.

States and public authorities.

Having noted in this grave hour a reawakening of sentiment of the community of the Catholic family, his Holiness takes pleasure in the consoling proof which he received of this in a plebiscite of filial attachment to the church and vicar of Christ on the occasion of his election and coronation—a plebiscite of unbreakable Catholic unity throughout the world which comforted him greatly amid toils, activities and trials; and for which he addresses to all the world of deepening faithfulness thanks which he extends also to those who are without the body of the Catholic Church, but who have not forgotten those things which in Christ and God still united them with the universal shepherd.

Refers Particularly to Italy.

He has particular reference to Italy, which now by the virtue of the Lateran pacts occupies a post of honor among the States represented at the apostolic feast.

He expresses the wish that the peace of Christ sprung from those pacts may animate the Italian peoples, so that they may ever remain faithful to their traditions.

To dare testimony to truth with

Summary of Pope's Encyclical

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The official summary of the Pope's encyclical follows:

Under the date of October 20, 1939, Pope Pius XII has addressed the Catholic world his first encyclical letter which he places under the seal of Christ the King.

It begins by observing that this fortieth anniversary of the consecration of the human race to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a date which coincides with the fortieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination to the priesthood and the pontiff takes occasion to renew devotion to the King of Kings in an opening prayer as he is to speak of his pontificate, the Alpha and Omega of his apostolic activity.

His Holiness rejoices to perceive the splendid crowning of the spread and deepening of devotion to the Divine Heart of Peace in the feast of Christ the King from which an immense good has sprung.

It is expected, moreover, that the feast of Christ the King may mark a day of a great profound revival in the spirit of the Kingdom of Christ.

Marks of Reverent Homage.

With singular gratitude the august pontiff points out the marks of reverent homage which come to him from sovereigns, the heads of apostolic firmness will be, in the present hour, a fundamental duty of the apostolic office, and that without being influenced by earthly considerations, by fear of distrust and opposition of rebuff and a lack of comprehension, of disregard and false interpretation—always, however, in a spirit of charity—for the purpose of bringing about a recognition of the royal rights of Christ and return of individuals and society to the laws of truth and love.

While he writes, the Pope is prey to indescribable anguish because of the outbreak of "terrible hurricanes of war"—war which he sought to avert by every means in his power.

He therefore invites all to raise their eyes and hearts to the One only from whom comes salvation so that this hour of greatest need may be one of change of thought and of sentiment for many since it is true that hours of such painful delusion may become hours of grace, a passage of the Lord.

Pope Limits His Letter.

Reserving to a more opportune moment the "taking of a complete doctrinal position against the errors of the present time," the Pontiff limits himself now "to some fundamental observations."

The profound and ultimate root of present evils is the "refusal to accept a norm of universal morality, both for life of the individual, and for social life and international relations;" that is to say disregard and forgetfulness of the natural law whose foundations is in God, for after denial of God comes denial of law and that because of seporation from the doctrines of Christ and from the chair of Peter, which is the depositary and teacher of that doctrine. From this separation has come the subversion of the central dogma of Christianity, the divinity of the Saviour. Naturally laicizing of society has brought about reassurance of ever clearer, more distinct, more distressing signs of corrupt and corrupting paganism. This progress was in reality retrogression, elevation, degredation; arrival at man's estate, stooping to servility.

Undermined, therefore, was the sole irreplaceable foundation of that stability and tranquillity, of that order internal and external, private and public, which alone can engender and safeguard the prosperity of States.

Pernicious Errors Arise.

From religious and moral agnosticism the august pontiff notes, have sprung pernicious errors. In the first place forgetfulness of the law of human solidarity and charity dictated and imposed by common origins by equality of rational nature and by redeeming sacrifice of Christ.

The Pope develops Biblical concepts and Biblical narrative on the origin of man and insisting particularly on the thought of Saint Paul in which shines forth the unity of human nature of its purposes and its [illegible] of subsistence within [illegible] supernatural order. He touches upon the unity of ransom paid by the Son of God and underlines the precept of charity.

Individuals and peoples are not, therefore, disjoined from one another, but rather united in organic, harmonious mutual relations even amid a variety of differentiation according to diverse conditions of light and culture. The church appreciates and respects the particular characteristics of which every people are proud, but does not lose sight of its higher purpose which is super-natural unity in universal love.

Indeed, the church salutes with joy the development of those forces and tendencies which are peculiar in every stock as proven by her missionary apostolate.

Those men who enter the church, whatever the origin of their language, have an equal right in the house of the Lord. Nor does this in any way stand in contrast to legitimate love of fatherland in accord with the orter established by God in the exercise of charity; it has further nobly contributed to the religious aid and civil progress of mankind.

Contrary to Natural Reason.

No less harmful in the second place is the error which pretends to absolve civil authority from any dependence whatsoever upon God and, therefore, from every bond transcendant to law, thus setting up the State as the final end of life and supreme criterion of the moral and individual order.

This absolute authority is contrary to the principles of natural reason and of Christian conscience, since it reduces everything to a utilitarian morality and deprives human law of that moral authority which is its foundation.

The activity of the State should co-operate to common good; if the State is considered as an end in itself this cannot but be harmful to the prosperity of nations, since it is damaging to private initiative, disadvantageous to public welfare and compromising to the growth and well-being of the family which, with the individual, is by nature anterior to the State.

The rights of the consecrated are sacred and inviolable; the State may lay claim to position and blood, but never to the soul redeemed by Christ.

Youth should indeed perform with intelligence, conscientiousness and pride the noble duties of the nation, but cannot and must not close its eyes to the supernatural Fatherland.

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 27 (AP).—Pope Pius XII's first encyclical will be known as the "Summi Pontificatus," the first two words of the Latin text.

The official text, which will be mailed to bishops throughout the world to whom it was addressed, was written in Latin. Translations of [illegible] French, Italian, German and Spanish were issued simultaneously with the Latin text and translations in other languages will be distributed later.

Vatican authorities said the texts in modern languages sometimes may seem archaic in style, since fidelity to the Latin original was placed ahead of grace and elegance in translating the Pope's thought.

Germans Are Irritated Over Papal Encyclical

Berlin, Oct. 27 (AP).—German political quarters expressed irritation today because Pope Pius XII, in his encyclical, expressed sympathy for the Poles but not for the German nationals "butchered" in Poland.

"That the Pope appeals for brotherly sympathy for the Poles is not surprising in view of the affection which Polish Catholics always have enjoyed from the Vatican," they said.

"Without doubt, however, it would have made a good impression if the Pope had thought not only of the Poles but also of the thousands of German nationals—men, aged women, children—among them also thousands of Catholics who were butchered by the Poles in the cruelest manner."

Although no reaction to the encyclical was available from authoritative Government quarters, it was pointed out that comment "appeared to be superfluous because it is known how far the views of the National Socialist state regarding the problems handled in the encyclical differ from the standpoint of the Vatican and to what extent they parallel and agree."

Treaty Opinion Approved

Quick approval was accorded the Pontiff's statement that [illegible] or treaty conditions which [illegible] unjust or too oppressive and impracticable should be changed or replaced in time through honorable negotiations.

This viewpoint, it was felt, applied especially to the German nation after the Versailles and St. Germain treaties.

"Many sentences of the encyclical are an estimate of the Versailles conditions which could not be better stated," political quarters said.

The encyclical so far has not been published in the German press.

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Dictators, Treaty-Breaking and Racism Are Condemned by the Pope in His First

By The Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY—Following is the text of Pope Pius XII's Encyclical issued today:

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN, THE PATRIARCHS, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS AND OTHER ORDINARIES IN PEACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

POPE PIUS XII.

Venerable Brethren:

Health and Apostolic benediction.

In the very year which marks the fortieth anniversary of the consecration of mankind to our Redeemer's most sacred heart the inscrutable counsel of the Lord, for no merit of ours, has laid upon us the exalted dignity and grave care of the supreme pontificate; for that consecration was proclaimed by our immortal predecessor Leo XIII at the beginning of the Holy Year which closed the last century.

And we, as a newly ordained priest, then just empowered to recite:

"I will go in to the altar of God" (Psalm xlii, 4) hailed the encyclical "Annum Sacrum" with genuine approval, enthusiasm and delight as a message from heaven. We associated ourselves in fervent admiration of the motives and aims which inspired and directed the truly providential action of a Pontiff so sure in his diagnosis of the open and hidden needs and sores of his [illegible]

Gratitude to Providence

It is only natural then that we should today feel profoundly grateful to Providence for having designed that the first year of our pontificate should be associated with a memory so precious and so dear of our first year of priesthood, and that we should take the opportunity of paying homage to the "King of Kings and Lord of Lords" (I Timothy, 6, 15; cf. Apocalypse 19, 6) as a kind of introit prayer to our pontificate, in the spirit of our renowned predecessor and in the faithful accomplishment of his designs and that, in fine, we should make of it the alpha and omega of our aims, of our hopes, of our teaching, of our activity, of our patience and of our sufferings, by consecrating them all to the spread of the Kingdom of Christ.

As we review from the standpoint of eternity the past forty years in their exterior events and interior developments, balancing achievements against deficiencies, we see ever more clearly the

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sacred significance of that consecration of mankind to Christ the King; we see its inspiring symbolism, we see its power to refine and to elevate, to strengthen and to fortify souls. We see, besides, in that consecration a penetrating wisdom which sets itself to restore and to ennoble all human society and to promote its true welfare.

It unfolds itself to us ever more clearly as a message of comfort and a grace from God not only to His church but also to a world in all too dire need of help and guidance; to a world which, preoccupied with the worship of the ephemeral, has lost its way and spent its forces in a vain search after earthly ideals.

It is a message to men who in ever increasing numbers have cut themselves off from faith in Christ and, even more, from the recognition and observance of His law; a message opposed to that philosophy of life, for which the doctrine of love and renunciation preached in the Sermon on the Mount and the divine act of love on the cross seem to be a stumbling block and foolishness.

"Mighty Cry of Entreaty"

Even as the precursor of the Lord proclaimed one day to those who sought and questioned Him: "Behold the Lamb of God" (St. John i, 29) in order to warn them that the Desired of the Nations cf. Aggeus ii, 9) dwelt, though as yet unrecognized, in their midst, so too the representative of Christ addressed His mighty cry of entreaty: "Behold your King" (St. John xix, 14) to the renegades, to the doubters, to the wavering, to the hesitant, who either refused to follow the glorious Redeemer, living ever and working in His church, or followed Him with carelessness and sloth.

From the widening and deepening of devotion to the divine heart of the Redeemer, which had its splendid culmination in the consecration of humanity at the end of the last century, and further in the introduction, by our immediate predecessor of happy memory, of the Feast of Christ the King, there have sprung up benefits beyond description for numberless souls—as the stream of the river which "maketh the city of God joyful" (Psalm xlv, 5).

What age has had greater need than ours of these benefits? What age has been, for all its technical and purely civic progress, more tormented than ours by spiritual emptiness and deep-felt interior poverty? May we not perhaps apply to it the prophetic words of the Apocalypse: "Thou sayest: I am rich, and made wealthy, and have need of nothing: and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked" (Apocalypse iii, 17)?

Can there be, venerable brethren, a greater or more urgent duty than to preach the "unsearchable riches of Christ" (Ephesians iii, 8 to the men of our time? Can there be anything nobler than to unfurl the "ensign of the King" before those who have followed and still follow a false standard, and to win back to the victorious banner of the cross those who have abandoned it?

What heart is not inflamed, is not swept forward to help at the sight of so many brothers and sisters who, misled by error, passion, temptation and prejudice have strayed away from faith in the True God and have lost contact with the joyful and life-giving message of Christ?

"Soldiers of Christ" Exhorted

Who among "the soldiers of Christ"—ecclesiastic or layman—does not feel himself incited and spurred on to a greater vigilance, to a more determined resistance, by the sight of the ever-increasing host of Christ's enemies; as he perceives the spokesmen of these tendencies deny or in practice neglect the vivifying truths and the values inherent in belief in God and in Christ; as he perceives them wantonly break the tables of God's commandments to substitute other tables and other standards stripped of the ethical content of the revelation on Sinai, standards in which the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount and of the cross has no place?

Who could observe without profound grief the tragic harvest of such desertions among those who in days of calm and security were numbered among the followers of Christ, but who—Christians unfortunately more in name than in fact—in the hour that called for endurance, for effort, for suffering, for a stout heart in face of hidden or open persecution, fell victims of cowardice, weakness, uncertainty; who, terror stricken before the sacrifices entailed by a profession of their Christian faith, could not steel themselves to drink the bitter chalice awaiting those faithful to Christ?

Feast of Christ the King

In such dispositions of time and temperament, venerable brethren, may the approaching Feast of Christ the King, on which this our first encyclical will reach you, be a day of grace and of thorough renewal and revival in the spirit of the Kingdom of Christ. May it be a day when the consecration of the human race to the Divine Heart, which should be celebrated in a particularly solemn manner, will gather the faithful of all peoples and all nations around the throne of the Eternal King, in adoration and in reparation, to renew now and for ever their oath of allegiance to Him and to His law of truth and of love.

May it be for the faithful a day of grace, on which the fire, that our Lord came to cast upon the earth, will kindle with ever greater light and purity. May it be a day of grace for the lukewarm, for the weary, for the afflicted, that their hearts, which have become faint, may give proofs of interior renewal and regeneration of spirit.

May it be a day of grace also for those who have not known Christ or who have lost Him; a day when from millions of faithful hearts will raise to heaven the prayer that "the light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world" (St. John i, 9), may make clear to them the way of salvation; that His grace may stir in the "troubled heart" of the wanderers a homesickness for things eternal, a homesickness that impels them to return to Him, who from His [illegible] throne of the cross thirsts for their souls also and who is consumed by a desire to become for them too "the way, and the truth and the life" (St. John xiv, 6).

As, with a heart full of confidence and hope, we place this first encyclical of our pontificate under the seal of Christ the King, we feel entirely assured of the unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the whole flock of Christ. The difficulties, anxieties and trials of the present hour arouse, intensify and refine, to a degree rarely attained, the sense of solidarity in the Catholic family. They make all believers in God and in Christ share the consciousness of a common threat from a common danger.

Display of Solidarity

We witnessed a consoling and memorable display of this Catholic solidarity, greatly intensified in such difficult circumstances, the serried ranks, the assurance, the resolution, the will to win, in those days when, with faltering step but with confidence in God, we took possession of the chair left vacant by the death of our great predecessor.

We cherish the memory of the many testimonies of filial attachment to the church and to the Vicar of Christ, and of the ovation so genuine, so enthusiastic and so spontaneous accorded to us on the occasion of our election and coronation; and we gladly take this opportune occasion to address to you, venerable brethren, and to all who belong to the flock of the Lord, a word of sincere gratitude for that orderly manifestation of reverent love and of steadfast loyalty to the papacy, in which one could see recognition of the God-given mission of high priest and of the supreme pastor.

For, we well know it, all those manifestations were not and could not have been addressed to our poor person, but to the singular and exalted office to which the Lord had raised us. And though from that first moment we felt all the great weight of responsible cares inseparable from the supreme power given to us by divine Providence, it was a consolation to see that magnificent and tangible demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the Catholic Church rallying all the closer to the impregnable Rock of Peter, to form around it a wall and a bulwark as the enemies of Christ become bolder.

This same manifestation of world-wide Catholic solidarity and of supernatural brotherhood of people around their common Father, seemed to us all the richer in fair hopes in view of the tragic circumstances, both material and spiritual, of the moment. That memory has come [illegible] to comfort us also in the first months of our pontificate, in which we have already witnessed the toil, the anxiety and the trials with which the path of the Spouse of Christ across the world is strewn.

Good Wishes From Others

Nor can we pass over in silence the profound impression of heartfelt gratitude made on us by the good wishes of those who, though not belonging to the visible body of the Catholic Church, have given noble and sincere expression to their appreciation of all that unites them to us in love for the person of Christ or in belief in God.

We wish to express our gratitude to them all. We entrust them one and all to the protection and to the guidance of the Lord, and we assure them solemnly that one thought only fills our mind: To imitate the example of the Good Shepherd in order to bring true happiness to all men: "That they may have life, and may have it more abundantly" (St. John x, 10).

But we must, in obedience to an inner prompting, make special mention of our gratitude for the tokens of reverent homage which we have had from the sovereigns, heads of States and governments of those nations with which the Holy See is in friendly relations. Our heart is joyous especially at the thought that we can, in this first encyclical directed to the whole Christian people scattered over the world, rank among such friendly powers our dear Italy, fruitful garden of the faith which was planted by the Prince of the Apostles.

For, as a result of the Lateran pacts, her representative occupies a place of honor among those officially accredited to the Apostolic See. "The peace of Christ restored to Italy," like a new dawn of brotherly union in religious and in civil intercourse, had its beginning in these pacts. We pray God that, in the serene atmosphere of that peace, He may pervade, revivify, strengthen and fortify the heart of the Italian people, so close to us, in the midst of which we live, with which we share the very air we breathe.

Plea to People of Italy

We hope and trust that that people, so dear to our predecessors and to us, may be faithful to its glorious Catholic tradition, and experience through the divine protection ever more that truth of the Psalmist: "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord" Psalm cxliii, 15).

This happy, new juridical and spiritual position, which that achivement, destined to make an indelible mark in history, has secured and sealed for Italy and for the whole Catholic world, never appeared to us so impressive in its unifying effects as when from the lofty loggia of the Vatican basilica we opened and raised our arms and our hand for the first time in blessing over Rome, Rome the seat of the papacy and our own dear birthplace, over Italy reconciled with the church, and over the peoples of the entire world.

As vicar of Him who in a decisive hour pronounced before the highest earthly authority of that day the great words: "For this was I born, and for this came I into the world: that I should give testimony to the truth; every one that is of the truth heareth my voice" (St. John xviii, 37), we feel we owe no greater debt to our office and to our time than to testify to the truth with Apostolic firmness: "To give testimony to the truth."

This duty necessarily entails the exposition and confutation of errors and human faults; for these must be made known before it is possible to tend and to heal them. "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" (St. John viii, 32). In the fulfillmen of this our duty we shall not let ourselves be influenced by earthly considerations nor be held back by mistrust or opposition, by rebuffs or lack of appreciation of our words, nor yet by fear of misconceptions and misinterpretations.

We shall fulfill our duty, animated ever with that paternal charity which, while it suffers from the evils which afflict our children, at the same time points out to them the remedy; we shall strive to imitate the divine model of shepherds, Jesus the Good Shepherd who is light as well as love: "Doing the truth in charity" (Ephesians iv, 15).

Efforts to Dethrone Christ

At the head of the road which leads to the spiritual and moral bankruptcy of the present day stand the nefarious efforts of not a few to dethrone Christ; the abandonment of the law of truth which He proclaimed and of the law of love which is the life breath of His kingdom.

In the recognition of the royal prerogatives of Christ and in the return of individuals and of society to the law of His truth and of His love lies the only way to salvation.

Venerable brethren, as we write these lines the terrible news comes to us that the dread tempest of war is already raging despite all our efforts to avert it.

When we think of the wave of suffering that has come on countless people who but yesterday enjoyed in the environment of their homes some little degree of well-being, we are tempted to lay down our pen. Our paternal heart is torn by anguish as we look ahead to all that will yet come forth from the baneful seed of violence and of hatred for which the sword today plows the blood-drenched furrow.

But precisely because of this Apocalyptic foresight of disaster, imminent and [illegible], we feel we have a duty [illegible] with still greater insistance the eyes and hearts of those in whom there yet remains good-will, to the One from whom alone comes the salvation of the world—to One whose almighty and merciful hand can alone calm this tempest—to the One whose truth and whose love can enlighten the intellects and inflame the hearts of so great a section of mankind plunged in error, selfishness, strife and struggle, so as to give it a new orientation in the spirit of the kingship of Christ.

Perhaps—God grant it—one may hope that this hour of direst need may bring a change of outlook and sentiment to those many, who till now have walked with blind faith along the path of popular modern errors, unconscious of the treacherous and insecure ground on which they trod. Perhaps the many who have not grasped the importance of the educational and pastoral mission of the church will now understand better her warnings, scouted in the false security of the past.

No defense of Christianity could be more effective than the pres-

ent straits. From the immense vortex of error and anti-Christian movements there has come forth a crop of such poignant disasters as to constitute a condemnation surpassing in its conclusiveness any merely theoretical refutation.

Hours of Disillusionment

Hours of painful disillusionment are often hours of grace—"a passage of the Lord" (cf. Exodus xii, 11), when doors which in other circumstances would have remained shut, open at our Saviour's words: "Behold, I stand at the gate and knock" (Apocalypse iii, 20).

God knows that our heart goes out in affectionate sympathy and spiritual joy to those who, as a result of such painful trials, feel within them an effective and salutary thirst for the truth, justice and peace of Christ. But for those also for whom as yet the hour of light from on high has not come, our heart knows only love, our lips move only in prayer to the Father of Light that He may cause to shine in their hearts, indifferent as yet or hostile to Christ, a ray of that light which once transformed Saul into Paul; of that light which has shown its mysterious power strongest in the times of greatest difficulty for the church.

A full statement of the doctrinal stand to be taken in face of the errors of today, if necessary, can be put off to another time unless disturbed by calamitous external events; for the moment we limit ourselves to some fundamental observation.

The present age, venerable brethren, by adding new errors to the doctrinal aberrations of the past, has pushed these to extremes which lead inevitably to a drift toward chaos. Before all else, it is certain that the radical and ultimate cause of the evils which we deplore in modern society is the denial and rejection of a universal norm of morality as well for individual and social life as for international relations; we mean the disregard, so common nowadays, and the forgetfulness of the natural law itself, which has its foundation in God, almighty creator and father of all, supreme and absolute lawgiver, all-wise and just judge of human actions.

When God is hated, every basis of morality is undermined; the voice of conscience is stilled or at any rate grows very faint, that voice which teaches even to the illiterate and to uncivilized tribes what is good and what is bad, what lawful, what forbidden, and makes men feel themselves responsible for their actions to a supreme judge.

Revolt Against Morality

The denial of the fundamentals of morality had its origin in Europe, in the abandonment of that Christian teaching of which the chair of Peter is the depository and exponent. That teaching had once given spiritual cohesion to a Europe which, educated, ennobled and civilized by the cross, had reached such a degree of civil progress as to become the teacher of other peoples, of other continents. But, cut off from the infallible teaching authority of the church, not a few separated brethren have gone so far as to overthrow the central dogma of Christianity, the divinity of the Saviour, and have hastened thereby the progress of spiritual decay.

The Holy Gospel narrates that when Jesus was crucified "there was darkness over the whole earth" (Matthew xxvii, 45); a terrifying symbol of what happened and what still happens spiritually wherever incredulity, blind and proud of itself, has succeeded in excluding Christ from modern life, especially from public life, and has undermined faith in God as well as faith in Christ.

The consequence is that the moral values by which in other times public and private conduct was gauged have fallen into disuse; and the much-vaunted civilization of society, which has made ever more rapid progress, withdrawing man, the family and the State from the beneficent and regenerating effects of the idea of God and the teaching of the church, has caused to reappear, in regions in which for many centuries shone the splendors of Christian civilization, in a manner ever clearer, ever more distinct, ever more distressing, the signs of a corrupt and corrupting paganism: "There was darkness when they crucified Jesus" (Roman Breviary, Good Friday, response 5).

Many perhaps, while abandoning the teaching of Christ, were not fully conscious of being led astray by [illegible] glittering phrases, which proclaimed such estrangement as an escape from the slavery in which they were before held; nor did they then foresee the bitter consequences of bartering the truth that sets free for error which enslaves.

What Was Not Realized

They did not realize that, in renouncing the infinitely wise and paternal laws of God, and the unifying and elevating doctrines of Christ's love, they were resigning themselves to the whim of a poor, fickle human wisdom; they spoke of progress, when they were going back; of being raised, when they groveled; of arriving at man's estate when they stooped to servility. They did not perceive the inability of all human effort to replace the law of Christ by anything equal to it; "they became vain in their thoughts" (Romans i, 21).

With the weakening of faith in God and in Jesus Christ, and the darkening in men's minds of the light of moral principles, there disappeared the indispensable foundation of the stability and quiet of that internal and external, private and public order, which alone can support and safeguard the prosperity of States.

It is true that even when Europe had a cohesion of brotherhood through identical ideals gathered from Christian preaching she was not free from divisions, convulsions and wars which laid her waste; but perhaps they never felt the intense pessimism of today as to the possibility of settling them, for they had then an effective moral sense of the just and of the unjust, of the lawful and of the unlawful which, by restraining outbreaks of passion, left the way open to an honorable settlement.

In our days, on the contrary, dissensions come not only from the surge of rebellious passion, but also from a deep spiritual crisis which has overthrown the sound principles of private and public morality.

Errors of Agnosticism

Among the many errors which derive from the poisoned source of religious and moral agnosticism, we would draw your attention, venerable brethren, to two in particular, as being those which more than others render almost impossible or at least precarious and uncertain, the peaceful intercourse of peoples.

The first of these pernicious errors, widespread today, is the forgetfulness of that law of human solidarity and charity which is dictated and imposed by our common origin and by the equality of rational nature in all men, to whatever people they belong, and by the redeeming sacrifice offered by Jesus Christ on the altar of the cross to his Heavenly Father on behalf of sinful mankind.

In fact, the first page of the Scripture, with magnificent simplicity, tells us how God, as a culmination to His creative work, made man to His own image and likeness (cf. Genesis i, 26, 27); and the same Scripture tells us that he enriched man with supernatural gifts and privileges, and destined him to an eternal and ineffable happiness.

It shows us besides how other men took their origin from the first couple, and then goes on in unsurpassed vividness of language, to recount their division into different groups and their dispersion to various parts of the world. Even when they abandoned their Creator, God did not cease to regard them as his children who, according to his merciful plan, should one day be reunited once more in his friendship (cf. Genesis xii, 3).

The Apostle of the Gentiles later on makes himself the herald of this truth which associates men as brothers in one great family, when he proclaims to the Greek world that God "hath made of one, all mankind, to dwell upon the whole face of the earth, determining appointed times, and the limits of their habitation. That they should seek God" (Acts xvii, 26, 27).

A Marvelous Vision

A marvelous vision, which makes us see the human race in the unity of one common origin in God, "one God and Father of all; who is above all, and through all, and in us all (Ephesians iv, 6); in the unity of nature which in every man is equally composed of material body and spiritual, immortal soul; in the unity of the immediate end and mission in the world; in the unity of the dwelling place, the earth, of whose resources all men can by natural right avail themselves, to sustain and develop life; in the unity of the supernatural end, God Himself, to whom all should tend; in the unity of means to secure that end.

It is the same Apostle who portrays for us mankind in the unity of its relations with the Son of God, image of the invisible God, in whom all things have been created: "In Him were all things created" (Colossians i, 16); in the unity of its ransom, effected for all by Christ, who through His holy and most bitter passion, restored the original friendship with God which had been broken, making Himself the mediator between God and men: "For there is one God, and one mediator of God and men, the man Christ Jesus" (I Timothy ii, 5).

And to render such friendship between God and mankind more intimate, this same divine and universal mediator of salvation and of peace, in the sacred silence of the supper room, before He consummated the supreme sacrifice, let fall from His divine lips the words which reverberate mightily down the centuries, inspiring heroic charity in a world devoid of love and torn by hate: "This is my commandment: that you love one another, as I have loved you" (St. John xv, 12).

These are supernatural truths which form a solid basis and the strongest possible bond of a union that is reinforced by the love of God and of our divine Redeemer, from whom all receive salvation "or the edifying of the body of Christ: until we all meet into the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the age of the fullness of Christ" (Ephesians iv, 12, 13).

In the light of this unity of all mankind which exists in law and in fact, individuals do not feel themselves isolated units, like grains of sand, but united by the very force of their nature and by their internal destiny into an organic, harmonious mutual relationship which varies with the changing of times.

Mission of the Nations

And the nations, despite a difference of development due to diverse conditions of life and of culture, are not destined to break the unity of the human race, but rather to enrich and embellish it by the sharing of their own peculiar gifts and by that reciprocal interchange of goods which can be possible and efficacious only when a mutual love and a lively sense of charity unite all the sons of the same Father and all those redeemed by the same divine blood.

The church of Christ, the faithful depository of the teaching of divine wisdom cannot, and does not, think of deprecating or disdaining the particular characteristics which each people with jealous and intelligible pride cherishes and retains as a precious heritage. Her aim is a supernatural union in all-embracing love, deeply felt and practiced, and not the unity which is exclusively external and superficial and by that very fact weak.

The church hails with joy and follows with her maternal blessing every method of guidance and care which aims at a wise and orderly evolution of particular forces and tendencies having their origin in the individual character of each race, provided that they are not opposed to the duties incumbent on men from their unity of origin and common destiny.

Church's Guiding Star

She has repeatedly shown in her missionary enterprises that such a principle of action is the guiding star of her universal apostolate. Pioneer research and investigation, involving sacrifice, devotedness and love on the part of her missionaries of every age, have been undertaken in order to facilitate the deeper appreciative insight into the most varied civilizations and to put their spiritual values to account for a living and vital preaching of the gospel of Christ.

All that in such usages and customs is not inseparably bound up with religious errors will always be subject to kindly consideration and when it is found possible will be sponsored and developed.

Our immediate predecessor of holy and venerated memory, applying such norms to a particularly delicate question, took some generous decisions which are a monument to his insight and to the intensity of his apostolic spirit. Nor need we tell you, venerable brethren, that we intend to proceed without hesitation along this way. Those who enter the church, whatever be their origin or their speech, must know that they have equal rights as children in the house of the Lord, where the law of Christ and the peace of Christ prevail.

In accordance with these principles of equality the church devotes her care to forming a cultured native clergy and gradually increasing the number of native Bishops. And in order to give eternal expression to these our intentions we have chosen the forthcoming Feast of Christ the King to raise to the episcopal dignity at the tomb of the Apostles twelve representatives of widely different peoples and races.

In the midst of the disruptive contrasts which divide the human family, may this solemn act proclaim to all our sons, scattered over the world, that the spirit, the teaching and the work of the church can never be other than that which the Apostle of the Gentiles preached: "Putting of the new (man), him who is renewed unto knowledge, according to the image of him that created him. Where there is neither Gentile nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free. But Christ is all and in all" Colossians III, x, 11.

Love of Country

Nor is there any fear lest the consciousness of universal brotherhood aroused by the teaching of Christianity, and the spirit which it inspires, be in contrast with love of traditions or the glories of one's fatherland or impede the progress of prosperity or legitimate interests. For that same Christianity teaches that in the exercise of charity we must follow a God-given order, yielding the place of honor in our affections and good works to those who are bound to us by special ties; nay, the Divine Master Himself gave an example of this preference for His own country and fatherland, as He wept over the coming destruction of the Holy City.

But legitimate and well-ordered love of our native country should not make us close our eyes to the all-embracing nature of Christian charity, which calls for consideration of others and of their interests in the pacifying light of love.

Such is the [illegible] doctrine of love and peace which has been [illegible] an ennobling factor in the civil and religious progress of mankind and the heralds who proclaimed it, moved by supernatural charity, not only tilled the land and cared for the sick, but above all they reclaimed, molded and raised life to divine heights, directing it toward the summit of sanctity in which everything is seen in the light of God.

They have raised mansions and temples which show to what lofty and kindly heights the Christian ideal urges man; but above all they have made of men wise or ignorant, strong or weak, living temples of God and branches of the very vine which is Christ. They have handed on to future generations the treasures of ancient art and wisdom and have secured for them that inestimable gift of eternal wisdom which links men as brothers by the common recognition of a supernatural ownership.

Venerable brethren, forgetfulness of the law of universal charity—of that charity which alone can consolidate peace by extinguishing hatred and softening envies and dissensions—is the source of very grave evils for peaceful relations between nations.

Another Pernicious Error

But there is yet another error no less pernicious to the well-being of the nations and to the prosperity of that great human society which gathers together and embraces within its confines all races. It is the error contained in those ideas which do not hesitate to divorce civil authority from every kind of dependence upon the Supreme Being—first cause and absolute master of man and of society—and from every restraint of a higher law derived from God as from its first source.

Thus they accord the civil authority an unrestricted field of action that is at the mercy of the changeful tide of human will, or of the dictates of casual historical claims, and of the interests of a few.

Once the authority of God and the sway of His law are denied in this way, the civil authority as an inevitable result tends to attribute to itself that absolute autonomy which belongs exclusively to the Supreme Maker. It puts itself in the place of the Almighty and elevates the State or group into the last end of life, the supreme criterion of the moral and juridical order and therefore forbids every appeal to the principles of natural reason and of the Christian conscience.

We do not, of course, fail to recognize that, fortunately, false principles do not always exercise their full influence, especially when age-old Christian traditions on which the peoples have been nurtured remain still deeply, even if unconsciously, rooted in their hearts.

None the less, one must not forget the essential insufficiency and weakness of every principle of social life which rests upon a purely human foundation, is inspired by merely earthly motives and relies for its force on the sanction of a purely external authority.

Where the dependence of human right upon the divine is denied, where appeal is made only to some insecure idea of a merely human authority and an autonomy is claimed which rests only upon a utilitarian [illegible] there human law itself [illegible] forfeits in its more weighty application the moral force which is the essential condition for its acknowledgment and also for its demand of sacrifices.

It is quite true that power based on such weak and unsteady foundations can attain at times under chance circumstances material successes apt to arouse wonder in superficial observers. But the moment comes when the inevitable law triumphs, which strikes down all that has been constructed upon a hidden or open disproportion between the greatness of the material and outward success and the weakness of the inward value and of its moral foundation. Such disproportion exists whenever public authority disregards or denies the dominion of the Supreme Lawgiver, who as He has given rulers power, has also set and marked its bounds.

Function of the State

Indeed, as our great predecessor

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Leo XIII wisely taught in the encyclical, "Immortale Dei," it was the Creator's will that civil sovereignty should regulate social life after the dictates of an order changeless in its universal principles; should facilitate the attainment in the temporal order by individuals of physical, intellectual and moral perfection; and should aid them to reach their supernatural end.

Hence, it is the noble prerogative and function of the State to control, aid and direct the private and individual activities of national life that they converge harmoniously toward the common good. That good can neither be defined according to arbitrary ideas nor can it accent for its standard primarily the material prosperity of society, but rather it should be defined according to the harmonious development and the natural perfection of man. It is for this perfection that society is designed by the Creator as a means.

To consider the State as something ultimate to which everything else should be subordinated and directed cannot fail to harm the true and lasting prosperity of nations. This can happen either when unrestricted dominion comes to be conferred on the State as having a mandate from the nation, the people, or even a social class or when the State arrogates such dominion to itself as absolute master despotically without any mandate whatsoever.

If in fact the State lays claim to and directs private enterprises, these, ruled as they are by delicate and complicated internal principles which guarantee and assure the realization of their special aims, may be damaged to the detriment of the public good, by being wrenched from their natural surroundings, that is, from responsible private action.

Further, there would be danger lest the primary and essential cell of society, the family, with its well-being and its growth, should come to be considered from the narrow standpoint of national power, and lest it be forgotten that man and the family are by nature anterior to the State, and that the Creator has given to both of them powers and rights and has assigned them a mission and a charge that correspond to undeniable natural requirements.

Rights of the Family

The education of the new generation in that case would not aim at the balanced and harmonious development of the physical powers and of all the intellectual and moral qualities, but at a one-sided formation of those civic virtues that are considered necessary for attaining political success, while the virtues which give society the fragrance of nobility, humanity and reverence would be inculcated less, for fear they should detract from the price of the citizen.

Before us stand out with painful clarity the dangers we fear will accrue to this and coming generations from the neglect or non-recognition, the minimizing and the gradual abolition of the rights peculiar to the family. Therefore we stand up as determined defenders of those rights in the full consciousness of the duty imposed on us by our apostolic office. The stress of our times as well external as internal, material and spiritual alike, and the manifold errors with their countless repercussions are tasted by none so bitterly as by that noble little cell, the family.

True courage and a heroism worthy in its degree of admiration and respect are often necessary to support the hardships of life, the daily weight of misery, growing want and restrictions on a scale never before experienced whose reason and necessity are not always apparent.

Whoever has the care of souls and can search hearts knows the hidden tears of mothers, the resigned sorrow of so many fathers, the countless bitternesses of which no statistics tell nor can tell. He sees with sad eyes the mass of sufferings ever on the increase; he knows how the powers of disorder and destruction stand on the alert ready to make use of all these things for their dark designs.

No one of good-will and vision will think of refusing the State, in the exceptional conditions of the world of today, correspondingly wider and exceptional rights to meet the popular needs. But even in such emergencies the moral law, established by God, demands that the lawfulness of each such measure and its real necessity be scrutinized with the greatest rigor according to the standards of the common good.

Soul Cannot Be Demanded

In any case, the more burdensome the material sacrifices demanded of the individual and the family by the State, the more must the rights of conscience be to it sacred and inviolable. Goods, blood it can demand; but the soul redeemed by God, never.

The charge laid by God on parents to provide for the material and spiritual good of their offspring and to procure for them a suitable training saturated with the true spirit of religion cannot be wrested from them without grave violation of their rights.

Undoubtedly, that formation should aim as well at the preparation of youth to fulfill with intelligent understanding and pride those offices of a noble patriotism which give to one's earthly fatherland all due measure of love, self devotion and service. But on the other hand, a formation which forgot or, worse still, deliberately neglected to direct the eyes and hearts of youth to the heavenly country would be an injustice to youth, and injustice against the inalienable duties and rights of the Christian family and an excess to which a check must be opposed, in the interests even of the people and of the State itself.

Such an education might seem perhaps to the rulers responsible for it a source of increased strength and vigor; it would be, in fact, the opposite, as sad experience would prove. The crime of high treason against the "King of Kings and Lord of Lords" (Timothy vi, 15; cf. Apocalypse i, 6) perpetrated by an education that is either indifferent or opposed to Christianity, the reversal of "Suffer the little children * * * to come unto Me" (St. Matthew xix, 14), would bear most bitter fruits.

On the contrary, the State which lifts anxiety from the bleeding and torn hearts of fathers and mothers and restores their rights, only promotes its own internal peace and lays foundations of a happy future for the country. The souls of children given to their parents by God and consecrated in baptism with the royal character of Christ are a sacred charge over which watches the jealous love of God. The same Christ who pronounced the words "Suffer little children to come unto me" has threatened, for all his mercy and goodness, with fearful evils those who give scandal to those so dear to his heart.

Misdirected Formation of Youth

Now what scandal is more permanently harmful to generation after generation than a formation of youth which is misdirected toward a goal that alienates from Christ "that way and the truth and the life" and leads to open or hidden apostasy from Christ?

That Christ from whom they want to alienate the youthful generations of the present day and of the future is the same Christ who has received from his Eternal Father all power in heaven and on earth. He holds in His omnipotent hand the destiny of States, of peoples and of nations. His it is to shorten or prolong life: his to grant increase, prosperity and greatness.

Of all that exists on the face of the earth, the soul alone has deathless life. A system of education that should not respect the sacred precincts of the Christian family, protected by God's holy law, that should attack its foundations, bar to the young the way to Christ, to the Saviour's fountains of life and joy (cf. Isaiah xii, 3) that should consider apostasy from Christ and the church as a proof of fidelity to the people or a particular class's word: "They that depart from Thee shall be written in the earth" (Jeremiah xvii, 13).

The idea which credits the State with unlimited authority is not simply an error harmful to the internal life of nations, to their prosperity, and to the larger and well-ordered increase in their well-being, but likewise it injures the relations between peoples, for it breaks the unity of supranational society, robs the law of nations of its foundation and vigor, leads to violation of others' rights and impedes agreement and peaceful intercourse.

A disposition in fact of the divinely sanctioned natural order divides the human race into social groups, nations or States, which are mutually independent in organization and in the direction of their internal life. But for all that, the human race is bound together by reciprocal ties, moral and juridical, into a great commonwealth directed to the good of all nations and ruled by special laws which protect its unity and promote its prosperity.

Now no one can fail to see how the claim to absolute autonomy for the State stands in open opposition to this natural way that is inherent in man—nay, denies it utterly—and therefore leaves the stability of internation relations at the mercy of the will of rulers, while it destroys the possibility of true union and fruitful collaboration directed to the general good.

So, venerable brethren, it is indispensable for the existence of harmonious and lasting contacts and of fruitful relations that the peoples recognize and observe these principles of international natural law which regulate their normal development and activity. Such principles demand respect for corresponding rights to independence, to life and to the possibility of continuous development in the paths of civilization; they demand fidelity loyalty to compacts agreed upon and sanctioned in conformity with the principles of the law of nations.

The indispensable presupposition, without doubt, of all peaceful intercourse between nations, and the very soul of the juridical relations in force among them, is mutual trust; the expectation and conviction that each party will respect its plighted word; the certainty that both sides are convinced that: "Better is wisdom than weapons of war." (Ecclesiastes ix, 18), and are ready to enter into discussion and to avoid recourse to force or to threats of force in case of delays, hindrances, changes or disputes, because all these things can be the result not of bad will, but of changed circumstances and of genuine interests in conflict.

But, on the other hand, to tear the law of nations from its anchor in divine law, to base it on the autonomous will of States is to dethrone that very law and deprive it of its noblest and strongest qualities. Thus it would stand abandoned to the fatal drive of private interest and collective selfishness exclusively intent on the assertion of its own rights and ignoring those of others.

Treaties Can Be Modified

Now, it is true that with the passage of time and the substantial change of circumstances, which were not and perhaps could not have been foreseen in the making of a treaty, such a treaty or some of its clauses can in fact become, or at least seem to become, unjust, impracticable or too burdensome for one of the parties.

It is obvious that should such be the case, recourse should be had in good time to a frank discussion with a view to modifying the treaty or making another in its stead. But to consider treaties on principle as ephemeral and tacitly to assume the authority of rescinding them unilaterally when they are no longer to one's advantage, would be to abolish all mutual trust among States. In this way, natural order would be destroyed and there would be seen dug between different peoples and nations trenches of division impossible to refill.

Today, venerable brethren, all men are looking with terror into the abyss to which they have been brought by the errors and principles which we have mentioned, and by their practical consequences. Gone are the proud illusions of limitless progress. Should any still fail to grasp this fact, the tragic situation of today would rouse them with the prophet's cry: "Hear ye deaf and ye blind, behold" (Isaiah xlii, 18).

What used to appear on the outside as order was nothing but an invasion of disorder: confusion in the principles of moral life. These principles once divorced from the majesty of the divine law have tainted every field of human activity.

But let us leave the past and turn our eyes toward that future which, according to the promises of the powerful ones of this world, is to consist, once the bloody conflicts of today have ceased, in a new order founded on justice and on prosperity.

Will that future be really different; above all, will it be better? Will treaties of peace, will the new international order at the end of this war be animated by justice and by equity toward all, by that spirit which frees and pacifies? Or will there be a lamentable repetition of ancient and of recent errors?

Temptation in Victory

To hope for a decisive change exclusively from the shock of war and its final issue is idle, as experience shows. The hour of victory is an hour of external triumph for the party to whom victory falls, but it is, in equal measure, the hour of temptation. In this hour the angel of justice strives with the demons of violence; the heart of the victor all too easily is hardened; moderation and far-seeing wisdom appear to him weakness; the excited passions of the people, often inflamed by the sacrifices and sufferings they have borne, obscure the vision even of responsible persons and make them inattentive to the warning voice of humanity and equity, which is overwhelmed or drowned in the inhuman cry, "Vae victis—woe to the conquered."

There is danger lest settlements and decisions born in such conditions be nothing else than injustice under the cloak of justice.

No, venerable brethren, safety does not come to peoples from external means, from the sword, which can impose conditions of peace but does not create peace. Forces that are to renew the face of the earth should proceed from within, from the spirit. Once the bitterness and the cruel strifes of the present have ceased, the new order of the world, of national and international life, must rest no longer on the quicksands of changeable and ephemeral standards that depend only on the selfish interests of groups and individuals.

No, they must rest on the unshakable foundation, on the solid rock of natural law and of divine revelation. There the human legislator must attain to that balance, that keen sense of moral responsibility without which it is easy to mistake the boundary between the legitimate use and the abuse of power.

Thus only will his decisions have internal consistency, noble dignity and religious sanction, and be immune from selfishness and passion. For true though it is that the evils from which mankind suffers today come in part from economic instability and from the struggle of interests regarding a more equal distribution of the goods which God has given man as a means of sustenance and progress, it is not less true that their root is deeper and more intrinsic, belonging to the sphere of religious belief and moral convictions which have been perverted by the progressive alienation of the peoples from that unity of doctrine, faith, customs and morals which once was promoted by the tireless and beneficient work of the church.

Re-education of Mankind

If it is to have any effect, the re-education of mankind must be, above all things, spiritual and religious. Hence, it must proceed from Christ as from its indispensable foundation; must be actuated by justice and crowned by charity.

The accomplishment of this task of regeneration, by adapting her means to the altered conditions of the times and to the new needs of the human race, is an essential and maternal office of the church. Committed to her by her divine founder the preaching of the Gospel, by which is inculcated to men truth, justice and charity and the endeavor to implant its preecpts solidly in mind and conscience, is the most noble and most fruitful work for peace. That mission would seem as if it ought to discourage by its very grandeur the hearts of those who make up the church militant.

But that cooperation in the spread of the Kingdom of God which in every century is effected in different ways, with varying instruments, with manifold hard struggles, as a command incumbent on every one who has been snatched by divine grace from the slavery of Satan and called in baptism to citizenship of Kingdom of God.

And if belonging to it, living according to its spirit, laboring for its increase and placing its benefits at the disposition of that portion of mankind also which as yet has no part in them, means in our days having to face obstacles and oppositions as vast and deep and minutely organized as never before, that does not dispense a man from the frank, bold profession of our faith. Rather, it spurs one to stand fast in the conflict even at the price of the greatest sacrifices.

Whoever lives by the spirit of Christ refuses to let himself be beaten down by the difficulties which oppose him, but on the contrary feels himself impelled to work with all his strength and with the fullest confidence in God. He does not draw back before the straits and the necessities of the moment but faces their severity ready to give aid with that love which flees no sacrifice, is stronger than death, and will not be quenched by the rushing waters of tribulation.

Commends Aid of Laity

It gives us, venerable brethren, an inward strength, a heavenly joy, for which we daily render to God our deep and humble thanks, to see in every region of the Catholic world evident signs of a spirit which boldly faces the gigantic tasks of our age, which with generous decision is intent on uniting in fruitful harmony the first and essential duty of individual sanctification, and apostolic activity for the spread of the kingdom of God. From the movement of the Eucharistic congresses, furthered with loving care by our predecessors, and from the collaboration of the laity formed in Catholic Action toward a deep realization of their noble mission, flow forth fountains of grace and reserve of strength, which could hardly be sufficiently prized in the present time, when threats are more numerous, needs multiply and the conflict between Christianity and anti-Christianism grows intense. At a moment when one is forced to note with sorrow the disproportion between the number of priests and the calls upon them, when one sees that even today the words of our Saviour apply: "The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers

are few" (St. Matthew ix, 37; St. Luke x, 2). The collaboration of the laity in the apostolate of the hierarchy, a collaboration indeed given by many and animated with ardent zeal and generous self devotion, stands out as a precious aid to the work of priests and shows possibilities of development which justify the brightest hopes.

The prayer of the church to the Lord of the harvest that he send workers into his vineyard (cf. St. Matthew ix, 37; St. Luke x, 2) has been granted to a degree proportionate to the present needs, and in a manner which supplements and completes the powers, often obstructed and inadequate, of the priestly apostolate. Numbers of fervent men and women, of youth obedient to the voice of the supreme pastor and to the directions of their bishops, consecrate themselves with the full ardor of their soul to the works of the apostolate in order to bring back to Christ the masses of peoples who have been separated from Him.

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Paternal Greeting Goes Out

To them in this moment so critical for the church and for mankind go out our paternal greeting, our deepfelt gratitude, our confident hope. These have truly placed their life and their work beneath the standard of Christ the king; and they can say with the psalmist: "I speak my words to the king" (Psalm xliv, 1). "Thy kingdom come" is not simply the burning desire of their prayers; it is, besides, the guide of their activity. This collaboration of the laity with the priesthood in all classes, categories and groups reveals precious industry and to the laity is entrusted a mission than which noble and loyal hearts could desire none higher nor more consoling.

This apostolic work, carried out according to the mind of the church, consecrates the layman as a kind of "minister to Christ" in the sense which St. Augustine explains as follows: "When, brethren, you hear our Lord saying: where I am there too will my servant me, do not think solely of good bishops and clerics." You too in your way minister to Christ by a good life, by almsgiving, by preaching His name and teaching to whom you can. Thus every father should recognize that it is under this title that he owes paternal affection to his family. Let it be for the sake of Christ and for life everlasting that he admonishes all his household, teaches, exhorts, reproves, shows kindness, corrects; and thus in his own home he will fulfill an ecclesiastical and, in a way, an episcopal office ministering to Christ, that he may be forever with Him. (On the Gospel according to St. John, tract 51, N. 13.)

In promoting this participation by the laity in the apostolate, which is so important in our times, the family has a special mission, for it is the spirit of the family that exercises the most powerful influence on that of the rising generation.

As long as the sacred flame of the faith burns on the domestic hearth, and the parents forge and fashion the lives of their children in accordance with this faith, youth will be ever ready to acknowledge the royal prerogatives of the Redeemer, and to oppose those who wish to exclude Him from society or wrongly to usurp His rights.

Family Is Christian Refuge

When churches are closed, when the image of the Crucified is taken from the schools, the family remains the providential and in a certain sense impregnable refuge of Christian life. And we give thanks to God as we see that numberless families accomplish this, their mission, with a fidelity undismayed by combat or by sacrifice. A great host of young men and women, even in those regions where faith in Christ means suffering and persecution, remain firm around the throne of the Redeemer with a quiet, steady determination that recalls the most glorious days of the church's struggles.

What torrents of benefits would be showered on the world, what light, order, what peace would accrue to social life, what unique and precious energies would contribute toward the betterment of mankind, if men would everywhere concede to the church, teacher of justice and love, that liberty of action to which, in virtue of the divine mandate, she has a sacred and indisputable right. What calamities could be averted, what happiness and tranquillity assured, if the social and international forces working to establish peace would let themselves be permeated by the deep lessons of the gospel of love in their struggle against individual or collective egoism!

There is no opposition between the laws that govern the life of faithful Christians and the postulates of a genuine humane humanitarianism, but rather unity and mutual support. In the interests of suffering mankind, shaken to the depths, both materially and spiritually, we have no more ardent desire than this: that the present difficulties may open the eyes of many to see our Lord Jesus Christ and the mission of His church on this earth in their true light, and that all those who are in power may decide to allow the church a free course to work for the formation of the rising generation according to the principles of justice and peace.

Urges Liberty of Church

This work of pacification presupposes that obstacles are not put to the exercise of the mission which God has entrusted to His church; that the field of this activity is not restricted, and that the masses, and especially youth, are not withdrawn from her beneficent influence. Accordingly we, as representatives on earth of Him who was proclaimed by the prophet "Prince of Peace" (Isaiah IX, 6), appeal to the rulers of the peoples, and to those who can in any way influence public life, to let the church have full liberty to fulfill her role as educator by teaching men truth, by inculcating justice, and inflaming hearts with divine love of Christ.

While the church cannot renounce the exercise of this her mission, which has for its final end to realize here below the Divine plan and to "re-establish all things in Christ, that are in heaven and on earth" (Ephesians I, 10), her aid, none the less, is shown to be indispensable as never before, now that sad experience teaches that external means and human provisions and political expedients of themselves bring no efficacious healing to the ills which affect mankind.

Taught precisely by the sad failure of human expedients to stave off the tempest that threatens to sweep civilization away, many turn their gaze with renewed hope to the church, the rock of truth and of charity, to that chair of Peter from which, they feel, can be granted to mankind the unity [illegible] teaching [illegible] of the moral code which of old gave consistency to pacific international relations.

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Unity, toward which so many answerable for the destiny of nations, look with regretful yearnings as they experience from day to day the vanity of the very means in which once they had placed their trust! Unity, the desired of those many legions of our sons who daily call upon "the God of peace and of love!" (II Corinthians XIII, 11). Unity, the hope of so many noble minds separated from us, who yet in their hunger and thirst for justice and peace turn their eyes to the See of Peter and from it await guidance and counsel.

Principles Stand 2,000 Years

These last are recognizing in the Catholic Church principles of belief and life that have stood the test of two thousand years; the strong cohesion of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, which in union with the successor of Peter spends itself in enlightening minds with the teachings of the Gospel, in guiding and sanctifying men, and which is generous in its material condescension toward all, but firm when, even at the costs of torments of martyrdom, it has to say: "Non licet! It is not allowed!"

And yet, Venerable Brethren, the teaching of Christ, which alone can furnish man with such solid basis of belief as will greatly enlarge his vision, and divinely dilate his heart and supply an efficacious remedy to the very grave difficulties of today—this and the activity of the church in teaching and spreading that doctrine, and in forming and modeling men's minds by its precepts, are at times an object of suspicion, as if they shook the foundations of civil authority or usurped its rights.

Against such suspicions we solemnly declare with apostolic sincerity that—without prejudice to the declarations regarding the power of Christ and of His church made by our predecessor Pius XI of venerable memory in his encyclical "Quas Primas" of Dec. 11, 1925—any such aims are entirely alien to that same church, which spreads its maternal arms toward this world not to dominate but to serve. She does not claim to take the place of other legitimate authorities in their proper spheres, but offers them help after the example and in the spirit of her Divine Founder Who "went about doing good" (Acts X, 38).

The church preaches and inculcates obedience and respect for earthly authority which derives from God its whole origin and holds to the teaching of her Divine Master, Who said: "Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's" (St. Matthew XXII, 21); she has no desire to usurp, and sings in the liturgy: "He takes away no earthly realms who gives us the celestial" (hymn for feast of Epiphany). She does not suppress human energies but lifts them up to all that is noble and generous and forms characters which do not compromise with conscience.

No Peace Resisting God

Nor has she who civilizes the nations ever retarded the civil progress of mankind, at which on the contrary she is pleased and glad with a mother's pride. The end of her activity was admirably expressed by the angels over the cradle of the Word Incarnate, when they sang of glory to God and announced peace to men of good-will: "Glory to God in the highest; and on earth peace to men of good-will" (St. Luke II, 14). This peace, which the world cannot give, has been left as a heritage to His disciples by the Divine Redeemer Himself: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you" (St. John XIV, 27); and thus following the sublime teaching of Christ, summed up by Himself in the twofold precept of love of God and of the neighbor, millions of souls have reached, are reaching and shall reach peace.

History, wisely called by a great Roman "the teacher of life," has proved for close on two thousand years how true is the word of scripture that he will not have peace who resists God. (cf., Job IX, 4). For Christ alone is the "corner stone" (Ephesians II, 20) on which man and society can find stability and salvation.

On this cornerstone the church is built, and hence against her the adversary can never prevail: "The gates of Hell shall not prevail" (St. Matthew 16, 18) nor can they ever weaken her; nay, rather, internal and external struggles tend to augment the force and multiply the laurels of her glorious victories.

On the other hand, any other building which has not been founded solidly on the teaching of Christ rests on shifting sands and is destined to perish miserably (cf. St. Matthew VII, 26, 27).

Appeals for Poland

Venerable brethren, the hour when this our first encyclycal reaches you is in many respects a real "hour of darkness" (cf. St. Luke XXII, 53) in which the spirit of violence and of discord brings indescribable suffering on mankind. Do we need to give assurance that our paternal heart is close to all our children in compassionate love, and especially to the afflicted, the oppressed, the persecuted? The nations swept into the tragic whirlpool of war are perhaps as yet only at the "beginnings of sorrows" (St. Matthew XXIV, 8), but even now there reigns in thousands of families death and desolation, lamentation and misery. The blood of countless human beings, even non-combatants, raises a piteous dirge over a nation such as our dear Poland, which, for its fidelity to the church, for its services in the defense of Christian civilization, written in indelible characters in the annals of history, has a right to the generous and brotherly sympathy of the whole world, while it awaits, relying on powerful intercession of Mary, help of Christians, the hour of a resurrection in harmony with the principles of justice and true peace.

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What has already happened and is still happening, was presented, as it were, in a vision before our eyes when, while still some hope was left, we left nothing undone in the form suggested to us by our apostolic office and by the means at our disposal, to prevent recourse to arms and to keep open the way to an understanding honorable to both parties. Convinced that the use of force on one side would be answered by recourse to arms on the other, we considered it a duty inseparable from our apostolic office and of Christian charity to try every means to spare mankind and Christianity the horrors of a world conflagration, even at the risk of having our intentions and our aims misunderstood.

Peace Counsel Disregarded

Our advice, if heard with respect, was not, however, followed; and while our pastoral heart looks on with sorrow and foreboding, the image of the Good Shepherd comes up before our gaze, and it seems as though we ought to repeat to the world in His name: "If thou * * * hadst known * * * the things that are to thy peace; but now they are hidden from thy eyes" (St. Luke XIX, 42).

In the midst of this world which today presents such a sharp contrast to "the peace of Christ in the reign of Christ," the church and her faithful are in times and in years of trial such as have rarely been known in her history of struggle and suffering. But in such times especially, he who remains firm in his faith and strong at heart knows that Christ the King is never so near as in the hour of trial, which is the hour for fidelity.

With a heart torn by the sufferings and afflictions of so many of her sons, but with the courage and the stability that come from the promises of our Lord, the Spouse of Christ goes to meet the gathering storms. This she knows, that the truth which she preaches, the charity which she teaches and practices, will be the indispensable counselors and aids to men of good-will in the reconstruction of a new world based on justice and love, when mankind, weary from its course along the way of error, has tasted the bitter fruits of hate and violence.

In the meantime, however, venerable brethren, the world and all those who are stricken by the calamity of the war must know that the obligation of Christian love, the very foundation of the Kingdom of Christ, is not an empty word, but a living reality. A vast field opens up for Christian charity in all its forms. We have full confidence that all our sons, especially those who are not being tried by the scourge of war, will be mindful, in imitation of the Divine Samaritan, of all these who as victims of the war have a right to compassion and help.

Church Awaits Hand of Christ

The "Catholic Church, the city of God, whose king is truth, whose law love and whose measure eternity" (St. Augustine, Ep. cxxxxiii ad Marcellinum, C. 3, N. 17), preaching fearlessly the whole truth of Christ and toiling as the love of Christ demands with the zeal of a mother, stands as a blessed vision of peace above the storm of error and passion awaiting the moment when the all powerful hand of Christ the King shall quiet the tempest and banish the spirits of discord which have provoked it. Whatever we can do to hasten the day when the dove of peace may find on this earth, submerged in a deluge of discord, somewhere to alight, we shall continue to do, trusting in those statesmen who before the outbreak of war nobly toiled to avert such a scourge from the peoples; trusting in the millions of souls of all countries and of every sphere who call not for justice alone but for love and mercy; above all, trusting in God Almighty to whom we daily address the prayer: "In the shadow of Thy wings will I hope, until iniquity pass away" (Psalm LVI, 2).

God can do all things. As well as the happiness and the fortunes of nations He holds in His hands human counsel and sweetly turns them in whatever direction He wills; even the obstacles are for His omnipotence means to mold affairs and events and to direct minds and free wills to His all high purposes.

Pray then, Venerable Brethren, pray without ceasing; pray especially when you offer the divine sacrifice of love. Do you, too, pray, you whose courageous profession of the faith entails today hard, painful and not rarely heroic sacrifices; pray you suffering and agonizing members of the church, when Jesus comes to console and to heal your pains, and do not forget with the aid of a true spirit of mortification and worthy practice of penance to make your prayers more acceptable in the eyes of Him who "lifteth up all that fall: and setteth up all that are cast down" (Psalm CXIV, 14) that He in His mercy may shorten the days of trial and that thus the words of the psalmist may be verified: "Then they cried to the Lord in their affliction: and He delivered them out of their distresses" (Psalm CVI, 13).

Asks Prayers of Children

And you, white legions of children who are so loved and dear to Jesus, when you receive in holy communion the bread of life, raise up your simple and innocent prayers and unite them with those of the universal church. The heart of Jesus, who loves you, does not resist your supplicant innocence. Pray every one, pray uninterruptedly: "pray without ceasing" (Thessalonians V, 17).

In this way you will put into practice the sublime precept of the Divine Master, the most sacred testament of His heart, "that they all may be one" (St. John XVII, 21) that all may live in that unity of faith and of love, from which the world may now the power and efficacy of Christ's mission and of the work of his church.

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The early church lived this and practiced this divine precept, and expressed it in a magnificent prayer; do you associate yourselves with those sentiments which answer so well to the necessities of the present hour: "Remember, O Lord, Thy church, to free her from all evil and to perfect her in Thy love; and sanctify and collect her from the four winds into Thy kingdom, which Thou hast prepared for her, because Thine is the power, and the glory for ever" (doctrine of the twelve apostles, C 10).

In the confidence that God, the Author and Lover of peace, will hear the supplications of the church, we impart to you all as a pledge of the abundance of divine grace, from the fullness of our paternal heart, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Castel Gandolfo, near Rome, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1939, the first of our Pontificate.

Pius PP. XII.

30.24-4301

Senate Rejects Substitute Bill With Arms Ban—Final Vote Near

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The Senate went on record for repealing the arms embargo 67 to 22 today, but a fighting opposition promptly demanded one more ballot on the controversial issue before permitting a final vote on the Administration neutrality bill.

Leaders on both sides agreed the 67 to 22 ballot was a vote to repeal the embargo, but subsequently Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.), said he would seek one more ballot on this key issue.

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The repeal vote, reached on the twenty-first day of the Senate's history-making neutrality debate, came on a proposal by Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.), to discard the Administration measure and substitute a bill, similar to that of the Administration, except that it would maintain the existing ban on arms sales.

Repeal of the embargo was recommended by President Roosevelt when he called Congress into special session last month. Although it was only one of his recommendations for revising the neutrality law, it immediately became the crux of the entire foreign policy fight in the Senate.

All sides agreed the effect of repeal would be to give aid to England and France in their war with Germany, but many repeal proponents argued the present embargo is unneutral. Opponents of repeal, on the other hand, argued that action would be unneutral.

Driving toward passage of the bill by nightfall, an overwhelming Senate majority first turned aside an amendment to ban armed merchant vessels and submarines of belligerent nations from United States ports.

The proposal, by Senator Clark of Missouri, lost 65 to 26, the heavy preponderance of votes which supported the Administration being in line with voting on other controverted amendments earlier in the week.

Extraordinary Speed

Events moved at what was, for the Senate, extraordinary speed as a result of an agreement obtained by Democratic leader Barkley last night that no Senator should speak for more than 20 minutes on an amendment.

On the House side, it was learned that leaders last night tentatively agreed on procedure by which they hope to get final Congressional action on the bill a week from tomorrow night.

The Senate version—a neutrality bill having been passed by the House last session—is slated to be called up in the House Tuesday. An effort will be made to send it to a Senate-House conference by a simple order from the Rules Committee, which is to meet Monday.

The House members of the conference committee probably will be instructed to insist on retention of a limited arms embargo, as provided in the original House bill, rather than agree to the Senate repealer.

Two Days of Debate

If all goes well to that point leaders plan for the House to debate embargo repeal and other controversial issues not more than two days. With further Senate-House conferences, it is expected by leaders that the measure will be in final form by Friday night of next week.

Senator Pittman (Dem., Nev.), an Administration spokesman, opposed Clark's amendment on ships of belligerents as mandatory legislation whereas, he argued, the country's interests would be better served by permitting the President to fix regulations under which armed merchantmen and submarines could enter United States ports.

Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.) said that to adopt the language of the Clark amendment would be practically to destroy commerce with any belligerent.

Senator McCarran (Dem., Nev.) supported Clark.

A motion by Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) to reconsider an amendment which would have added two Senators and two Representatives to the munitions control board was rejected 50 to 43.

The amendment originally was defeated 45 to 41.

Working swiftly, the chamber adopted an amendment by Senator George (Dem., Ga.) to permit shippers to establish proof that they had transferred title under the cash-and-carry clauses of the bill by obtaining a bill of lading showing that title had passed.

The Senate also approved an amendment by Senator Gillette (Dem., Iowa) relaxing cash-and-carry restrictions to permit American firms to ship goods to their foreign subsidiaries without taking an oath that there was no remaining American interest in title to the goods.

Without a record vote, the Senate approved an amendment by Senator Thomas (Dem., Utah) to require the posting of bond to insure that crews of foreign ships landed in this country would not remain here contrary to immigration laws.

The chamber accepted another amendment by Gillette prohibiting any trading in this country in securities issued prior to the President's neutrality proclamation except for those owned by citizens of the United States.

EMBARGO FIGHT

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27—Weary of its long neutrality debate, the Senate placed a drastic limitation on speech-making today in a drive to act on arms embargo repeal by nightfall.

Although Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, failed to win agreement to take the final vote at 5 P. M. (E.S.T.), opposition chieftains accepted his suggestion that no Senator talk more than twenty minutes on any amendment. Earlier this week a forty-five-minute limit had been adopted.

Predicts 65 Votes

Barkley conferred with Administration lieutenants last night and reported afterward that more than sixty-five of the ninety-six Senators would vote for the neutrality bill.

The foes conceded defeat, but said their fight had not been in vain. They expressed hope that the Senate debate had stiffened opposition forces in the House, which will consider the bill next week.

"I certainly think the fight has slowed up the war fever," said Senator Bennett Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.). "We have won a great moral victory."

"Position Made Clear"

Clark, a leading opponent of repeal, asserted the Senate debate had made it "absolutely clear" that European countries could not expect the United States to participate again in a European conflict.

In this connection, Administration Senators contended that their position had been strengthened by President Roosevelt's declaration last night that the United States is neutral and does not intend to become involved in war.

Speaking from the White House by radio to the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum, the President said those who contend that his foreign policy would lead this nation into war are guilty of "one of the worst fakes in current history."

Long Session

The Senate was held in session eight hours yesterday in an attempt to clean up a score of amendments, but opponents objected to meeting after the dinner hour.

Although previously confident of their strength, Administration leaders said that their expectations had been borne out by yesterday's test vote on an amendment to prevent repeal of the arms embargo.

The amendment, proposed by Senator Sheridan Downey (Dem., Cal.), would have forbidden arms sales to all foreign nations except states in the American continents at war with non-American countries. The sales which Downey suggested are permitted under the present embargo act.

Test Of Strength

Barkley said that the 55-to-27 vote against the amendment "was a clear-cut test of strength, but we will have even more votes when an effort is made to eliminate the section repealing the embargo."

Administration forces also stopped, 54 to 36, a Republican attempt to forbid the sale of poison gas and chemical warfare materials to foreign countries. They accepted a proposal by Senator Charles W. Tobey (Rep., N. H.) to ban the use of the American flag by foreign vessels.

When the Senate bill goes to the House, both sides expect a close fight, which will last only two or three days. The House voted last summer for a modified arms embargo.

How New Law On Neutrality Would Operate

Inland Transportation by Rail, Air or Water to Canada Is Permitted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Here are the salient features of the Roosevelt administration neutrality bill, as approved [illegible] by the Senate and sent to the House:

OPERATION—Directs the President to put the act in effect when he, or Congress, finds that a state of war exists and the President determines that operation of the law is necessary to preserve the peace and security of the United States.

ARMS SALES—Repeals the present embargo and permits arms sales to belligerents for cash. Forbids American ships to carry arms to any belligerent port in any part of the world.

SHIPPING—Bars American vessels from transporting supplies or passengers to belligerent ports, with the following exceptions: Ports in the Atlantic south of the thirty-fifth meridian; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy; the Pacific and Indian Oceans; the China, Tasman and Arabian Seas, and the Bay of Bengal; permits inland transportation by rail, air or water to Canada.

TITLE TRANSFER—Forbids export of any materials to a belligerent state until shipper has filed a sworn statement with port collectors that title has been transferred to some foreign government, corporation, agency or national. However, shipments to individuals or private companies at ports included within the exempted areas in the shipping section can be made on a normal trade basis, without previous transfer of title.

COMBAT AREAS—Empowers the President to establish danger zones around either belligerent or neutral ports, including the areas exempted in the shipping sections, into which American ships could not go. He could modify or change these zones at will.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—Prohibits the purchase, sale or exchange in this country of bonds, securities or obligations of belligerents; forbids United States citizens to make loans or extend credit to any belligerent state, or its agency; forbids solicitation of funds for belligerents, except for medical aid, food and clothing to relieve suffering.

AMERICAN PORTS—Authorizes the President to restrict the use of American ports by belligerents' submarines or armed merchant vessels. (He also could require the owners of any vessel to post bond against carrying fuel, arms, men, supplies or information to any belligerent warship and could intern any ship which violated this provision.)

TRAVEL—Forbids Americans to travel on belligerent ships, with minor exceptions.

MERCHANT VESSELS—Makes it unlawful for an American merchant vessel to be armed, except with small arms.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS—The law would not appy to American republics unless they were cooperating with non-American states in a war, as Canada is.

MUNITIONS BOARD—Continues the board and empowers it to control the manufacture and export of arms through licenses.

PENALTIES—Violation of the shipping and title transfer sections would be punishable by a maximum fine of $50,000 and five years imprisonment, violations of other sections by $10,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

Official Britain Waits For Action By House

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—British official circles declined to comment tonight on the United States Senate's vote to repeal the arms embargo act. They suggested that any such action would be premature before the issue had been decided in the House.

Unofficially, it was stated in diplomatic circles, however, that Britain "at least would not be dissatisfied with the Senate's decision."

The Senate's action caused some surprise in official quarters. Many had believed the opponents of repeal would put up a stiffer fight.

The *Daily Mail* said:

"It cannot now be concealed that the prospect of such a vast war storehouse as America offers comes as a tonic encouragement to the nations fighting the cause of democracy."

Embargo Repeal Causes No Surprise In Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 27 (AP)—The United States Senate's approval of repeal of the arms embargo today caused no surprise in official circles here.

Official comment was lacking, a Foreign Office spokesman saying that the legislation as finally adopted must be studied before any possible effect on the course of the war could be appraised.

DEMOCRACY MAY HAVE NO JUST CAUSE TO BE PROUD OF ITS CONGRESS BUT YOU WELCOME THE SIGHT OF IT TO 22 EXHAUSTED ISOLATIONISTS

—HUMDRUM NEUTRALITY—

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 27 — The Senate, after twenty-one days and a mere 953,000 words of deabte, is about to rush pell mell into a vote on repealing the arms embargo.

Even that hasty deliberation presents a strong contrast between the workings of a democracy and the way a dictatorship jumps in and does things.

Two-Thirds Spoke

Ninety six Senators have been free to say what they pleased about the measure. Two-thirds of them spoke. The others didn't care to say any things, or were prevented by illness from attending.

For the Senate, the debate has struck fairly close to the subject. Some Senators have made powerful appeals for removal or retention of the embargo. Others have just talked. The debate has produced drama, humor and redundance. As a spectacle, however, the debate has been a disappointment.

The right to yawn spread to the Senate flor and brought a dramatic protest from Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Prog., Wis.):

"I stod over there when my father rose in his place in the Senate (in 1917) in an effort to secure recognition in the closing hours of the filibuster against the armed ship bill. I felt—I saw—the tenseness of that situation.

Some Were Armed

"I knew the rumors which had been going through the cloak room all night long. I knew that certain Senators on the floor were armed. I saw the rush that started toward my father when he rose in his placein the chamber. "I shudder when I see the casual manner in which this matter has for the most part been debated."

Yet, though the Senators still reserve the right to refuse to listen to a bore, the attendance has been good. The lowest showing by quorum calls has been seventy-seven members. Unlike vaudeville billing, which used to save the best for the last, the Senate started with its big guns, although a few stars were sprinkled through the remainder of the debate.

Once it brought a suggestion from a silver State Senator that silver wedding rings be substituted for gold. Again it produced an inquiry as to whether a debate was under way over the respective merits of California and Florida grapefruit.

Forgot Question, Sat Down

On another occasion a Senator got up to answer a question, but the talk shifted to another subject, and when he was recognized to answer the question the Senator could not remember what it was. No one else seemed to know, either, so he sat down again.

By the time the debate was finished the whole country had time to know the Senate was about to vote. Word ought to have spread to the far recesses of the Blue Ridge, the Ozarks and the Rockies by now. It was not as if one man had made a decision overnight involving the lives and welfare of millions with a controlled press and radio standing between him and the millions to confuse their minds about what he was doing.

SENATE'S VOTE ON NEUTRALITY

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27 (AP).—The vote by which the Senate rejected, 55 to 27, late today a proposal by Senator Downey (Dem., Cal.), which would have had the effect of killing the arms embargo repeal provision of the neutrality bill:

For The Amendment (27).

Democrats—Bulow, Chavez, Clark of Missouri, Donahey, Downey, Gillette, Holt, McCarran, Overton, Reynolds, Walsh, Wheeler—12.

Republicans — Borah, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Frazier, Holman, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Tobey, Wiley—12.

Farmer-Labor — Shipstead and Lundeen—2.

Progressive—La Follette—1.

Against The Amendment (55).

Democrats — Adams, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Brown, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Connally, Ellender, George, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, King, Maloney, McKeller, Miller, Minton, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Pittman, Radcliffe, Russell, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Slattery, Smathers, Smith, Stewart, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Van Nuys, Wagner—45.

Republicans — Austin, Barbour, Gibson, Gurney, Hale, Taft, Townsend, Vandenberg, White—9.

Independent—Norris—1.

The Horrors Of War

Poison Gas, Flame Throwers, Cornstalks And A Tom Connally Joke

Washington, Oct. 27 (AP) — Senator Tom Connally (Dem., Texas) told the Senate yestrday a story about a Georgia Senator during the pre-Civil War period who boasted that "we can whip the Yankees with cornstalks."

After the war, Connally said, the Georgian again was a candidate when some one in the crowd reminded him:

"You told us before this war that the South could whip the North with cornstalks. What about it?"

"Well, my friend, I did say that," the candidate replied, "but the trouble was the damn Yankees would not fight with cornstalks."

Connally used the story to oppose a neutrality bill amendment intended to prohibit sale by this country of poison gas, flame throwers and similar weapons. The amendment was rejected.

Woodring Says War for U. S. Is Not Inevitable

Assails Those Who Assert America's Entry Into Conflict Is a Certainty

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27 (AP).—Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, struck out tonight at those who "pronounce the inevitability of our entrance into this second World War" and declared that to create such a psychology "is to deny that most Americans are convinced that our democratic form of government can be maintained only through continuance of peace."

"There is no man in public life today," he told the National Guard Association in an address broadcast over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, "who is more determined than your Secretary of War that your sons and my sons shall not march forth to war!"

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the 1st Army and 2d Army Corps area, told the Associations convention that "recent maneuvers revealed our forces to be lacking in almost every essential except energy, aggressiveness and intelligence."

"We are not ready for a war," he said. "We are not even ready for defense. We learned in the field at Manassas and elsewhere the startling weaknesses of the National Guard and other reserve units. As to strength, the forces are far too small to face the rigors of a campaign."

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, said this winter's concentration of 75,000 regular Army troops in the South would be a "practical war college." Comparing the Army to a football team that had never played a game, he said: "With the exception of a few soldiers who participated in the World War, we have few seasoned fighters in our Army. Because of a lack of funds we have been forced to throw passes in a chicken-coop."

Those who say war is inevitable "arouse suspicion among our more gullible citizens toward the efforts of the Federal government to assure complete neutrality," Mr. Woodring asserted. "They breed mistrust in the determination of the national administration definitely to assure peace for the Western Hemisphere. Those who preach the inevitability of war are proue to interpret every purely precautionary and defensive measure taken by the government as likely—if not deliberately intended—to lead the American people into war.

"They paint the wholly false picture of American business and industry, in a blind greed for profit, intentionally attempting to involve the United States in the present European conflict. To create . . . such a psychology on the inevitability of our participation in the war now in progress is to deny that most Americans—the vast majority of Americans—are convinced that our democratic form of government can be maintained and our national destiny assured only through continuance of peace."

Mr. Woodring asserted it was the duty of every one "in any way connected with the military establishment to . . . insure there be no misinterpretation by any single citizen . . . of the fact that every item in the current program for the augmentation and modernization of our defensive forces, and every thought behind that program, has but one object in view—the preservation of peace."

He said the best road to peace was a strong defense.

Maintaining National Guard troops equipped with artillery, anti-aircraft guns and tanks "for which the states themselves have no need" is proving too heavy a burden for the states, Brig. Gen. Ellard Walsh, of Minnesota, told the association.

"I'm not criticizing, not complaining," he said, "but merely stating facts. Many states have reached a maximum in the maintenance of military establishments. The burdens of the states for maintaining such organizations are more than they can stand. If there was a question of war involved, there would be no question about maintaining additional troops. But the states, the Federal government and all agencies must recognize a line between local defense and national defense."

—CITY OF FLINT—

Bergen, Norway, Oct. 27 (AP)—James McConnochie, radio operator of the American freighter City of Flint, declared today that the ship's German prize crew took her through ice-strewn waters with explosives planted in the engine room while they flew the Danish flag and painted the new name "Alf" on her sides. McConnochie, a Scot, gave the vessel's German captors the slip when they stopped at Tromsö, Norway, to land survivors of the British ship Stonegate, sunk by the raider that took the Flint captive.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 27—It was reliably learned today that United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt had been unsuccessful in repeated attempts to get an appointment at the Foreign Office in his quest for information about the United States-owned steamer City of Flint.

The Ambassador went to the Foreign Office last night, but was unable to see any high official, and his efforts still were unavailing up to 1 P. M. today.

The embassy had no information beyond that appearing in Russian newspapers—that the freighter had been freed at Murmansk, the port to which she had been taken by a German prize crew.

The Embassy spent two days trying to telephone the master of the Flint, or some other officer, at Murmansk. One call got through to Murmansk, but was cut off a minute later before the Embassy had spoken to any of the Americans.

British View Of Silence

There still was no official word that the City of Flint actually had departed, but well-informed quarters said last night that she had, flying the American flag. Today German circles expressed confidence that she would fly the German flag.

Unofficial British quarters expressed belief that Russia was keeping silent to give the German prize crew "a running start" toward a German port.

Further international complications in the case were foreseen if the freighter were unable to get through the British blockade in the North Sea. It semed probable that British warships would be lying in wait for her and just as likely that she would be under the guard of German submarines—assuming she is in German hands and headed for Germany.

Ship's Status Mystery

Whether the City of Flint had left Murmansk as a German prize of war or as a free agent no official in Moscow would say. The Russian announcement last night that she had been ordered out of the port after an inspection of her cargo did not say, either.

Whether she still carried her cargo of tractors, grain and other things consigned to Britain likewise was unknown. (The Danish raido, announcing the ship's release, said the cargo first had been taken off.

Germany has declared that at least part of the cargo was contraband and informed quarters in Berlin insisted that the ship soon would be in a German harbor to await disposition by a prize court.

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull had demanded that Russia hand over the vessel and cargo to her American crew.

Reports from Tromsö, Norway, where the steamer put in last Friday, already in German hands, indicated that forty-two American seamen were aboard. The ship's radio operator, however, was reported to have slipped ashore with thirty-eight British seamen, survivors of torpedo attacks, whom the City of Flint had picked up before her capture.

Protest To Kremlin By U. S. Envoy Reported

Moscow, Oct. 27 (AP)—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, was reported tonight to have made representations to the Soviet Russian Government regarding the treatment of the German-seized American freighter City of Flint at Murmansk.

The Ambassador conferred today with the Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vladimir P. Potemkin, but failed to obtain further details of the vessel which was held for several days at the Soviet port before being released yesterday under control of a Nazi prize crew.

U. S. Embassy Silent

The United States Embassy remained silent on the unofficial reports that representations had been presented to the Kremlin. The embassy likewise declined to comment on reports that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had cabled emphatic instructions to take such action.

Before Steinhardt finally saw Potemkin, he had been unsuccessful in repeated attempts to gain an appointment at the Foreign Office in his quest for information about the City of Flint.

He was said to have learned nothing more than he already had gleaned from the Soviet press—which merely was that the vessel had been freed from Murmansk after an inspection of her cargo.

The embassy spent two days trying to telephone the master of the Flint or some other official at Murmansk. One call got through, but was cut off before there was any conversation.

Route Would Be Costly

Steinhardt nevertheless continued his efforts to pierce the international tangle in which the Flint was involved.

It was expected here the City of Flint would be taken around the entire coast of Scandinavia in neutral waters to avoid the British blockade.

Maritime men said this would be expensive, difficult business because of pilot charges involved. If this route were taken the Germans would have to go from the White Sea into the Arctic Ocean, skirting the shores of Russia and Finland and then coast along Norway into the North Sea, thence through Swedish or Danish waters into the Baltic and on to Germany.

30.24-4303.

30.24-4303

Hull Completely Baffled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that he was completely baffled in his efforts to get adequate information from the Russian Government on the City of Flint, which to the State Department has become a veritable mystery ship.

Department officials were unanimous in criticizing the Soviet Government for giving information on the City of Flint through the Soviet news agency some hours before it was delivered to the interested Government, the United States.

Mr. Hull said that Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt in Moscow had tried three different methods of getting in touch with the American crew of the City of Flint—telephone, railroad and airplane—and thus far had not been successful in any.

He did not know whether the ship was still at Murmansk, or whether it had left; whether a German or an American flag flew over it, or whether the German prize crew was in command of the ship or whether it had been restored to the American crew.

All he had was a brief Russian agency communique saying that, after the verification of the composition of the cargo of the freighter captured by the Germans, the maritime authorities at Murmansk have issued an order to free the vessel with the obligation to leave the port immediately.

There was a note of bitterness in Mr. Hull's voice as he recounted the efforts of Ambassador Steinhardt.

Mr. Hull seemed to look forward to German prize court proceedings as the only real means of obtaining the whole facts. He said if there is a question of the ownership of the vessel, following its seizure by the Germans, the American Government will be interested in attending the prize court hearings, since the ship belongs to an American Government agency, the Maritime Commission.

Mr. Hull said that the owners of the cargo would undoubtedly be represented likewise at the hearing.

He said this Government has not made any representations in Berlin following the Soviet news agency announcement that the vessel had to leave Murmansk immediately.

President Roosevelt said he lacked sufficient new information for comment on the seizure of the Flint.

Asked why Mr. Steinhardt had been unable to find out when, where and to whom the vessel had been released, the President replied that it was a long way from Moscow to Murmansk.

Envoy's Report From Moscow On City of Flint

Steinhardt Chided Russia for Keeping Him in Dark, Demanded Ship's Release

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Following is the text of the report on the City of Flint incident, sent to the State Department tonight by Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Russia.

"I have just seen Assistant Commissar of oreign Affairs Potemkin and have vigorously reiterated my indignation at the lack of co-operation by the Soviet government in withholding information from me while issuing communiques with respect to the City of Flint through the medium of the Tass (news) agency.

He replied that Tass was an official agency of the Soviet government and that it was the custom of his government to make announcements through it. I told him that this was no excuse for his failure to keep me informed, particularly in view of my repeated requests for information on behalf of my government, which had been the purpose of my daily visits to him. After a lengthy discussion, I formally demanded that the vessel and cargo be turned over to the American crew and be authorized to depart. He thereupon made the following statement:

"'The City of Flint had come into the port of Murmansk in charge of a German prize crew without any previous knowledge on the part of the Soviet government and through no act on its part. The reason ascribed by the prize crew for the entry was damaged machinery making the ship unseaworthy. When the Soviet authorities at Murmansk judged that the vessel was again fit to put to sea, and being desirous of preserving its neutrality, the Soviet government had ordered the vessel to leave the port of Murmansk immediately under the same conditions as those of her entry, namely, with both the German and American crews on board and her cargo intact.'

"He added that the order would be enforced immediately and that the Soviet government felt that its decision was not only in accordance with the well-recognized principles of international law and consonant with the obligations of a neutral, but it was also the correct position to take as between the conflicting claims of the United States and Germany to possession of the vessel and her cargo, and that by this he meant 'to send her out in the same status as she had entered one of the ports.'

"He said that his government did not consider that it had the right to turn the vessel and her cargo over to the American crew unless the German prize crew refused to take her out, as, in the opinion of his government, to do so would be an unneutral act. In reply to a question, he stated that the decision of the Soviet government to permit the German prize crew to take the vessel to sea was final.

"I then asked him who had verified the alleged damage to the machinery, to which he replied that he had no information on this subject, but assumed this had been done by the authorities at Murmansk.

"I again inquired concerning the welfare of the American crew and he said that it was his understanding that they had been on board the ship all of the time and were well.

"I then referred to my difficulties in making contact with the captain or members of the crew, reciting my repeated attempts to get into communication with them by telegram and telephone, as well as my inability to obtain a plane today. He disclaimed any responsibility for these difficulties, passing over the subject lightly by pointing out that the crew being on board the ship in the roadstead, in conjunction with the average delays in long-distance telephone communication, had probably brought about this 'unfortunate result.'

"I am again endeavoring to complete a telephone connection with the captain of the City of Flint at midnight."

His story to the Bergen newspaper Aftenbladet after his arrival here said that the City of Flint sighted a foreign warship on October 9 which at first was assumed to be British or French, but proved to be the pocket battleship Deutschland. The raider halted the freighter, placed the survivors of the torpedoed British ship aboard, then proceeded to check the cargo, finding "a considerable quantity of oil."

Declaring this was serious, the German commander said that he would not sink the ship, McConnochie related, but placed eighteen Germans on board to take possession. The Scottish radio operator, who had been the first man to pick up the distress signals from the ill-fated British liner Athenia, said that the City of Flint thereupon began a slow, unpleasant trip northward through "terribly cold seas."

En route, he continued, the German crew planted a heavy charge of explosives in the engine room, prepared to blow up the ship if they encountered trouble. Later, they entered an area of floating ice and the Germans painted out the freighter's name, substituting "Alf" for "City of Flint" and painting the Danish flag on the side.

McConnochie said that it was untrue that there was anything wrong either with the engines or navigational facilities of the City of Flint. The ship pursued a dodging course north and east, keeping a sharp lookout for British and French warships, but none was encountered.

McConnochie said that a water shortage developed which forced the freighter to put in at Tromsoe. There, the British survivors were permitted to land. The radio operator said that because of his manner of speech he was able to mix with them and land successfully.

McConnochie said that the American crew members, though worried by their plight, were not treated badly by their German captors and that nothing untoward had happened to any one when he slipped off the ship at Tromsoe.

Flint's Radio Man Tells Story

Scot Who Escaped in Norway Says Nazis Painted Danish Flag on U. S. Ship.

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—James McConnochie, radio operator of the American freighter City of Flint, declared today that the ships German prize crew took her through ice-strewn waters with explosives planted in the engine room while they flew the Danish flag and repainted the ship's name to "Alf."

McConnochie, a Scot, gave the German captors the slip when they stopped at Tromsoe, Norway, to unload survivors of the British ship Stonegate, sunk by the raider which took the City of Flint captive. Mixing with the British sailors, he managed to get ashore undetected and came to Bergen with them.

Tells His Story.

Nazis May Free U. S. Crew

[By the Associated Press]

Oslo, Norway, Oct. 27—Unconfirmed reports in Bergen tonight said the German prize crew in charge of the United States freighter City of Flint would land the vessel's American crew there.

The City of Flint, which left Murmansk, Soviet Russian port, yesterday, was reported in Norwegian waters off the country's northernmost shores tonight en route to Germany.

Norwegian Opinion.

OSLO, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The newspaper Aftenposten today quoted the opinion of Norwegian experts on international law that the American freighter City of Flint, if it appears in Norwegian waters in charge of a German crew, is still to be considered a German prize.

They held it would have the right to navigate territorial waters en route to a German port and that the presence of a navy fighting crew aboard would not subject it to the rules applying to warships.

GERMAN CREW SAILING FLINT TO HAMBURG

Berlin Announces American Craft Is Off Norway at Present Time.

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Official advices received here tonight said that the American steamship City of Flint was being sailed from Murmansk to Germany under command of a prize crew from the German pocket battleship Deutschland.

The freighter was reported somewhere along the Norwegian coast, heading slowly into the British blockade area.

The vessel, seized as a contraband ship and taken to the Soviet port of Murmansk above the Arctic Circle was released last night by Russia.

Advices reaching Berlin said that the Germans lost no time in lifting anchor for Hamburg, where a prize court was planned to decide on the fate of the ship and her cargo.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Oct. 27—Germany's seizure of the United States steamer City of Flint assumed growing importance today as a possible precedent in future Nazi policies of sea warfare against Britain.

Germans generally regarded that the sea patrol was within the Flint was within its rights, and informed quarters predicted that the vessel and her cargo soon would be in a German harbor as a prize of war.

Fog Should Help Convoy

German submarine commanders said they would have no trouble convoying her from Murmansk down the North Sea and through the British blockade to Hamburg, where a prize court would sit on the complicated questions raised by her capture.

Informed sources said the voyage was considered relatively easy in this season of fog and poor visibility. More ships were arriving at Hamburg these days, they said, than the British suspected.

"Way Up In The Air"

A spokesman of the United States Embassy here said last night that questions involving international law and ultimate disposition of the Flint still were "way up in the air."

Germany had announced no decisions.

The authoritative commentary service, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, however, disputed an American argument that seizure of the freighter was illegal because less than half of her cargo was contraband. The German view, it said, was that a vessel carrying any contraband at all could be brought in as a prize and that it was up to a prize court to determine what should be done about the non-contraband cargo and the ship herself.

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—German submarine commanders said today they would have no trouble convoying the City of Flint from Murmansk through the British blockade to Hamburg, where a prize court would decide her fate.

The voyage from Murmansk was considered relatively easy in this season of fogs and poor visibility.

Germans said the commanders of Nazi submarine convoys would be only too happy if British warships attempted to take the City of Flint.

FLINT BOUND FOR HAMBURG, BERLIN SAYS

Nazi Prize Crew Believed Making Perilous Trip Down North Sea

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 27—The American freighter City of Flint which Germany claims as a war prize was reported tonight to be making a precarious voyage down the North Sea toward Hamburg in possession of a German crew.

Official advices received here said the vessel departed from a Russian port of Murmansk where she was taken by a German prize crew put aboard by the pocket battleship Deutschland—promptly after she was released by Soviet authorities.

Adventure Ahead

The possibility that more adventure lay in store for the City of Flint was conceded in naval circles here. The Germans, presumably guarding the ship with submarines and other naval vessels, recognized the dangers of trying to slip through the British blockade, but were counting on bad weather and poor visibility as well as their submarine defense to bring the Flint into a German port.

The official advices said the small freighter was somewhere along the Norwegian coast tonight heading into the British blockade area. She was released by the Russians last night and the Germans were said to have lost no time in lifting anchor for Hamburg.

Up To Prize Court

If she reaches that port a prize court is to decide whether her cargo will be confiscated under the contraband law or returned to its owners.

The prize crew was expected to steer the Flint close to the Norwegian coast to Skagerrak, then down be-

tween Copenhagen and Malmo to Kiel Canal and thence to Hamburg, rather than to court trouble with the British by sailing direct through the North Sea to Hamburg.

U-Boats Keeping Watch

Just how the vessel is being convoyed was not disclosed, but it was assumed that submarines and other warships were keeping watch. After the Deutschland's dramatic capture of the vessel and her subsequent wanderings, the Nazis do not want to lose the prize.

Officials said they believed the American crew of forty-one still was aboard the City of Flint, although they lacked definite word of this.

Adolf Hitler has been in Berlin while the City of Flint drama has been unfolding. Today he personally awarded iron crosses to fourteen army officers, eleven generals, one colonel, and two lieutenants for heroism during the Polish campaign.

BRITISH CONCEDE POCKET RAIDERS ARE IN 2 OCEANS

But Place Seizures at Three --Deutschland Was Once Off Newfoundland.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—British naval authorities said tonight that the German pocket battleships Admiral Scheer and Deutschland were known to have been at sea for a month and to have sunk only three vessels—one a neutral ship.

Fear of British patrols was credited by these authorities with having kept the two raiders from the widely used shipping lanes. It was considered likely that the Admiral Scheer, which had been operating in the South Atlantic, had slipped around Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean.

The first victim of the Deutschland was said to have been the British ship Stonegate, sunk about 500 miles east of Florida on October 5. When the Deutschland was next heard from she was off Newfoundland on October 12, when a Norwegian ship was stopped, but not sunk.

Two days later the Norwegian ship Lorenz W. Hansen was sunk by the Deutschland near Newfoundland, the naval authorities said. They added that subsequently the Deutschland seized the United States vessel City of Flint and remained with her until she reached Norwegian waters. The crew of the Stonegate was placed aboard the City of Flint.

Meanwhile the British freighter Clement was sunk off the Brazilian coast on September 30 by a surface raider which British forces today identified as the Admiral Scheer, like the Deutschland a 10,000-ton, twenty-six-knot pocket battleship.

Since October 15 there has been no direct word of either of the vessels.

BRITAIN CONFIRMS 'POCKET' SHIP RAIDS

Two German Craft Have Sunk Three Merchant Vessels in Month, London Declares

POSITIONS NOW KNOWN

Nazi War Plan Said to Be Ten Air Attacks on England Daily, With Hard Sea Thrusts

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Two of Germany's three fast, heavily gunned pocket battleships, the Deutschland and the Admiral Scheer, have been ranging the high seas for a month and have sunk at least three ships, British naval authorities said tonight.

It was the first time authorized British spokesmen had accepted previous reports that the Admiral Scheer had been operating in the South Atlantic. Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday of the Deutschland's operations.

In the view of the authorities, fear of British sea patrols was keeping the two raiders from the main shipping lanes. There has been no direct word of either raider since Oct. 15, and the Admiral Scheer was believed to have slipped around Cape Horn to the Pacific from the South Atlantic.

The sinking of the British ship Stonegate about 500 miles east of Florida Oct. 5 was said to have been the Deutschland's first victory. The next heard of the Deutschland was that she was off Newfoundland Oct. 12, when a Norwegian ship was stopped but not sunk. Two days later the Norwegian ship Lorentz W. Hansen was sunk by the Deutschland near Newfoundland, the naval authorities said. The Deutschland, they added, subsequently seized the United States vessel City of Flint and remained with her until she reached Norwegian waters. The crew of the Stonegate was placed aboard the City of Flint.

The third victim of the raiders was said to be the British freighter Clement, sunk off the Brazilian Coast Sept. 30 by a surface raider that the British identified as the Admiral Scheer.

Both raiders are 10,000-ton vessels with a cruising range up to 20,000 miles, which could be increased indefinitely with arrangements for refueling.

On the home front, W. S. Morrison, Food Minister, said Britain's food supply against which German raiding is directed was growing. He added that a date for rationing would be fixed soon.

CASTAWAY DECOYS

[By the Associated Press]

Gibraltar, Oct. 27—Five men clinging to the wreckage of a British ship were the unintentional decoys that a German submarine used in sinking her second victim at the same spot, Capt. Norman Rice of the freighter Ledbury declared today.

Rice, with his entire crew of twenty-five and the five earlier castaways, was landed here by the Panamanian freighter Crown City.

Castaways Found

The skipper said that about eighty miles west of Cape Spartel, an African promontory on the Strait of Gibraltar, the Ledbury came upon the five men amid the wreckage Tuesday morning.

Captain Rise said he picked up the men, who proved to be from the Menin Ridge, sunk a little while before by a submarine.

Suddenly the U-boat reappeared and fired at the Ledbury, but missed.

Began Heavy Shelling

"I put the Ledbury's stern toward the submarine," said Captain Rice, and ordered an S O S dispatched.

"Thereupon the submarine commenced shelling the Ledbury heavily. I instantly ordered the crew to abandon ship and I ran to the cabin to secure the ship's papers.

"While I was doing so, a shell burst on the deck underneath, wrecking the cabin. Myself and my whole crew, plus the men from the Menin Ridge, got safely into two lifeboats just as the Ledbury sank, at 10 A. M., stern first.

Sea Propaganda

"The submarine then approached the lifeboats and her commander shouted in good English:

"'It's Winston Churchill (First Lord of the British Admiralty) and the money grabbers of London who want war who are to blame; we don't want war'."

Rise said the Crown City [illegible] three hours later and brought boatloads of men here.

Instructing his radio operator to stand by, he cautiously circled in a calm sea and finally managed to cast a line to one of the men. The others were picked up in a lifeboat. All proved to be seamen from the Menin Ridge, sunk a little while before by a submarine.

U-Boat Reappeared

Suddenly the U-boat reappeared and fired a shot.

"We are all indebted to Captain W. E. Carley of the Crown City and his whole crew for their multiple courtesies," Captain Rice said.

British Remove 50 Bodies From Sunken U-Boat

Divers Kept Busy Off Kent; German Craft Held New, Bigger Than Any Known

DOVER, England, Oct. 27 (AP).—Between fifty and sixty bodies were reported today to have been found by British divers exploring a shattered German submarine [illegible] up yesterday on the Goodwin Sands. The Goodwin Sands are more than five miles out from the Kentish coast, forming a natural breakwater to the Downs roadstead. Heavy firing was heard off the coast there on Wednesday.

One theory was that the submarine was sunk by either depth charges or aerial bombs, and drifted aground. A German submarine was stuck on the sands after becoming entangled in nets in 1917. Half of the crew were saved.

The Goodwin Sands are the storm-tossed wreckage of a once-fertile island. Known as Lomea, it was the home of Earl Godwin, or Godwine, in the eleventh century, when England was a Saxon land. William the Conqueror confiscated the estate and gave it to the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury.

Tradition holds that funds for maintaining seawalls of the island were diverted by the abbey to build the steeple of Tenterden Church, in the Kentish town of that name. As a result, the island was swept away by a storm in 1099. Ever since, the treacherous sands left have been a bane of mariners. An old maxim of the countryside runs: "Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands."

Return To Caves

Long-Lost Caverns, Re-Discovered, May Be Made Bomb Shelters

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—The long lost caverns of Blackheath have been found again and now they may be turned into an air raid shelter for suburban Greenwich.

The caves—four rooms in the chalky earth under the site of one of the world's first golf courses—were open to the public for years but in [illegible] they were closed as unsafe.

Fallen material blocked the entrance and they were forgotten.

Workmen have sunk a forty-foot shaft and rediscovered them. And today the borough council is considering installing some timbers to make a bombproof shelter.

KING RECEIVES GREENWOOD

Deputy Labor Leader Given Audience By George VI

London, Oct. 27 (AP)—King George VI received Deputy Labor Leader Arthur Greenwood in audience this morning.

Major Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor party, was received by the King October 24 and [illegible] the monarch became acquainted with leading figures among "his Majesty's loyal opposition" at a private dinner arranged by Earl Baldwin.

Eighty German Captives Landed

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Eighty German seamen were landed today at a Scottish port by a British armed merchant cruiser, it was announced here, but where they came from was not disclosed.

BRITAIN TO STUDY RUSSIAN PROTEST

Sees No Reason for Halting Trade Negotiations

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Authoritative British quarters indicated today that Russia's note of protest against Britain contraband control would receive careful study before a reply would be made.

They said they saw no reason why the question should interfere with Russian-British trade negotiations.

Two Executed As Spies By French Firing Squad

Alsatian Autonomist Leader And Soldier Shot—Six Others Sent To Prison

Paris, *Saturday*, Oct. 28 (AP)—Dr. Karl Roos, 60-year-old Alsatian autonomist leader, and a soldier named Lobstein were reported to have been executed at dawn today at Nancy, convicted [illegible] of espionage in behalf of Germany.

They were convicted Thursday by a military court. Execution was by a firing squad.

Six other defendants convicted with Roos and Lobstein were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from three years to life.

PARIS BACKING FOR ANKARA

Paris, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Council of Ministers, meeting with President Albert Lebrun in Elysee Palace, today approved ratification of the French-British-Turkish mutual assistance accord signed October 19 in Ankara.

Premier Daladier gave the Ministers a long review of the war and the diplomatic situation.

Two degrees submitted by Agricultural Minister Henri Queuille were signed. They provide for the purchase and storage by the Government of agricultural surpluses.

SIZE OF NAZI SCOUT UNITS FOUND BIGGER

Artillery Fire On Both Sides Reported Growing Heavier

Allies Expect Enemy Offensive As Soon As Weather Improves

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 27—Clashes of increasing intensity between German and French combat patrols were reported tonight on the Western Front between the Rhine and the Moselle rivers.

Reports from the front said the Germans were strengthening their patrol action, which was said to be passing from a preliminary reconnaissance phase, in which groups of four or five scouts were used, to action involving combat patrols of about fifty men. The fighting was about equally divided between French and German soil and carried on in bitterly cold weather.

Patrols More Active

The night communique told of increasing activity of advance guards in contact along the one-hundred-mile front and added that artillery fire from both sides was increasing.

Some points of no man's land, which varies from about 500 yards to a mile and a half in width, are almost entirely within France, while others are on the German side of the frontier.

The German combat patrols were said to be led by *Grenzeschultze* troops who are natives of the frontier region and know every forest trail and every hill and valley.

Report Studied

The French studied carefully reports of their intelligence service on German troop dispositions for indications of the Germans' intentions. These reports said the Nazi forces were in six great concentrations running from the Italian frontier to Denmark with one in reserve.

The French reported the disposition of the Germans about as follows: The southernmost group facing the Swiss frontier and spreading northward; the second along France's Rhineland frontier on the southern flank of the front; the third along the northern flank between the Rhine and the Moselle; the fourth along the Belgian and Netherland frontiers; the fifth on the North Sea, and the sixth forming a great reserve in central Germany.

Many On Swiss Border

The French were said to be studying particularly the reported concentrations facing Switzerland and on the northern flank. They reported there were twenty-one divisions of between 12,000 and 15,000 men each, on the Swiss frontier. Four army corps of three divisions each were reported massed between Basel and Lake Constance and three corps of three divisions each stationed from the lake south to Italy.

Because of the cold and flooded conditions in some parts of the front, French observers expressed doubt that a German drive would be immediate, although they said they expected it as soon as the weather improved.

Overalls for "Ladies From Hell"

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, Oct. 27 (AP)—Scottish troops were digging in today along a reserve line under the eyes of Lord Gort, commander in chief of the British expeditionary force.

Scottish units which won fame in the World War took pride in the name said to have been given them then by the Germans, "the ladies from hell." But the "ladies from

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hell" will not be ladies much longer. Some time in the next two weeks they are to take off their kilts and stick their legs into the overalls of the British Army's new battle dress. They don't like the idea much, although they still will be allowed to wear the kilt for ceremonials and on leave.

Whatever their dress, the troops are a tough and seasoned lot. Their trench, dug in twenty hours, was a marvel of neatness and efficiency. When Gen. Gort jumped down to inspect it he couldn't find anything to ask except "what's the ruling on sandbag seams—in or out?"

"In, sir," a sergeant answered.

Just three out of 100 or more sandbags had the seams out.

DANES REPORT NAVAL BATTLE OFF THE COAST

Ministry of Marine Denies Any Engagement in Seiero Area.

HEAVY GUNFIRE IS RUMORED

Islanders Say Warships Went Behind Smoke Screens and Planes Soared Above.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Reports from Seiero Island that inhabitants there saw a naval battle involving planes and warships were received in Copenhagen this afternoon, but the Ministry of Marine denied that there was any such action in the area. The Ministry said that it had telephoned to Coast Guard stations in the vicinity and heard that nothing had been seen except a lone airplane, which had passed during the afternoon.

Advices from Seiero Island had said that the inhabitants reported a naval battle had begun off the coast at about 1 P. M. (7 A. M. Eastern standard time). They said that they heard heavy cannonading and saw a number of warships, mostly hidden behind clouds of smoke, and about a dozen warplanes.

The battle was reported continuing an hour later. Seiero Island is in the Kattegat, the narrow bottleneck between Denmark and Sweden linking the North and the Baltic Seas.

Swedish Telegraph Agency reports ... that activity of the German fleet in Baltic waters had increased in the last few days. They said that three German cruisers accompanied by airplanes had cruised the waters between the Gotland and Oeland islands—in the Baltic Sea on the east coast of Scandinavia—but reported no violations of Scandinavian neutrality.

Gotland is of great strategic importance, lying on the main north-south route of Baltic trade. Its harbor, Visby, is a Swedish naval base and its topography is well adapted for airfields. It is only forty-five minutes by air from the new Russian air and naval bases in Estonia and Latvia.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

Berlin, Oct. 27 (AP)—The high command today issued the following communique:

"Between the Moselle River and the Warndt Forest there was livelier artillery activity at several points.

"On the remaining front, only local scouting troop action and isolated annoyance fire."

RUSS GRAIN TO NAZIS

Berlin, Oct. 27 (AP)—German front pages today were devoted primarily to the arrival here of a Russian trade delegation and the conclusion of a deal at Moscow by which Russia agreed to deliver 1,000,000 tons of fodder and grain to Germany within the next two months.

Adolf Hitler's *Völkischer Beobachter*, after praising what it called quick, systematic Russian-German cooperation, said the agreement would silence those who "doubted the seriousness and willingness of the German and Soviet Governments for productive cooperation."

Millions Of Hogs

The newspaper added that "Russian grain, together with imports from Rumania, permits us to fatten an additional 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 hogs," and would mean more liberal fat and pork rations.

This is a matter of prime importance to Germany, which, in 1915, was compelled to slaughter many head of hogs for lack of fodder, a blow from which she did not recover throughout the World War.

German sources expressed belief theer was no possible source of friction between Berlin and Moscow over the German contraband list.

Germany had offered to let Soviet ships pass unmolested to England in fulfillment of the British-Russian trade agreement, provided such trade was in non-contraband goods only.

Artillery In Action

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP).—The high command today issued the following communique:

"Between the Moselle River and the Warndt Forest there was livelier artillery activity at several points. On the remaining front, only local scouting troop action and isolated annoyance fire."

Nazi Decree Relegates Poles to Inferior Status

Must Stand Aside in Stores to Let Germans Be Served

BROMBERG, Germany (formerly Bydgoszcz, Poland), Oct. 27 (AP).—Nazi Commissioner Kampe issued a decree today providing that Poles in this conquered area should be treated as inferiors, and in stores, factories and public buildings should be accommodated only after Germans.

German is the official language, and the Poles may not display the Swastika flag.

"Germans (Volksgenossen) who have German identification cards must be given the preference in every way," the announcement said.

The wearing of Polish uniforms and caps is forbidden.

The decree also provided that all foreign exchange must be delivered to German authorities by Oct. 31.

Order To Saturnia By Britain Reported Canceled By Italy

Rome, Oct. 27 (AP)—Reliable reports tonight said the Italian liner Saturnia was en route to Italy from Gibraltar after the British Government had countermanded a British order to her captain to proceed to England with what Gibraltar authorities declared a contrabrand cargo.

One source said the ship had started to England but upon receiving the order from Italy turned back to Gibraltar, unloaded iron and copper which authorities there believed was destined for Czecho-Slovakia, then headed for Naples.

Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Ambassador to Rome, was aboard the Saturnia. Out of New York, the ship was due at Naples Tuesday but had been held up by the lengthy examination of the British authorities at Gibraltar.

Italy Plans To Spend $873,800,000 On Arms

Rome, Oct. 27 (AP)—Fascist Italy celebrated the eve of the seventeenth anniversary of the Black Shirt march on Rome today by tossing about $873,800,000 into the world armament race.

The Government's announcement that it would spend 17,476,000,000 lire on Italy's military might in a new arms program, brought Fascist army, navy and air force expenditures to 133,281,000,000 lire (currently about $6,694,000,000) in seventeen years.

Italy And Britain Sign Pact

At the same time Italy and Britain moved to improve trade relations by signing an agreement establishing a permanent commission to regulate commercial affairs between the two countries.

The new arms expenditure program came as Fascists planned to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of their climb to power.

The celebration will be marked by three steps toward gaining a greater nation, Fascist leaders announced.

The Ministry of Agriculture will inaugurate the second block of one hundred farms in the Apulia "heel" area of Italy—farms created by cutting up large estates.

15,000 Going To Libya

Fifteen thousand colonists will board ships for Libya to join 20,000 already there, strengthening an economic link in the Italian Empire.

The new battleship Impero, of 35,000 tons, heavily armored and built to attain a speed of thirty knots, will be launched at Genoa. The Impero will be equipped with 15-inch guns.

French Resume Train Traffic in No-Man's Land

Swiss Gape as First Freight Since Beginning of War Puffs Calmly Into Basel

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 27 (AP).—The arrival of a French train, which steamed right through no-mans-land, caused more excitement in this border city today than all the reports of impending big offensives on the western front.

A guard at the deserted French side of the international station saw the train coming up from France and did a Paul Revere dash to the Swiss side to gasp out the news to the authorities.

An amazed crowd gathered to watch the engine roll calmly in with its long line of freight cars. The dusty international station had not heard a single railroad whistle since it was closed at the end of August.

The train had come from Mulhouse through the no-man's-land between the Maginot Line and the big guns of the German forts, which are across the Rhine almost within slingshot distance of the tracks. The civilian population had been moved out of the area long since, and now it is filled with soldiers, barbed wire, anti-tank fields and machine-gun nests.

The engineer swung down from the cab with a nonchalance he soon lost under the excited questioning of railroad officials.

"We had a lot of stuff consigned to Switzerland sitting in the freight station at Mulhouse, so I thought I might as well bring it along," he said.

Swiss President Is Neutral

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Philipp Etter guards Swiss neutrality—even when it comes to free cigarettes. Visiting Swiss frontier posts today, he gave cigarettes to his soldiers, passed the packages along the line to French soldiers guarding the pass and then made the same gesture to Germans patrolling their section of the border.

Belgian Newspaper Confiscated

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Oct. 27 (AP)—Belgian police today confiscated copies of the weekly Brussels review, Pourquoi Pas, apparently because of an illustrated article on the German Ambassador to Belgium. The review has acknowledged strong French sympathies, and one of its two editors is stationed permanently in Paris.

The Foreign Minister yesterday told a Senate committee that government action would be taken against papers that failed to observe strict neutrality.

FINAL DECISION UP TO FINNS

Democratic Will to Control Bargain With Soviet.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS

Erkko Exhorts People to Have Confidence and Courage.

HELSINKI, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Finnish people have been assured that theirs will be the final decision on any bargain with Russia. Foreign Minister Elias Erkko, addressing a patriotic meeting last night in the State Theater, appealed for confidence and courage, saying, "The people of Finland must decide their own future and choose their own path."

Finland's aged President, Kyoesti Kallio, seated in a box in the balcony, brought the meeting to a close by rising and calling for "Three cheers for Finland."

Seated in the audience was the delegation headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, which returned from its second trip to Moscow and reported yesterday on Russian demands which Finland has found unaccept-

IN ADDITION, SPEECHES, PARADES AND PATRIOTIC CEREMONIES ARE SCHEDULED IN ALL SECTIONS OF ITALY.

SINCE THE LAST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLACKSHIRT MARCH, FASCISM HAS EXTENDED ACROSS THE ADRIATIC TO ALBANIA AND PLACED THAT COUNTRY UNDER THE ITALIAN FLAG.

WHAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S NEXT STEP IN EMPIRE BUILDING WILL BE, NOBODY KNOWS, BUT PARTY LEADERS ARE CONVINCED HE IS PURSUING POLICIES WHICH WILL STRENGTHEN ITALY.

MUSSOLINI HAS A FULL SCHEDULE TOMORROW. THERE WILL BE CONFERENCES WITH PARTY LEADERS, REVIEWS OF YOUNG FASCISTS AND APPEARANCES AT PARTY CELEBRATIONS IN ROME.

able. Dr. Paasikivi's group is expected to go to Moscow again on Sunday.

Erkko's speech, the longest exposition of the situation since Russia started the negotiations, referred to countries "wiped off the map of Europe," but mentioned no names. The Foreign Minister said that "relations between Finland and the country which inaugurated these questions are capable of improvement."

"These relations," he declared, "have been normal, but the history of many centuries has undeniably created a basis for suspicion which prevails in the present day on both sides of the frontier. We must utilize to the full any means which would strengthen the security of both countries and we have regarded those in power as different from those of former days—perhaps they will show of their own free will that conditions have altered."

Finland, before declaring her independence in 1918, was a grand duchy of Czarist Russia. Erkko intimated that Russia was using the present European war as an argument in favor of concessions from Finland, saying, "Independent factors have created this situation which makes possible such questions as under normal conditions would be out of the question—of which even the slightest indications would have given rise to tension in international relations."

Finland, he said, has shown the world that she is a peace loving country and that she is not afraid to discuss questions which affect her very closely and that she desires to find a basis by means of which her security may be strengthened. But this does not mean she is prepared to sacrifice what she considers essential for her freedom and existence."

Finns Ponder Demands Of Russia Amid Blackout

Raid Rehearsal Held as Council Prepares Cabinet Report

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 27 (AP).—In the darkness of an air-raid rehearsal, the Cabinet inner council studied tonight Finland's course in her negotiations with Soviet Russia, for a report to the full Cabinet tomorrow. Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko passed the day studying the Russian proposals and preparing material for tomorrow's Cabinet session.

Members of the delegation to Moscow, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, were not present at the inner council meeting.

The delegation was expected to return to the Soviet capital Sunday for a third series of conferences on the Kremlin's reported demands for certain strategic islands in the Gulf of Finland and in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Add - Helsinki - Oct. 27

ONLY STREET LIGHTS IN THE CITY WERE VISIBLE AT 7 P.M. (1 P.M. E.S.T.) AND AN HOUR LATER THEY WERE DOUSED AND ONLY THE HARBOR LIGHTS COULD BE SEEN. MOTORISTS DROVE THROUGH THE STREETS WITH BLUE PAPER OVER THE HEADLIGHTS OF THEIR AUTOMOBILES.

FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMEN SAID THERE WAS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE LAID BEFORE THE DIET AT THEIR PRESENT STAGE.

ERKKO PROMISED IN AN ADDRESS LAST NIGHT THAT NO DIRECT ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN WITHOUT PLACING THE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

OCT 28 1939

THE DIET TODAY APPROVED ALL EMERGENCY MEASURES PREVIOUSLY DECREED BY PRESIDENT KYOSTI KALLIO.

Vilna Occupied By Lithuanians After 19 Years

Boundary Posts Burned as Province Lost to Poles Is Given Back by Reds

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 27 (AP).—Boundary posts which for nineteen years had separated Lithuania from her lost province of Vilna (Wilno) were solemnly burned today as Lithuanian troops began entering Vilna territory.

The province, containing the city of the same name which Lithuanians consider their ancient capital, was returned to Lithuania by the recent Russian-Lithuanian mutual aid pact. Seized by Poles from Lithuania in 1920, it was occupied by the Russian Army in the German-Russian partition of Poland.

Gen. Stasys Rastikis, commander in chief of the Lithuanian Army, and members of the Lithuanian Cabinet were present as the frontier posts were burned and troops began marching to the accompaniment of martial music, cheers and rockets.

Gen. Vitkauskas, commander of troops designated to garrison Vilna, ordered the march to the capital, which is to be entered tomorrow.

Simultaneously, the liberty bell in Kaunas, gift of Lithuanians in the United States, rang for the first time to celebrate recovery of the lost province.

CANADA EARMARKS COPPER FOR BRITAIN

Major Producers Agree to Ship 420,000,000 Pounds a Year

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (Canadian Press).—Major Canadian copper producers are making agreements with the British Ministry of Supply to supply 420,000,000 pounds of electrolytic copper over an approximate period of a year for Great Britain's war-time requirements, the Prime Minister's office said tonight.

This amount represents about 80 per cent of the current output of the contracting producers. Adequate provision has been made for the protection of domestic requirements.

The contracting producers and the amount to be supplied by each follow: International Nickel Company, 237,700,000 pounds; Noranda Mines, Ltd., 69,700,000; Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, 50,700,000; Sherritt Gordon, 23,800,000; Waite-Amulet, 23,800,000; Aldermac, 7,900,000; Normetal, 6,400,000.

The announcement said that the price is close to that prevailing at the outbreak of war.

On Sept. 2 the price of electrolytic copper in North American markets was about 11 cents a pound. [illegible] the first year's order [illegible] British Government worth $46,200,000.

Delivery will be at Canadian ports with costs and risks thereafter assumed by the purchaser. Payments will be made wholly in Canada in Canadian currency.

The agreements are subject to renewal by the British Government for the duration of the war.

STALIN ELECTED

OCT 28 1939

Moscow, Oct. 27 (AP).—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, today reported that the new National Assembly for Western Ukraine, part of the former Polish territory occupied by Russia in connection with the German invasion, had elected Joseph Stalin as honorary chairman.

The first meeting of the assembly was held yesterday at Lvov (Lwow).

HINT PAPEN RECALL

Turks Believe Nazi Envoy May Not Return.

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—Germans reported today that the return of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Ankara, had been delayed indefinitely as a result of the British-French-Turkish mutual assistance pact signed on October 19. The Ambassador left just before the pact was signed to report to Adolf Hitler in Berlin.

Turks, meanwhile, said that they believed that what they called his "diplomatic failure" in not detaching Turkey from the Anglo-French front meant his permanent recall.

REDS ASSAIL U. S.

Soviet Army Paper Resents Action Against Browder.

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star, today charged that [illegible] of English and French imperialists to convert the war in Western Europe into a world war are meeting with active support on the part of reactionary circles in the United States.

"The American bourgeois press is striving to conceal from the people the imperialist aims of the war.

"Attempts to silence the Communist party of the United States and arrest of its general secretary, Comrade Browder (Earl Browder, under Federal indictment in New York on a charge of using a fake passport) is direct proof of what the policies and intention of American reactionaries are," the army journal said.

Add - Ankara - Oct 27

VON PAPEN HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO ARRIVE YESTERDAY IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL TO TAKE PART IN OBSERVANCE OF THE 16TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC.

TODAY WAS THE ANNIVERSARY.

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SPY PLOT REPORTED

Ex-Yugoslav Army Officer Among 31 Linked to Nazis.

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Oct. 27 (A. P.).—A former Lieut.-Col. in the Yugoslav army and thirty other persons were arrested today for questioning in what police described as a German spy ring investigation.

Besides the ex-officer, whose name was not given, a textile engineer and a woman were accused of being the chief Nazi spy agents.

Add Maribor - Oct 27

POLICE SAID [redacted] INTENSIVE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY AS REVEALED IN DOCUMENTS SEIZED FROM A GERMAN CROSSING THE BORDER NEAR MARIBOR

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STRICT PRECAUTIONS [redacted] TAKEN TO PREVENT POSSIBLE LEAKS [redacted] OF INFORMATION ON YUGOSLAV FORTIFICATIONS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION ALONG THE GERMAN FRONTIER [redacted]

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NIGHT LEAD POPE (BUDGET)

OCT 28 1939

BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

CASTEL GANDOLFO,OCT 27-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII, IN THE FIRST ENCYCLICAL OF HIS PONTIFICATE, TODAY ASSAILED GOVERNMENTS IN WHICH CIVIL AUTHORITY "PUTS ITSELF IN THE PLACE OF THE ALMIGHTY AND ELEVATES THE STATE OR GROUP INTO THE LAST END OF LIFE."

"IT IS QUITE TRUE THAT POWER BASED ON SUCH WEAK AND UNSTEADY FOUNDATIONS CAN ATTAIN AT TIMES UNDER CHANCE CIRCUMSTANCES MATERIAL SUCCESSES APT TO AROUSE WONDER IN SUPERFICIAL OBSERVERS," HE ACKNOWLEDGED.

"BUT THE MOMENT COMES," HE WARNED, "WHEN THE INEVITABLE LAW TRIUMPHS, WHICH STRIKES DOWN ALL THAT HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED UPON A HIDDEN OR OPEN DISPROPORTION BETWEEN THE GREATNESS OF THE MATERIAL AND OUTWARD SUCCESS AND THE WEAKNESS OF THE INWARD VALUE AND OF ITS MORAL FOUNDATION."

THE PONTIFF, WHO SAID HIS FIRST ENCYCLICAL WAS "DIRECTED TO THE WHOLE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE SCATTERED OVER THE WORLD," OFFERED HIS CONSOLATION TO CONQUERED POLAND, CONDEMNED TREATY VIOLATIONS AND RESORTS TO FORCE AND OFFERED HIS SUPPORT FOR PEACE EFFORTS.

HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT POLAND--"OUR DEAR POLAND," HE CALLED THE DISMEMBERED NATION--WOULD RISE ANEW AS HE CALLED FOR "THE GENEROUS AND BROTHERLY SYMPATHY OF THE WHOLE WORLD" WHILE THE POLES AWAITED "THE HOUR OF A RESURRECTION IN HARMONY WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND TRUE PEACE."

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HIS HOLINESS OBSERVED THAT "THE DREAD TEMPEST OF WAR IS ALREADY RAGING DESPITE ALL OUR EFFORTS TO AVERT IT" AND GAVE THE PLEDGE:

"WHATEVER WE CAN DO TO HASTEN THE DAY WHEN THE DOVE OF PEACE MAY FIND ON THIS EARTH, SUBMERGED IN A DELUGE OF DISCORD, SOMEWHERE TO ALIGHT, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO DO X X X."

THE PONTIFF CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO IMPOSE SACRIFICES AND SUFFERING ON THE CONQUERED WHICH WOULD LEAD TO NEW WARS.

"SAFETY DOES NOT COME TO PEOPLES FROM EXTERNAL MEANS, FROM THE SWORD, WHICH CAN IMPOSE CONDITIONS OF PEACE BUT DOES NOT CREATE PEACE," HE SAID. "FORCES THAT ARE TO RENEW THE FACE OF THE EARTH SHOULD PROCEED FROM WITHIN, FROM THE SPIRIT."

HE SAID HE RECOGNIZED THAT TIME AND CIRCUMSTANCES MIGHT CREATE A CASE FOR REVISION OF A TREATY TO REMOVE INJUSTICES BUT HE DECLARED ANY SUCH MODIFICATION SHOULD BE DONE BY PEACEFUL DISCUSSION, NOT FORCE.

HE ADDED THAT IN HIS WORK FOR PEACE HE WAS TRUSTING IN THOSE "WHO CALLED NOT FOR JUSTICE ALONE BUT FOR LOVE AND MERCY."

THE ENCYCLICAL WILL BE KNOWN AS THE "SUMMI PONTIFICATUS," THE FIRST TWO WORDS OF THE LATIN TEXT, MEANING "THE SUPREME PONTIFICATE'S."

IT BORE THE DATE OCT.20, 1939, AND CASTEL GANDOLFO, THE POPE'S SUMMER RESIDENCE IN THE ALBAN HILLS, WAS GIVEN AS THE PLACE OF ISSUE. ONLY ONE OTHER ENCYCLICAL BORE CASTEL GANDOLFO AS THE PLACE OF ISSUE, AN ENCYCLICAL ON THE ROSARY TWO YEARS AGO BY THE LATE PIUS XI.

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PIUS XII PLANNED TO RETURN TO THE VATICAN TOMORROW FROM HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR THE CONSECRATION OF 12 MISSIONARY BISHOPS ON SUNDAY, THE FEAST OF CHRIST THE KING.

THE FASCIST PRESS TODAY GAVE ONLY A COLUMN SUMMARY OF THE ENCYCLICAL BUT ITALIANS FOUND THE FULL TEXT IN THE VATICAN NEWSPAPER, L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO.

(EDITORS: SUMMARY CARRIED IN DAY REPORT, WITH TEXT ON SOME CIRCUITS.)

AGS P504PES

CASTEL GANDOLFO--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD POPE (BY GUPTILL)

XXX L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO.

HIS HOLINESS SPOKE OF "A WORLD IN ALL TOO DIRE NEED OF HELP AND GUIDANCE," OF A WORLD WHICH, HE SAID, "PREOCCUPIED WITH THE WORSHIP OF THE EPHEMERAL, HAS LOST ITS WAY AND SPENT ITS FORCES IN A VAIN SEARCH AFTER EARTHLY IDEALS."

"IN THE RECOGNITION OF THE ROYAL PREROGATIVES OF CHRIST AND IN THE RETURN OF INDIVIDUALS AND OF SOCIETY TO THE LAW OF HIS TRUTH AND OF HIS LOVE," HE SAID, "LIES THE ONLY WAY TO SALVATION."

HE SAID THAT FOR THE NEW ORDER OF THE WORLD INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MUST REST "ON THE SOLID ROCK OF NATURAL LAW AND OF DIVINE REVELATION."

TREATIES MAY BE REVISED WHEN CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES DICTATE, HE SAID, BUT FOR ANYONE "TACITLY TO ASSUME THE AUTHORITY OF RESCINDING THEM UNILATERALLY WHEN THEY ARE NO LONGER TO ONE'S ADVANTAGE WOULD BE TO ABOLISH ALL MUTUAL TRUST AMONG STATES."

AN ECHO OF OLD CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND ITALY AND GERMANY OVER THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH WAS SOUNDED IN THE ENCYCLICAL.

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OCCASIONALLY IN THE PAST FASCIST YOUTH PROGRAMS HAVE DRAWN COMPLAINTS FROM CHURCHMEN THAT THE GROWTH OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION WAS SUBORDINATED TO POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

IN ONE OF THE MOST OUTSPOKEN PORTIONS OF THE ENCYCLICAL, PIUS XII DECLARED THE INDISPENSABLE PRESUPPOSITION OF PEACEFUL INTERCOURSE AMONG NATIONS WAS A "NATIONAL TRUST."

THIS MEANT, HE SAID, THE "EFFECTIVE CONVICTION EACH PARTY WILL RESPECT ITS PLIGHTED WORD."

THE PONTIFF SAID TWO ERRORS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR DISTURBING THE PEACEFUL INTERCOURSE OF PEOPLES.

FIRST, HE SAID, WAS "FORGETFULNESS OF THE LAW OF UNIVERSAL CHARITY--OF THAT CHARITY WHICH ALONE CAN CONSOLIDATE PEACE BY EX-

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TINGUISHING HATRED AND SOFTENING ENVIES AND DISSENSIONS."

THE SECOND HE DESCRIBED AS THAT "CONTAINED IN THOSE IDEAS WHICH DO NOT HESITATE TO DIVORCE CIVIL AUTHORITY FROM EVERY KIND OF DEPENDENCE UPON THE SUPREME BEING."

A63

"ONCE THE AUTHORITY OF GOD AND THE SWAY OF HIS LAW ARE DENIED IN THIS WAY," HE SAID, "THE CIVIL AUTHORITY AS AN INEVITABLE RESULT TENDS TO ATTRIBUTE TO ITSELF THAT ABSOLUTE AUTONOMY WHICH BELONGS EXCLUSIVELY TO THE SUPREME MAKER.

"LEGITIMATE AND WELL-ORDERED LOVE OF OUR NATION AND COUNTRY," THE PONTIFF ADMONISHED, "SHOULD NOT MAKE US CLOSE OUR EYES TO THE ALL EMBRACING NATURE OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

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ENCYCLICAL (PMS BUDGET)

VATICAN CITY,OCT.27-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII WAS EXPECTED TO APPEAL FOR PEACE IN ISSUING TODAY THE FIRST ENCYCLICAL OF HIS REIGN.

HIS MESSAGE WAS NOT DIVULGED IN ADVANCE OF THE TIME SET FOR PUBLICATION--NOON (6 A.M., EST)--BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN REVISED AT DIFFERENT TIMES IN RECENT WEEKS IN THE FACE OF RAPIDLY CHANGING SITUATIONS IN WAR-RIDDEN EUROPE.

THE POPE, WRITING IN LONGHAND, RECAST IT THREE TIMES BEFORE GIVING IT TO MONSIGNOR ANTONIO BACCI, THE PAPAL SECRETARY OF BRIEFS, FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

THE POPE'S LAST WORDS ON THE EVE OF THE ENCYCLICAL CONTAINED A PLEA FOR "THAT PEACE WHICH WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE SHINE OVER THE WHOLE FACE OF THE EARTH."

THE PONTIFF TOLD THE POLICE GUARD AT CASTEL GANDOLFO, THE SUMMER PALACE WHERE HE STILL IS SOJOURNING, THAT HIS HEART KNEW NO BOUNDS, NO RANCOR OR HATRED BUT "BEATS FOR ALL."

THE ENCYCLICAL, WHICH VATICAN OFFICIALS ESTIMATED WOULD BE ABOUT 10,000 WORDS LONG, HAS BEEN TRANSLATED INTO HALF A DOZEN OR MORE LANGUAGES BY A CORPS OF PRIESTS.

THE VATICAN RADIO ARRANGED BROADCASTS OF SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND POSSIBLY IN POLISH.

THE POPE, ALTHOUGH HINDERED BY RAPID WIRE CHANGES IN WAR TORN EUROPE, PREPARED HIS FIRST ENCYCLICAL SOONER THAN HIS PREDECESSOR, PIUS XI.

THE LATE POPE PIUS PUBLISHED HIS FIRST ANCYCLICAL, "URBI ARCANO," LIKEWISE A PLEA FOR PEACE, ONLY SLIGHTLY LESS THAN TEN MONTHS AFTER HE ASCENDED THE THRONE OF ST.PETER. THE PRESENT PONTIFF HAS BEEN IN OFFICE LESS THAN EIGHT MONTHS.

ALTHOUGH ENCYCLICALS WERE INSTITUTED BY INNOCENT XII AT THE END OF THE 16th CENTURY, IT WAS ONLY DURING THE LAST SIX PONTIFICATES, BEGINNING WITH THE REIGN OF POPE PIUS IX AT THE END OF THE LAST CENTURY, THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT UTTERANCES OF THE HOLY SEE HAVE BEEN ISSUED IN THAT FORM.

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A7

AS THE NAME INDICATES, ENCYCLICALS ARE CIRCULAR LETTERS IN WHICH THE POPE COMMUNICATES SOME IDEA TO BISHOPS, ADDRESSING THEM ALWAYS AS "VENERABLE BROTHERS." THUS THEY DIFFER FROM PASTORAL LATTERS

WHICH ARE ADDRESSED BY THE BISHOP TO HIS FLOCK.

ENCYCLICALS GENERALLY CONCERN MATTERS AFFECTING THE WELFARE OF THE CHURCH AT LARGE, CONDEMNING SOME PREVALENT FORM OF ERROR, POINTING OUT DANGERS WHICH THREATEN FAITH OR MORALS, EXHORTING THE FAITHFUL TO CONSTANCY OR PRESCRIBING REMEDIES FOR EVILS.

THOSE OF POPE PIUS XI, FOR INSTANCE, DEALT WITH SUCH SUBJECTS AS WAR, PEACE, MISSIONS, COMMUNISM, MOVIES, MARRIAGE, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, THE HOLY SEE'S RELATIONS WITH FASCIST ITALY AND THE POSITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SPAIN, MEXICO, RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

PAPAL WRITINGS ARE DIVIDED INTO CONSTITUTIONS OR DOCUMENTS DECIDING GENERAL POINTS OF FAITH OR DISCIPLINE; RESCRIPTS, WHICH ARE SIMILAR DOCUMENTS APPLICABLE TO AN INDIVIDUAL CASE; BRIEFS AND BULLS, WHICH ARE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO A SOVEREIGN, SOCIETY OR INDIVIDUAL; AND APOSTOLIC LETTERS. AMONG THE APOSTOLIC LETTERS ARE THE ENCYCLICAL AND MOTU PROPRIO.

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THE ENCYCLICAL IS PREPARED WITH THE AID OF THE SECRETARY OF BRIEFS, WHO AT PRESENT IS MONSIGNOR BACCI. IT IS HE WHO PUTS THE DOCUMENT INTO FINAL LATIN FORM. THE MOTU PROPRIO IS MORE PERSONAL IN ITS PREPARATION BY THE POPE. PAPAL BULLS ARE DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER FORMS OF PONTIFICAL DOCUMENTS BY LEADEN SEALS APPENDED TO THEM ALTHOUGH NOW THESE ARE SOMETIMES REPLACED BY A SIMPLE STAMP IN RED INK TO FACILITATE TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.

THE PRESENT POPE IS THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE PONTIFF TO OPEN HIS REIGN WITH A PEACE ENCYCLICAL.

POPE PIUS X CAME TO THE PAPAL THRONE IN 1903 WHEN THERE WAS NO WAR BUT GREAT PEACE ACTIVITY, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS RESULTING IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSED BY CZAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA AND INSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

THE POPE ADMONISHED THAT ALL THIS TALK WOULD BE IN VAIN IF IT WERE NOT FOUNDED ON THE THOUGHT OF GOD AND JUSTICE.

POPE BENEDICT XV SUCCEEDED TO THE PAPACY WITH THE WORLD WAR ALREADY RAGING. HIS FIRST ENCYCLICAL WAS A PLEA FOR PEACE.

POPE PIUS XI, IMMEDIATE PREDECESSOR OF THE PRESENT PONTIFF, DEDICATED HIS FIRST ENCYCLICAL TO A PROGRAM OF "THE PEACE OF CHRIST IN THE REIGN OF CHRIST," A FAMOUS MOTTO WHICH HE ANNOUNCED IN A CONSISTORY.

ENCYCLICAL SEPARATE

CASTEL GANDOLFO,OCT 27-(AP)-SOME OF THE SIGNIFICANT PASSAGES IN THE FIRST ENCYCLICAL OF POPE PIUS XII, ISSUED TODAY:

FORGETFULNESS OF THE LAW OF UNIVERSAL CHARITY--OF THAT CHARITY WHICH ALONE CAN CONSOLIDATE PEACE BY EXTINGUISHING HATRED AND SOFTENING ENVIES AND DISSENSIONS--IS THE SOURCE OF VERY GRAVE EVILS FOR PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS.

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-DASH-

YET ANOTHER ERROR X X X IS CONTAINED IN THOSE IDEAS WHICH DO NOT HESITATE TO DIVORCE CIVIL AUTHORITY FROM EVERY KIND OF DEPENDENCE UPON THE SUPREME BEING X X X THUS THEY ACCORD THE CIVIL AUTHORITY AN UNRESTRICTED FIELD OF ACTION THAT IS AT THE MERCY OF THE CHANGEFUL TIDE OF HUMAN WILL, OR OF THE DICTATES OF CASUAL HISTORICAL CLAIMS AND OF THE INTERESTS OF A FEW.

-DASH-

ONCE THE AUTHORITY OF GOD AND THE SWAY OF HIS LAW ARE DENIED IN THIS WAY, THE CIVIL AUTHORITY AS AN INEVITABLE RESULT TENDS TO ATTRIBUTE TO ITSELF THAT ABSOLUTE AUTONOMY WHICH BELONGS EXCLUSIVELY TO THE SUPREME MAKER. IT X X X ELEVATES THE STATE OR GROUP TO THE

LAST END OF LIFE X X X AND THEREFORE FORBIDS EVERY APPEAL TO THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL REASON AND OF THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE.

-DASH-

NOR IS THERE ANY FEAR LEST THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD AROUSED BY THE TEACHINGS OF CHRISTIANITY, X X X BE IN CONTRAST WITH LOVE OF TRADITIONS OR THE GLORIES OF ONE'S FATHERLAND OR IMPEDE THE PROGRESS OF PROSPERITY OR LEGITIMATE INTERESTS.

-DASH-

OUR DEAR POLAND HAS THE RIGHT TO GENEROUS BROTHERLY SYMPATHY OF THE WHOLE WORLD WHILE IT WAITS X X X THE HOUR OF RESURRECTION IN HARMONY WITH PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND TRUE PEACE.

-DASH-

ASO

ONCE THE BLOODY CONFLICTS OF TODAY HAVE CEASED X X X WILL THAT FUTURE BE REALLY DIFFERENT, ABOVE ALL, WILL IT BE BETTER? WILL THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER AT THE END OF THIS WAR BE ANIMATED BY JUSTICE X X X BY THAT SPIRIT WHICH FREES AND PACIFIES? OR WILL THERE BE A LAMENTABLE REPETITION OF ANCIENT AND OF RECENT ERRORS? X X X THE HOUR OF VICTORY X X X IS THE HOUR OF TEMPTATION. X X X THERE IS DANGER LEST SETTLEMENTS AND DECISIONS X X X BE NOTHING ELSE THAN INJUSTICE UNDER THE CLOAK OF JUSTICE.

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OUR DEAR POLAND HAS THE RIGHT TO GENEROUS

BROTHERLY SYMPATHY OF THE WHOLE WORLD WHILE IT WAITS [redacted]

X X X THE HOUR OF RESURRECTION IN HARMONY WITH PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE

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AND TRUE PEACE.

AT THE HEAD OF THE ROAD WHICH LEADS TO THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL BANKRUPTCY OF THE PRESENT DAY STAND THE NEFARIOUS OF EFFORTS OF NOT A FEW TO DETHRONE CHRIST.

---DASH---

NO DEFENSE OF CHRISTIANITY COULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE PRESENT STRAITS. FROM THE IMMENSE VORTEX OR ERROR AND ANTICHRISTIAN MOVEMENTS [redacted] THERE HAS COME FORTH A CROP OF SUCH POIGNANT DISASTERS AS TO CONSTITUTE A CONDEMNATION SURPASSING IN ITS CONCLUSIVENESS ANY MERELY [redacted] THEORETICAL REFUTATION.

ONCE THE BITTERNESS AND THE CRUEL STRIFES OF THE PRESENT HAVE CEASED, THE NEW ORDER OF THE WORLD, OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE MUST REST NO LONGER ON THE QUICKSANDS OF

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CHANGEABLE AND [redacted] EPHEMERAL STANDARDS THAT DEPEND ON THE SELFISH INTERESTS OF GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS. NO, THEY MUST REST ON THE UNSHAKEABLE FOUNDATION, ON THE SOLID ROCK OF NATURAL

LAW AND DIVINE REVELATION.

—DASH—

AS WE REVIEW FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ETERNITY THE PAST FORTY YEARS IN THEIR EXTERIOR EVENTS AND INTERIOR DEVELOPMENTS X X X WE SEE EVER MORE CLEARLY THE SACRED SIGNIFICANCE OF THAT CONSECRATION OF MANKIND TO CHRIST THE KING X X X TO A WORLD WHICH, PRECCUPIED WITH THE WORSHIP OF THE EPHEMERAL, HAS LOST ITS WAY AND SPENT ITS FORCES IN A VAIN SEARCH AFTER EARTHLY IDEALS.

THE IDEA WHICH CREDITS THE STATE WITH UNLIMITED AUTHORITY IS NOT SIMPLY AN ERROR HARMFUL TO THE INTERNAL LIFE OF NATIONS X X X BUT LIKEWISE IT INJURES THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLES X X X ROBS THE LAW OF NATIONS OF ITS FOUNDATION AND VIGOR, LEADS TO VIOLATION OF OTHERS' RIGHTS AND IMPEDES AGREEMENT AND PEACEFUL INTERCOURSE.

WHERE THE DEPENDENCE OF HUMAN RIGHT UPON DIVINE RIGHT IS DENIED, WHERE APPEAL IS MADE ONLY TO SOME INSECURE IDEA OF A MERELY HUMAN AUTHORITY AND AN AUTONOMY IS CLAIMED WHICH RESTS ONLY UPON A UTILITARIAN MORALITY, THERE HUMAN LAW ITSELF JUSTLY FORFEITS IN ITS MORE WEIGHTY APPLICATION THE MORAL FORCE WHICH IS THE ESSENTIAL CONDITION FOR ITS ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND ALSO FOR ITS DEMAND OF SACRIFICES.

—DASH—

TO CONSIDER THE STATE AS SOMETHING ULTIMATE TO WHICH EVERYTHING ELSE SHOULD BE SUBORDINATED AND DIRECTED CANNOT FAIL TO HARM THE TRUE AND LASTING PROSPERITY OF NATIONS.

—DASH—

THE MORE BURDENSOME THE MATERIAL SACRIFICES DEMANDED OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE FAMILY BY THE STATE, THE MORE MUST THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE BE TO IT SACRED AND INVIOLABLE. GOODS, BLOOD IT CAN DEMAND; BUT THE SOUL REDEEMED BY GOD, NEVER.

HE HAS PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO ITALY WHICH NOW BY VIRTUE OF THE LATERAN PACTS OCCUPIES A POST OF HONOR AMONG THE STATES REPRESENTED AT THE APOSTOLIC FEAST.

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HE EXPRESSES THE WISH THAT THE PEACE OF CHRIST SPRING FROM THOSE PACTS MAY ANIMATE THE ITALIAN PEOPLES SO THAT THEY MAY EVER REMAIN FAITHFUL TO THEIR GLORIOUS TRADITIONS.

Wid-Vaticancity-Oct 27

THE VATICAN RADIO WILL BROADCAST TRANSLATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN ON 48.47 METERS AT 7 P.M. GREENWICH TIME (2 P.M. EST) TODAY. TRANSLATIONS IN SPANISH AND POLISH WILL BE BROADCAST TOMORROW AT THE SAME HOUR.

VATICAN CITY--FIRST AND POPE SEPARATE X X X SAME HOUR.

THIS WAS THE SECOND TIME AN ENCYCLICAL WAS DATED CASTEL GANDOLFO. THE FIRST OCCASION WAS TWO YEARS AGO WHEN PIUS XI DATED AN ENCYCLICAL ON THE ROSARY FROM THE SUMMER PALACE.

PIUS XII REREAD HIS DOCUMENT THE LAST TIME YESTERDAY MORNING AND MADE SEVERAL MINOR REVISIONS.

THE VATICAN POLYGLOT PRESS RECEIVED TEXTS IN VARIOUS TRANSLATIONS AT NOON YESTERDAY, WORKED UNTIL MIDNIGHT, AND RESUMED WORK AT 6 A.M. TODAY IN ORDER TO HAVE COPIES READY FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE APPOINTED HOUR.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EXPRESS INSTRUCTIONS OF THE PONTIFF, UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANY LEAKAGE OF THE DOCUMENT'S CONTENTS IN ADVANCE.

THE VATICAN POLICE PLACED THE PRINTING PLANT UNDER STRICT SURVEILLANCE FOR 24 HOURS. EVERYONE LEAVING THE BUILDING WAS SEARCHED CAREFULLY.

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A155 Adds Castel Gandolfo - Oct. 27 (Offcl. Summary)

IT WOULD BE A CRIME LESE MAJESTY AGAINST THE KING OF KINGS. AND MOST BITTER WOULD BE ITS FRUITS.

IF THIS ERROR--AS THE PONTIFF OBSERVES--BRINGS HARM TO THE INTERNAL LIFE OF NATIONS IT IS EQUALLY HARMFUL TO THE RELATIONS AMONG PEOPLES SINCE IT GOES COUNTER TO THE UNITY OF SUPERNATURAL SOCIETY, CUTS AWAY THE FOUNDATIONS AND VALUES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, LEADS TO VIOLATING RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

THE HUMAN RACE ALTHOUGH DIVIDED INTO SOCIAL GROUPS, NATIONS OR INDEPENDENT STATES, NEVERTHELESS IS BOUND BY MORAL AND JURIDICAL TIES WHICH ARE ORDAINED FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL. MUTUAL CONFIDENCE, PREVISION AND PERSUASION OF RECIPROCAL FIDELITY TO PLIGHTED WORD, CONVICTION THAT BETTER IS WISDOM THAN WEAPONS OF WAR ARE INDISPENSABLE PRESUPPOSITIONS AND TO ALL PEACEFUL NEIGHBORLINESS AMONG PEOPLES.

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2 INTERNATIONAL LAW CANNOT BE TORN AWAY FROM THE ANCHOR OF DIVINE LAW WITHOUT ABANDONING IT TO THE CAPRICE OF PRIVATE INTERESTS OR COLLECTIVE EGOISM THUS OPENING THE DOOR TO THE DOMINATION OF FORCE GIVING LEGAL STANDING TO ACCOMPLISHED FACT WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH TREATIES AND DOING AWAY WITH RECIPROCAL CONFIDENCE AMONG NATIONS. THESE ARE CONCEPTIONS WHICH HAVE BROUGHT THE WORLD TO THE PRESENT HORRIBLE ABYSS.

29 TURNING HIS GAZE TOWARD THE FUTURE, THE PONTIFF ASKED WHAT WILL BE THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS WHEN THE TEMPEST OF WAR SHALL HAVE CEASED. WILL THERE BE A REPETITION OF PAST MISTAKES WHICH PUT RIGHT VISITORS ABOVE EVERY SENSE OF JUSTICE?

SALVATION COMES NOT BY THE SWORD. THE NEW ORDER MUST REST

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UPON THE ROCK OF NATURAL LAW AND DIVINE RELATIONS. THE HUMAN MUST BE REEDUCATED SPIRITUALLY AND RELIGIOUSLY AND THIS NEED STARTING FROM CHRIST AS AN INDISPENSABLE FOUNDATION MUST PASS ALONG THE WAYS OF JUSTICE AND CHARITY AS THEY ARE ANNOUNCED IN THE GOSPEL WITH A VIEW TO THE KINGDOM OF GOD. FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THIS KINGDOM, ALL FINE UPRIGHT SPIRITS MUST STRIVE FRANKLY AND COURAGEOUSLY EVEN AT THE COST OF GREATEST SACRIFICES.

IT IS COMFORTING--THE HOLY FATHER NOTES--THAT IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE WORLD THERE APPEAR EVIDENT SIGNS OF THIS GENEROUS COURAGEOUS SPIRIT. FROM THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS MOVEMENT TO THE ACTIVITY OF CATHOLIC ACTION THERE SPRANG FORTH FOUNTAINS OF GRACE AND RESERVE FORCE. ABOVE ALL THE PONTIFF SENDS HIS PATERNAL GRATITUDE AND HIS THANKS TO THAT FRUITFULL PHALANX OF MEN, WOMEN, YOUTHS AND MAIDENS WHICH IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE HIERARCHICAL APOSTOLATE OF CHURCH ARE MAKING OF THE LAIETY, SO TO SPEAK, A MINISTRY OF CHRIST.

HE THEN EMPHASIZED THE SPECIAL MISSION OF THE FAMILY, SHAPER OF YOUNG GENERATIONS, PROVIDENTIAL CUSTODIAN AND REFUGE OF FAITH IN TIMES OF PERSECUTION WHEN THE CHURCH IS NOT ACCORDED THAT LIBERTY AND THEREFORE THAT POSSIBILITY OF ACTION TO WHICH IN DIVINE MANDATE IT HAS A SACRED AND UNCONTROVERTIBLE RIGHT.

FROM THAT RIGHT COMES A STREAM OF HAPPINESS AND TRANQUILITY TO NATIONS.

SINCE HUMAN EXPEDIANTS HAD MISERABLY FAILED, FROM CHURCH ALONE CAN COME SALVATION TO A MEDIUM OF UNITY OF RELIGIOUS AND MORAL DOCTRINE TOWARDS WHICH TURNS THE DESIRE OF NUMEROUS MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH AS OF MANY RULERS AND ALSO MANY NOBLE SPIRITS WHO ARE SEPARATED FROM IT.

AGAINST SUSPICIONS IN CERTAIN QUARTERS THE POPE DECLARES THAT THE CHURCH IS ABSOLUTELY FOREIGN TO ANY IDEA IMPAIRING THE FOUNDATIONS OF CIVIL AUTHORITY OR USURPING ITS RIGHTS; IT IS INTERESTED NOT IN DOMINATING BUT SERVING, IT IS READY NOT TAKE THE PLACE OF LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY BUT TO OFFER ITS AID IN THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST, INCULCATING OBEDIENCE AND RESPECT; NOT RETARDING BUT ACCELERATING CIVIL PROGRESS IN THE PEACE WHICH COMES FROM PRACTICE OF THE LOVE OF GOD, OF NEIGHBORLINESS.

APPROACHING HIS CONCLUSION THE POPE RECALLS HIS EFFORTS TO AVERT THE SCOURAGE OF WAR: "HIS WARNINGS RESPECTFULLY LISTENED TO BUT NOT FOLLOWED"

THE CHURCH AND THE FAITHFUL ARE LIVING IN DIFFICULT MOMENTS BUT CHRIST THE KING WAS NEVER SO CLOSE TO US AS IN TIMES OF TRIAL.

THE FIELD OF CHARITY, TOWARD THOSE WHO HAVE THE RIGHT TO PITY OR HELP, OPENS WIDER AND WIDER BEFORE US. AND THE CHURCH AS THE BLESSED VISION OF PEACE STANDS ABOVE THE VORTEX OF ERROR AND PASSION TRUSTING IN ALMIGHTY GOD WHO WILL CALM THE TEMPEST.

THE ENCYCLICAL CONCLUDES WITH AN URGENT INVITATION TO PRAYER DIRECTED TO THE PASTORATE FAITHFUL PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE IN SUFFERING AND SORROW WITH A SPECIAL PATERNAL APPEAL FOR THE LEGIONS OF INNOCENT CHILDREN; ALL ARE ASKED TO PRAY WITHOUT INTERRUPTION NOT FORGETTING TO MAKE THEIR PRAYERS WITH A SPIRIT OF MORTIFICATION AND WITH WORTHY WORKS OF PENANCE SO THAT THE MERCY OF GOD MAY BE CALLED DOWN UPON THEM. ALL ARE EXHORTED TO LIVE IN UNITY, FAITH AND LOVE.

(END SUMMARY)

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30.24-4313

UNDATED WITH ENCYCLICAL

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO, POPE PIUS XII, THEN A PAPAL NUNCIO TO GERMANY, WAS A FIGURE IN THE AMBITIOUS PEACE PLAN OF POPE BENEDICT XV TO HAVE THE WORLD WAR CALLED OFF. AS AN UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE AT THE VATICAN HE HAD AIDED THE PONTIFF IN DRAFTING THE PLAN.

WHEN THE PLAN WAS FINALLY IN READINESS, THE POPE SUMMONED HIM, CONSECRATED HIM TITULAR ARCHBISHOP OF SARDI, AND SENT HIM TO GERMANY. HE ARRIVED IN MUNICH IN MAY, 1917, AND THE FOLLOWING MONTH MET KAISER WILHELM AND CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

AT FIRST, THE 42-YEAR-OLD NUNCIO BELIEVED THE KAISER WAS RECEPTIVE AND HE HELD HIGH HOPES. BUT IT SOON BECAME APPARENT THAT THE WORLD WAR WAS TO CONTINUE TO ITS FINISH. SO HE SAW THE PEACE PLAN COLLAPSE BEFORE HIS EYES.

THE KAISER, HOWEVER, WAS DEEPLY IMPRESSED WITH THE FUTURE PONTIFF. HE WROTE IN HIS MEMOIRS THAT "HE IS A DISTINGUISHED LIKEABLE MAN, OF HIGH INTELLIGENCE AND EXCELLENT MANNERS, THE PERFECT PATTERN OF AN EMINENT PRELATE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH."

ARCHBISHOP PACELLI REMAINED AT MUNICH AS NUNCIO THROUGH THE BITTER LAST YEARS OF THE WAR, DEEPLY MOVED BY THE SUFFERING ALL AROUND HIM. HE SAW THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND THE BIRTH OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

FROM THE PULPIT HE PREACHED AGAINST THE RED REGIME THAT FOLLOWED THE WAR. ONCE AN ARMED BAND BROKE INTO THE NUNCIATE AT NIGHT. WITHOUT FLINCHING, HE WALKED DOWN THE BROAD STAIRCASE TO MEET HIS CALLERS, DRESSED IN HIS ROBES OF OFFICE.

PISTOLS WERE PRESSED AGAINST HIM. SMILINGLY, HE SAID: "YOU ARE ON EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SOIL. IT IS NEVER WISE TO KILL A DIPLOMAT."

SLOWLY, THE INTRUDERS DEPARTED, CONQUERED BY HIS QUIET CHARM. LATER, HE RECEIVED APOLOGIES FROM THE PARTY LEADERS.

HE WAS ACCREDITED AS ENVOY TO THE NEW GERMAN REPUBLIC IN 1920 AND MOVED THE NUNCIATURE TO BERLIN IN 1924. LATER, HE NEGOTIATED THE CONCORDAT BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE VATICAN, TO REPLACE THE OLD ONE WHICH CONCERNED ONLY BAVARIA. THIS WAS REGARDED AS HIS MAJOR DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH.

WHEN HE BECAME POPE ON MARCH 2, 1939, HIS FIRST FORMAL UTTERANCE, THE DAY AFTER HIS ELECTION, WAS AN APPEAL FOR PEACE. HE INVOKED THE AID OF GOD FOR THE HEADS OF ALL GOVERNMENTS THAT THEY MIGHT CONDUCT THE AFFAIRS OF STATE IN A MANNER TO AVOID WAR.

IN EVERY PUBLIC DISCOURSE SINCE THEN AND ON EVERY POSSIBLE OCCASION, HE HAS RENEWED HIS PRAYERS FOR PEACE. HE HAS ALREADY BEEN CALLED, IN MANY LANDS, "THE POPE OF PEACE."

NE927AES

BRITISH (PMS BUDGET)

LONDON,OCT.27-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN, GRIMLY TUNING HER WAR MACHINERY FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY AT SEA AND AT HOME, OPENED HER LISTS TODAY FOR VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIRST GENERAL CALL SINCE THE WAR BEGAN SEPT. 3.

ENLISTMENTS ONLY OF SPECIALIZED CLASSES HAVE BEEN ASKED PREVIOUSLY. AGE LIMITS WERE SET AT 22 TO 35 IN GREAT BRITAIN AND 20 TO 35 IN NORTHERN IRELAND. THOSE ACCEPTED WILL BE ORDERED TO REPORT NOV. 15.

HINTS IN THE NAZI PRESS OF BROADENING AIR ATTACKS, WHICH SO FAR HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO WARSHIPS AT ANCHOR OR ON CONVOY, AND INTENSIFICATION OF SURFACE AND SUBMARINE RAIDS ON ALLIED SHIPPING

WERE REGARDED BY THE BRITISH AS POINTING THE DIRECTION THE WINTER WARFARE WILL TAKE.

IN THE BELIEF THAT WAR IN THE WESTERN FRONT WOULD CONTINUE STALEMATED BY MUD, RAIN AND COLD WEATHER, BRITISH EXPERTS SAID GERMANY NATURALLY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO HAMMER AT BRITAIN BY BOMBING RAIDS AND ACTION AGAINST SHIPPING. (THE FRENCH, HOWEVER, FELT THAT A GERMAN OFFENSIVE MIGHT COME WITH ANY BREAK IN THE WEATHER.)

NAVAL SOURCES SAID IT WAS PROBABLE THAT GERMAN SURFACE CRAFT OTHER THAN THE POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND AND WHATEVER OTHER RAIDERS ARE ALREADY AT SEA COULD SLIP THROUGH THE NORTH SEA BLOCKADE.

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VISIBILITY IN THAT AREA EVEN ON THE CLEAREST WINTER DAY IS ONLY FIVE MILES.

AS AN EXAMPLE THAT BAD WEATHER CUTS BOTH WAYS, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED DISCOVERY OF A WRECKED GERMAN SUBMARINE ON THE TREACHEROUS SHOALS OF GOODWIN SANDS, SIX MILES OUT THE KENTISH COAST IN THE STRAITS OF DOVER.

GUNFIRE WAS HEARD AT NEARBY DEAL ON WEDNESDAY, BUT NOTHING COULD BE SEEN UNTIL THE EBB TIDE YESTERDAY REVEALED THE WRECK

RAIDERS, THE BRITISH POINTED OUT, CANNOT OPERATE INDEFINITELY WITHOUT REFUELING, AND THEY ARE HOPEFUL THEY CAN DETECT MID-OCEAN RENDEZVOUS OR GET WIRELESS WARNING OF ATTACKS IN TIME TO CATCH THE RAIDERS.

A5

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN SAID OCT. 3 THAT RAIDERS WOULD BE DEALT WITH "ACCORDING TO PREARRANGED PLANS." MANY PERSONS FELT THIS MEANT BY MEANS OF STRATEGICALLY-LOCATED PATROLS.

BRITAIN HAS MORE WARSHIPS BUILDING, AND A MASS-PRODUCTION SYSTEM PERMITS COMPLETION OF A 3,000-TON MERCHANT VESSEL IN FOUR MONTHS.

IN THE AIR, MILITARY EXPERTS SAID THE ACCURACY OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS WAS IMPROVING RAPIDLY.

IN SUPPORT OF THIS, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED IT NOW WAS KNOWN THAT AT LEAST SEVEN OF THE 12 GERMAN PLANES THAT RAIDED A CONVOY SATURDAY HAD FAILED TO RETURN TO THEIR BASES.

"GERMAN LOSSES MAY YET PROVE TO HAVE BEEN EVEN GREATER," THE MINISTRY ADDED.

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WHILE BAD WEATHER MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO SPOT SUBMARINES AND AIRPLANES, THE BRITISH SAID IT ALSO HAMPERED THE AIM OF BOMBERS, AND ONE NAVAL MAN REMARKED, "IT IS NO PICNIC TO HANDLE A SUBMARINE OR EASE ONE IN AND OUT OF MINE FIELDS IN STORMY SEAS."

TYPICAL OF BRITAIN'S MOBILIZATION IS THE USE OF DEAF MUTES FOR THE EAR-SHATTERING TASK OF SHOT-POLISHING THE INTERIOR OF SHELLS.

KING GEORGE VI, VISITING TWO AMMUNITION FACTORIES YESTERDAY, SHOWED PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THIS WORK, LOOKING THROUGH A SMALL WINDOW AT THE SILENT, UNHEARING WORKMEN.

HE WAS INFORMED THAT THE MUNITIONS PLANTS WERE PRODUCING AT A RATE MANY TIMES FASTER THAN IN THE LAST WAR.

FROM GIBRALTAR CAME WORD THAT THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER CROWN CITY HAD LANDED THE 31 CREWMEN OF THE BRITISH SHIP LEDBURY, WHICH WAS TORPEDOED TUESDAY 80 MILES OFF GIBRALTAR. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

BOATS

30.24-4317,

30.24-4317

A17 Add-London- Oct.27

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION FROM NAVAL AUTHORITIES TONIGHT OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO A WRECKED GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH WAS DISCOVERED TODAY ON THE GOODWIN SANDS IN THE STRAITS OF DOVER. BETWEEN 50 AND 60 BODIES WERE REPORTED TAKEN OFF THE BOAT.

SOME BELIEVED THE SUBMARINE MIGHT HAVE BEEN ATTACKED OFF DEAL AND OTHERS THAT IT WAS SUNK OFF FOLKSTONE AND DRIFTED ALONG THE SEA BED.

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A17A Add-Dover- Oct.27

DOVER-FIRST ADD SUBMARINE XXX WAS SAVED.

DIVERS WORKED FROM A SALVAGE VESSEL BESIDE THE SUBMARINE. PART OF THE CONNING TOWER AND PERISCOPE WERE VISIBLE FROM SHORE WITH THE AID OF GLASSES.

THE SUBMARINE WAS LYING ON A SANDBANK NEAR THE WRECKS OF THE ITALIAN STEAMER VAL SALICE AND THE AMERICAN STEAMER SIBERIA, LOST ON THE SAME DAY IN 1917 DURING A STORM.

Add-London, Oct.27

STOP WITH THREE OCEANS TO RANGE OVER IT WAS REGARDED AS A HARD JOB FOR BRITISH VESSELS TO CORNER UP [illegible] THEM BUT AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED SATISFACTION THAT THE VESSELS HAD BEEN FORCED TO DO MORE TIME CRUISING THAN RAIDING ~~ENDNOTE THIS PAR PARAGRAPH~~

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT BOTH THE ADMIRAL SCHEER AND THE DEUTSCHLAND WERE VESSELS OF LONG ENDURANCE

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WITH A RANGE OF 20000 MILES AT THEIR ECONOMICAL CRUISING SPEEDS STOP THE RANGE COULD BE INCREASED INDEFINITELY WITH ARRANGEMENTS FOR REFUELLING

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PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

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DRY CABLE

LONDON, OCT. 27-(AP)-

ADDING TO THE AIR MINISTRY PAINTED A GLOWING PICTURE FOR RECRUITS TODAY WITH A BULLETIN STATING QUOTE NEW RECRUITS TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE MAY FIND THEMSELVES SENT TO ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST SEASIDE RESORTS IN THE COUNTRY PARAGRAPH REQUOTE ALREADY FUTURE PILOTS AND OTHER NEEDERS OF AIR CREWS GO THROUGH THEIR INITIAL TRAINING AT A WELL-KNOWN SEASIDE TOWN AND NOW THE AIR MINISTRY HAS AUTHORIZED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANOTHER LARGE TRAINING STATION AT AN EQUALLY POPULAR RESORT IN ANOTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY ASTERISKS PARAGRAPH REQUOTE AS THE RAF SPREADS ITS WINGS IN WARTIME

EXPANSION IT IS LIKELY THAT OTHER TOWNS WITH

SIMILAR ACCOMMODATIONS AND FACILITIES WILL BE USED

UNQUOTE

STARK

AAA-London-Oct 27

(SOVIET RUSSIA NOTIFIED BRITAIN ON WEDNESDAY THAT SHE CONSIDERED THE BRITISH CONTRABAND LIST A VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.)

BRITISH ASSERTED THEY SAW NO REASON WHY THE CONTRABAND CONTROL QUESTION SHOULD INTERFERE WITH THE RUSSIAN-BRITISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE BRITISH CONTRABAND COMMITTEE DEALS WITH ABOUT 80 SHIPS EACH WEEK AND HAS TO SIT EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, SAID A MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE STATEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE DECIDES WHETHER CARGOES OF SHIPS CALLING AT THE BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL BASES ARE TO BE DETAINED AS SUSPECTED CONTRABAND OR RELEASED.

THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICE MORTON AS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE "TO RELIEVE THE CHAIRMAN, LORD FINDLAY, OF THE DUTIES OF CHAIRMANSHIP ONE DAY A WEEK."

LONDON, OCT.27-(AP)-THE DAILY EXPRESS WARNED THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT TODAY AGAINST "EXAGGERATING THE WEAKNESSES" OF GERMANY.

"DON'T BELITTLE THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY X X X," THE EDITORIAL SAID.

"WE SHOULD NOT SPEND OUR TIME LOOKING FOR FLOODS IN THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND LOOKING FOR SIGNS OF DISCONTENT AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE. WE SHOULD LOOK TO OUR OWN POWER, MARSHAL OUR OVERWHELMING MIGHT AGAINST THE FORCES WHICH HITLER CAN MUSTER X X X. IT IS FAR WISER TO TREAT HITLER AS A DANGEROUS MANIAC THAN AS A HARMLESS LUNATIC."

OCT 28 1939

BRITISH FRONT

BY BRIAN HEDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, OCT.27-(AP)-SCOTTISH TROOPS WERE DIGGING IN TODAY ALONG A RESERVE LINE UNDER THE EYES OF LORD GORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SCOTTISH UNITS WHICH WON FAME IN THE WORLD WAR TOOK PRIDE IN THE NAME SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN THEM BY THE GERMANS, "THE LADIES FROM HELL." BUT THE "LADIES FROM HELL" WILL NOT BE LADIES MUCH LONGER. SOMETIME IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS THEY ARE TO TAKE OFF THEIR KILTS AND STICK THEIR LEGS INTO THE OVERALLS OF THE ARMY'S NEW BATTLE DRESS.

THEY DON'T LIKE THE IDEA MUCH, ALTHOUGH THEY STILL WILL BE ALLOWED TO WEAR THEIR KILTS FOR CEREMONIALS AND ON LEAVE.

WHATEVER THEIR DRESS, THE TROOPS ARE A TOUGH AND SEASONED LOT. THEIR TRENCH, DUG IN 20 HOURS, WAS A MARVEL OF NEATNESS AND EFFICIENCY WHEN GORT JUMPED DOWN TO INSPECT IT HE COULDN'T FIND ANYTHING TO ASK EXCEPT "WHAT'S THE RULING ON SANDBAG SEAMS -- IN OR OUT?"

"IN, SIR," A SERGEANT ANSWERED.

JUST THREE OUT OF 100 OR MORE SANDBAGS HAD THE SEAMS OUT.

ONE SQUAD MARCHING TO DIG WHISTLED A TUNE AS THEY WENT THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE--A TUNE FAMILIAR TO EVERY AMERICAN--THE NAVAL ACADEMY'S "ANCHORS AWEIGH." I ASKED A BANDSMAN WHO WAS BEMOANING THE FACT THAT HIS DRUMS HAD NOT COME UP YET WHERE THE REGIMENT HAD

30.24-4319.

30.24-4319

PICKED UP THE SONG, WAS IT BY CHANCE AN OLD SCOTTISH TUNE?

"NO, SIR, IT'S AN AMERICAN TUNE," CAME THE REPLY, "WE JUST WHISTLE AND SING IT BECAUSE IT'S A GRAND THING TO MARCH TO. DO YE KEN THE WORDS?"

WITH THE HELP OF A COUPLE OF OTHER AMERICANS I WROTE THEM OUT. THEY'RE GOING TO TRY THE SONG ON THE PIPES THE NEXT TIME THEY MARCH.

GORT, WHO VISITS DIFFERENT UNITS THREE AND FOUR TIMES A WEEK, DOESN'T MISS A THING. HE DOESN'T MIND MUD WATER OR COLD. HE MADE A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF BILLETS AND DEFENSES, TOLD THE TROOPS THEY LOOKED WELL AND HEARTY AND CLUMPED OVER THE MUD LIKE A TWO-YEAR-OLD TO SEE THE NEW RESERVE LINE.

THE TRENCHES ARE ABOUT SEVEN FEET DEEP, BUILT WITH FIRE STEPS AND FREQUENT BAYS FOR MACHINE-GUNS.

IN THIS SCOTTISH REGIMENT THE TRADITION HOLDS THAT WHILE THE TROOPS GO WITHOUT OVERCOATS THE OFFICERS CANNOT WEAR THEM EITHER.

SO TODAY THE SOLDIERS SWEATED DIGGING TRENCHES AND THE OFFICERS SHIVERED IN THEIR TUNICS WATCHING THEM.

UNSHIPPED

FRENCH (PHS BUDGET)

BY JOHN H.MARTIN

PARIS, OCT.27-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE MOVED TANKS AND RAPID-FIRE ARTILLERY INTO ATTACKING POSITIONS ON THE SIEGFRIED LINE, FRENCH MILITARY OBSERVERS REPORTED TODAY.

FRENCH PATROL REPORTS INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS FACING THE MAGINOT FORTIFICATIONS WERE IN "JUMPOFF" SPOTS ALL ALONG THE NORTHERN FLANK, BUT AN INTENSE COLD SNAP PROVED AN ALLY OF THE FRENCH, WHO SAID THEY WERE ALL SET FOR A GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

THE COLD AND FLOODED REGIONS IN SOME PARTS OF THE FRONT CAUSED FRENCH OBSERVERS TO DOUBT THAT A GERMAN DRIVE WOULD BE IMMEDIATE, BUT THEY SAID THEY EXPECTED IT AS SOON AS A RIFT IN THE WEATHER APPEARED.

RECONNOITERING UNITS SKIRMISHED IN SNOW, SLEET AND ICY RAIN ALONG THE 100-MILE NORTHERN FLANK LAST NIGHT, GETTING SOME ARTILLERY SUPPORT AS THEY WALLOWED IN THE ICE-CRUSTED MUD.

THE FRENCH MORNING COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT DURING THE NIGHT THERE WAS "LOCAL ACTIVITY OF RECONNAISSANCE UNITS."

THE SUDDEN RIGID CONTROL OF GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS WITH BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS ALSO LED THE FRENCH TO SUSPECT THAT A BIG GERMAN PUSH WAS IMMINENT.

OCT 28 1939

(FROM VILLAGES ALONG THE NETHERLANDS-GERMAN BORDER CAME REPORTS OF NOTICEABLE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT THAT END OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

(ALTHOUGH GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE THE NETHERLANDS TOWN OF LIMBURG STILL ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED, WITH FORTS AND PILL-BOXES DISGUISED AS PICTURESQUE VILLAGE HUTS, THE NETHERLANDS WITNESSES SAID THEY COULD CLEARLY SEE MANY MARCHING MEN AND TROOPS IN AUTOMOBILES COMING UP TO THE FRONT.)

THE FRENCH HAVE ESTIMATED THAT GERMANY NOW HAS 1,500,000 MEN EITHER IN FRONT-LINE OR SUPPORTING POSITIONS.

FRENCH REPORTS ALSO SAID HUGE NUMBERS OF NAZI BOMBERS AND FIGHTING PLANES WERE BEING BROUGHT UP TO AIRDROMES JUST BEHIND THE SIEGFRIED LINE, BUT THE FRENCH WERE DEPENDING ON THE WEATHER TO KEEP THEM GROUNDED, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

PREMIER DALADIER MEANWHILE CALLED THE CABINET TO MEET WITH HIM AND PRESIDENT LEBRUN TODAY TO REVIEW EVENTS ON THE MILITARY AND DIPLOMAT-

IC FRONTS AND TO DISCUSS THE NEW PROVISIONAL BUDGET FOR 1940, WHICH HAS BEEN SET AT 349,000,000,000 FRANCS (ABOUT $8,000,000,000), NEARLY SIX TIMES THAT FOR 1939.

IN ADDITION TO THIS REGULAR BUDGET, THERE WILL BE AN EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

THA1645

PARIS, OCT. 27-(AP)-THE FRENCH WAR MINISTRY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE TODAY:

"DURING THE NIGHT, LOCAL ACTIVITY OF RECONNAISSANCE UNITS."

JH359AES

OCT 28 1939

NANCY, FRANCE, OCT. 27-(AP)-MAJOR GENERAL THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO OTHER BRITISH GENERALS, TODAY STOPPED IN NANCY AND PAID THEIR RESPECTS TO THE MAYOR. THEY WERE ENROUTE TO AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

OCT 28 1939

PARIS6 PPW 02320 -EDB-720PES

A197

PARIS, OCT. 27-(AP)-THE HIGH COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE AT 8:20 P.M. (2:20 P.M. EST) TODAY:

INCREASED ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE UNITS IN CONTACT, ALSO OF THE ARTILLERY ON BOTH SIDES.

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(END COMMUNIQUE)

WM259PES

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED PICTURES OF ROOS IN A NAZI UNIFORM. THE PICTURE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN HIS ROOM BY AUTHORITIES BEFORE HIS TRIAL.

ROOS WAS ARRESTED FEB. 7, ALMOST SEVEN MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR STARTED. WITH SEVEN OTHERS, HE WAS CHARGED BY THE FRENCH WITH HAVING FURNISHED GERMAN AGENTS WITH DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH TROOPS DURING MARCH, 1936, WHEN GERMANY REOCCUPIED THE RHINELAND, AND IN SEPTEMBER, 1938, DURING THE CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN CRISIS.

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IN ANNOUNCING ROOS' CONVICTION, FRENCH AUTHORITIES ASSERTED IT HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH HIS AUTONOMY ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HE WAS ARRESTED IN 1926 AND CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATING IN A SEPARATIST PLOT AGAINST THE STATE.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 27-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK WARNED BELGIANS TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE DRASTIC MEASURES AGAINST "IMPRUDENT CITIZENS" WHO MENACE THE COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY.

OCT 28 1939

IN A RADIO ADDRESS, SPAAK SAID THE CABINET HAD DECIDED TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST THOSE WHO REFUSED TO MAINTAIN NECESSARY DISCIPLINE NECESSARY FOR PEACE.

MEANWHILE, POLICE CONFISCATED COPIES OF A WEEKLY REVIEW CONTAINING AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE PAINTED AT A GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

"WAR IS WORSE FOR A SMALL COUNTRY THAN A GREAT ONE," SPAAK SAID. "MODERN WEAPONS WOULD MEAN OUR COMPLETE DESTRUCTION. I DON'T WANT TO SEE BELGIUM BECOME THE BATTLEFIELD OF EUROPE."

OKING 02010 WA-330PES.

C47

BUCHAREST, OCT. 27-(AP)-BASILE STOICA, RUMANIAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, SPENT SEVERAL HOURS TODAY IN A CONFERENCE WITH KING CAROL AND INFORMED PERSONS REPORTED THE NEWS HE BROUGHT FROM ANKARA WAS "NOT GOOD."

FOREIGN MINISTER GRIGORE GAFENCU ALSO WAS PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THEY BELIEVED STOICA REPORTED ON SOVIET RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUMANIA AS COMMUNICATED TO TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU DURING HIS RECENT STAY IN MOSCOW.

IN THESE QUARTERS, IT WAS BELIEVED ANY PRESSURE RUSSIA MIGHT BRING ON RUMANIA WOULD FIRST CONCERN BULGARIA'S CLAIMS ON DOBRUJA RATHER THAN ON BESSARABIA.

(DOBRUJA, AN AREA OF 4,000 SQUARE MILES LYING BETWEEN THE DANUBE RIVER AND THE BLACK SEA, WAS TAKEN FROM BULGARIA IN 1878 AND RUMANIA'S RIGHT TO THE TERRITORY WAS CONFIRMED BY THE TREATY OF NEUILLY IN 1919. POPULATION OF THE FERTILE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT IN 1931 WAS LISTED AS 387,000.)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS WERE REPRESENTED AS CONVINCED THAT RUSSIA WAS ACTIVELY SUPPORTING BULGARIA'S CLAIMS.

30.24-4321

GAFENCU WAS SCHEDULED TO CONFER TOMORROW WITH STOICA AND THE RUMANIAN MINISTERS TO BELGRADE, SOFIA AND ATHENS.

MJ727PES

30.24-4321

Add - Brambers - Oct 27

ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "ALL PUBLIC OFFICIALS, OWNERS OF BUSINESSES AND ALL FACTORY MANAGERS ARE ORDERED TO TREAT THEM AS PREFERRED. THE LANGUAGE FOR THE ENTIRE POPULATION WITHIN THE CITY OF BROMBERG AND SURROUNDINGS IS GERMAN.

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"THE WEARING OF POLISH UNIFORMS, CAPS AND SIMILAR

ARTICLES OF CL

COMMENTING ON THE DECREE, THE NEWSPAPER DEUTSCH RUNDSCHAU ASSERTED: "PERMANENT POLES DESPITE CHANGED CONDITIONS FORMED IN PLACES WHERE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN AT HOME FOR YEARS.

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IT WAS NO LESS PLEASANT TO NOTE THAT IN MANY STORES SHOPKEEPERS SPOKE POLISH TO CUSTOMERS. IT IS A PRIMITIVE LAW OF POLITENESS NOT TO EMPLOY ANY FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE PRESENCE OF GERMANS WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND POLISH. BEYOND THAT IT IS INTOLERABLE FOR GERMANS TO HEAR INSOLENT POLISH TALKED ON THE STREETS X X X."

THE PAPER ADDED:

"ANY POLES WHO DISPLAY GERMAN FLAGS OR GREET WITH THE GERMAN SALUTE IS PLAYING A DISHONEST GAME, TRIES TO HIDE SOMETHING, CARRIES A MASK AND INTENDS TO CHEAT."

LOCHNER 11TH--FIFTH 1ST ADD 1155A

THE SO-CALLED SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SUITS MUST BE SO WORKED OVER THAT THEIR FORMER PURPOSE NO LONGER IS DISCERNIBLE X X X

OCT 28 1939

POLES ARE FORBIDDEN ON PRINCIPLE [redacted] NATIONAL SOCIALIST FLAGS AND AND GIVING THE GERMAN GREETING (MEANING THE [redacted] SALUTE WITH A RAISED ARM)."

Add-Berlin-Oct.27

(GERMANS HAVE ARGUED THAT THEY WERE JUSTIFIED IN TAKING THE CITY OF FLINT FIRST TO TROMSOE, NORWAY, AND THEN TO MURMANSK--BOTH NEUTRAL PORTS--CONTENDING THAT SHE WAS UNSEAWORTHY. WHAT, SPECIFICALLY, MADE HER UNSEAWORTHY HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.)

THE IMPRESSION PERSISTED, MEANWHILE, THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND CONTEMPLATED AN OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST, THAT IT WOULD BE LAUNCHED SOON AND THAT IT WOULD BE AIMED CHIEFLY AGAINST BRITAIN.

THIS SEEMED TO BE BORNE OUT BY A BAN YESTERDAY ON PRIVATE USE OF TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

OBSERVERS NOTED THAT SIMILAR CONTROLS OF COMMUNICATIONS WERE IMPOSED THE DAY BEFORE THE INVASION OF POLAND AND A SECOND TIME IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BRITISH AND FRENCH DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

PERSONS IN INFORMED CIRCLES MERELY SHRUGGED THEIR SHOULDERS WHEN ASKED WHETHER IT WAS JUSTIFIABLE TO DRAW A PARALLEL.

POLITICAL CIRCLES SPECULATED WHETHER AN OFFENSIVE MIGHT BE LOOSED ON LAND, AT SEA OR IN THE AIR.

THESE SOURCES INDICATED THAT GERMANY HAD PRECISE KNOWLEDGE OF THE STATIONS OF BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE AND THAT GERMAN AIR FORCES WOULD TRY TO STRIKE TERROR IN THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PREPARATIONS APPARENTLY WERE UNDERWAY ALSO FOR COMBINED AIR AND NAVAL ATTACKS ON BRITISH SEAPORTS AND COASTAL AIR BASES. GASOLINE STORAGE PLANTS WERE SAID TO BE ON GERMANY'S LIST AS TARGETS.

IT WAS BELIEVED IN SOME GERMAN QUARTERS THAT RUSSIA SOON MIGHT MAKE ANOTHER POLAND OF TURKEY, PLACING HERSELF IN CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES AND STRIKING A BLOW AT ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST VITAL POINTS.

OCT 28

RELATIONS WERE NOW SO CLOSE BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE SOVIET UNION, GERMAN SOURCES SAID, THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO DELIVER TO GERMANY'S ENEMY ARTICLES THAT THE REICH CONSIDERED CONTRABAND.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE AMERICAN CREW OF THE CITY OF FLINT STILL WAS UNCLEAR HERE, BUT GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID THEY "BELIEVED" THE AMERICANS WERE ABOARD THE FREIGHTER.

MOSCOW, OCT.27-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT FINALLY SUCCEEDED LATE TODAY IN GAINING AN INTERVIEW WITH A RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL IN HIS QUEST FOR INFORMATION ON THE AMERICAN VESSEL CITY OF FLINT, AFTER EARLIER ATTEMPTS TO GET AN APPOINTMENT HAD FAILED.

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30.24-4323

THE AMBASSADOR WENT TO SEE VLADIMIR P.POTEMKIN, VICE-COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SHORTLY BEFORE 6 P.M. (10 A.M. EST). THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE INTERVIEW.

ALTHOUGH SOVIET OFFICIALS HAD ASSURED STEINHARDT THEY WOULD GIVE HIM FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VESSEL WHICH WAS TAKEN TO THE RUSSIAN PORT OF MURMANSK UNDER COMMAND OF A GERMAN PRIZE CREW AND LATER RELEASED, HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO LEARN ANY MORE THAT WHAT WAS IN THE SOVIET PRESS.

THAT WAS SIMPLY A BRIEF REPORT THAT THE CITY OF FLINT HAD BEEN FREED FROM THE REMOTE PORT. (ADVICES REACHING BERLIN SAID THE FREIGHTER, IN CHARGE OF HER GERMAN PRIZE CREW, WAS EN ROUTE TO HAMBURG.)

IN INFORMED QUARTERS HERE IT WAS SAID THAT THE CITY OF FLINT FLEW THE AMERICAN FLAG AS SHE SAILED OUT INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN--A DENIAL OF GERMAN REPORTS THAT THE NAZI SWASTIKA FLEW FROM HER STAFF.

(THE 4,963-TON STEAMER MIGHT BE FLYING HER OWN COLORS AND STILL BE IN CONTROL OF THE PRIZE CREW PLACED ABOARD WHEN A GERMAN RAIDER CAPTURED HER LAST WEEK.

(FOR EXAMPLE, WORLD WAR INSTRUCTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY WERE THAT A NEUTRAL SHIP TAKEN AS A CONTRABAND CARRIER SHOULD KEEP ITS OWN COLORS UP UNTIL A COMPETENT COURT HAD ADJUDGED THE VESSEL A LAWFUL PRIZE.)

THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE CITY OF FLINT WOULD BE OR ALREADY HAD BEEN PICKED UP BY A CONVOY OF GERMAN SUBMARINES. BERLIN REPORTS SAID THE SUBMARINE COMMANDERS WOULD BE "ONLY TOO HAPPY" IF BRITISH WARSHIPS ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OVER THE VESSEL ON THE LONG TRIP AROUND

30.24-4323

SCANDINAVIA INTO THE NORTH SEA.

AM5

THE REMOTENESS OF THE MURMANSK HINDERED EFFORTS OF LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH DEVELOPMENTS. HE HAD RECEIVED ASSURANCES, HOWEVER, THAT THE AMERICAN CREW WAS SAFE ABOARD THE CITY OF FLINT.

(THE BRITISH SEAMEN, MOST OF THEM SURVIVORS OF THE FREIGHTER STONEGATE, ARRIVED AT BERGEN, NORWAY, YESTERDAY, ENROUTE TO ENGLAND.)

(MAURICE P.DUNLAP, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BERGEN, ANNOUNCED HE HAD REPORTED TO THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT OSLO ON THE CITY OF FLINT.)

MEANWHILE, TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT THE NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WESTERN UKRAINE, PART OF THE FORMER POLISH TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE GERMAN INVASION, HAD ELECTED JOSEPH STALIN AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY WAS HELD YESTERDAY AT LVOV (LVOW.)

Add-Moscow - Oct 27

MEANWHILE, IT WAS LEARNED THAT A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET CALLED FOR OCT. 31 PROBABLY WOULD ACT ON INCORPORATION OF FORMER POLISH REGIONS OF WHITE RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE INTO THE SOVIET UNION.

OCT 28 1939

A23

RELIABLE SCANDINAVIAN SOURCES REPORTED THAT RUSSIA HAS PROPOSED A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH FINLAND, A PROPOSAL TO WHICH THE FINNS OBJECTED.

THUS FAR, THESE SOURCES SAID, RUSSIA HAS NOT PRESSED HER

INSISTENCE AND THAT THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH FINLAND MAY DEPEND ON THE EXTENT OF THIS PRESSURE.

SOME FOREIGN CIRCLES HERE BELIEVE THE FINNS WOULD FIGHT BEFORE THEY WOULD MEET THE SOVIET'S PRESENT DEMANDS.

ED&KA&ED545PES

A93

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CITY OF FLINT X X X DEMANDS.

TASS, OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WESTERN UKRAINE IN A SESSION AT LWOW HAD ADOPTED A DECLARATION OF STATE POWER IN THE TERRITORY.

THE AGENCY SAID THE ASSEMBLY VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO JOIN THE FORMER POLISH TERRITORY TO THE U.S.S.R. IN A UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THUS REUNITE THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE IN ONE STATE, PUTTING TO AN END THE AGE-OLD SEPARATION OF THE PEOPLE."

P1015PES

"POLAND, WHICH RESTED ON THE OPPRESSION OF MILLIONS X X X HAS COLLAPSED AND THE RED ARMY HAS EXTENDED A HAND OF BROTHERLY AID TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF WESTERN UKRAINE, FREEING THEM FROM THE YOKE OF POLISH LANDLORDS AND CAPITALISTS," THE AGENCY QUOTED THE DECLARATION AS SAYING.

THE ASSEMBLY DECLARED THAT IT WAS THE FIRM WILL OF THE PEOPLE TO DEFEND THE POWER OF THE SOVIET AGAINST ALL ATTEMPTS, NO MATTER FROM WHAT QUARTER, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE DECLARATION STATED, TASS REPORTED, THAT UNDER POLISH RULE THE PEOPLE WERE "DOOMED TO EXTINCTION# X X PEASANTS DEPRIVED OF THEIR LAND, UKRAINIAN WORKERS AND EMPLOYES NOT PERMITTED TO WORK IN FACTORIES AND OFFICES AND UKRAINIANS NOT ADMITTED TO SCHOOLS."

ROME, OCT. 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR PERCY LORAINE SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT MIXED COMMISSION TO REGULATE ITALIAN-BRITISH COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE COMMISSION IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CREATED TO DEAL WITH SPECIAL TRADE PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE WAR.

GAPTILL 0140 WS 1230A

ROME,OCT.27-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TO-

THAT IT WOULD SPEND 17,476,000,000 LIRE (ABOUT $873,800,000) ON ITALY'S ARMED FORCES IN A NEW REARMAMENT PROGRAM.

IT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED WHAT PERIOD THE NEW PROGRAM WOULD COVER NOR HOW IT WOULD BE LINKED WITH THE ARMAMENTS APPROPRIATION OF ABOUT 10,000,000,000 LIRE (ABOUT $500,000,000) ANNOUNCED LAST DECEMBER.

SINCE THE FASCIST REGIME CAME TO POWER 17 YEARS AGO THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE HAVE COST THE NATION A TOTAL OF 133,281,000,000 LIRE (CURRENTLY ABOUT $6,694,000,000).

30.24-4323. 30.24-4325

STOCKHOLM, OCT 27-(AP)-IN LINE WITH GENERALS PRECAUTIONARY PLANS WHICH [redacted], THE AMERICAN LEGATION TODAY HAS MADE TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OF 20 AUTOMOBILES.

IT WAS SAID AT THE LEGATION THAT THE CARS HAD NOT BEEN DELIVERED AND PROBABLY NEVER WOULD BE--BUT INASMUCH AS PRECAUTIONARY PLANS FOR REMOVAL OF ALL CITIZENS FROM STOCKHOLM WERE BEING CARRIED OUT, THE LEGATION MERELY WAS FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE.

THE LEGATION WAS ASSURED, HOWEVER, THAT THE CARS WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE IF AMERICANS MUST LEAVE QUICKLY.

OCT 28 1939

ASSDS AP 02005-LFV-330PES

TALLINN, ESTONIA, OCT. 27-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ANTONIUS PIIP IN A RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT SAID THE BALTIC STATES FACED NEW TASKS REQUIRING CLOSER COLLABORATION IN [redacted].

PIIP SAID ESTONIA, WHICH SIGNED A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA, WOULD SEEK CLOSER CONNECTIONS WITH HER NEIGHBORS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER [redacted] A NEW EPOCH WAS UNDER WAY IN THE BALTIC STATES WHICH WOULD RESULT IN A PEACEFUL FUTURE AND IN LIBERTY FOR ESTONIA AND HER PEOPLE.

TERMING THE REPATRIATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN ESTONIA TO THE REICH A HISTORICAL EVENT, PIIP SAID HE WAS CONVINCED HIS COUNTRY'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY WOULD CONTINUE ON A FRIENDLY BASIS.

OCT 28 1939

COPEN 0230 SECOND [redacted]

(ADVANCE) OTTAWA, ONT., OCT. 27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT THE WAR AGAINST NAZI GERMANY IS A "CRUSADE" TO SAVE CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION AND THOSE ENLISTING ARE "DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH."

OCT 28 1939

IN THE FIRST OF TWO SCHEDULED [redacted] OVER A CANADIAN NETWORK, KING DECLARED:

"THE NAZI DOCTRINE IS THE VERY ANTITHESIS OF WHAT ONE FINDS IN THE CHRISTIAN GOSPEL. IF IT PREVAILS THERE WILL BE, AS I SEE IT, AN END TO OUR [redacted] CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION. IT WILL PREVAIL UNLESS MEN ARE PREPARED TO SACRIFICE THEIR LIVES IN OPPOSING IT. THAT IS WHY THE PRESENT WAR IS, FOR THE ALLIED FORCES, A CRUSADE."

HE SAID IN A CANADIAN NETWORK BROADCAST.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT ONLY BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NAZI DOCTRINE "CAN THE NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH HOPE TO CONTINUE TO ENJOY THE LIBERTIES WHICH ARE THEIR UNDER THE BRITISH CROWN, AND THE WORLD ITSELF BE SPARED A DESCENT INTO A NEW AND TERRIBLE BARBARISM."

KING SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD QUIETLY PREPARED FOR WAR SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE THE COUNTRY ENTERED THE CONFLICT.

"WITH THAT FORETHOUGHT AND PRECISION EVERY ESSENTIAL DETAIL HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED AND BECAME APPARENT THE MOMENT WAR BROKE OUT IN EUROPE," HE DECLARED.

"IT IS NAZISM AND HITLERISM, AS THUS UNDERSTOOD, WHICH HAS PRODUCED THE PRESENT WAR AND WHICH THREATENS, IF IT IS NOT OVERTHROWN, TO EXTEND ITS TYRANNICAL POWERS TO ALL NATIONS," THE PRIME MINISTER CONTINUED.

"GERMANY'S DEFIANCE OF PEACEFUL METHODS OF ADJUSTING INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES IS A DEFIANCE AND A THREAT TO ALL PEOPLES AND COUNTRIES WHICH STILL SEEK TO BASE THEIR FREEDOM UPON THE RULE OF LAW, THE SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS AND THE SACREDNESS OF HUMAN PERSONALITY."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M.E.S.T. TONIGHT, OCT. 27)

CP-WA-920PES.

OCT 28 1939

X144

OTTAWA, OCT.27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-PRIME MINISTER KING'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT MAJOR CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCERS ARE MAKING AGREEMENTS WITH THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SUPPLY TO FURNISH 420,000,000 POUNDS OF ELECTROLYTIC COPPER OVER A HALF-YEAR PERIOD FOR BRITAIN'S WAR-TIME REQUIREMENTS.

THE AMOUNT REPRESENTS APPROXIMATELY 80 PER CENT OF THE CURRENT OUTPUT OF THE COMPANIES.

OCT 28 1939

PS139AES

NA1

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT.27,1914--FRENCH LINER GANTEAUME SUNK; 2,500 REFUGEES RESCUED.

BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS SUNK BY MINE OFF COAST OF IRELAND.

JH92AES

OCT 28 1939

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN HAS ACCEPTED GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP'S CHALLENGE OF WAR TO A FINISH, AND BERLIN HAS INDICATED THAT BOMBS WILL BEGIN TO CRASH SOON.

30.24-4317

30.24-4327

WELL AND GOOD, IF THEY LIKE IT THAT WAY, BUT NEITHER OF THESE GENTLEMEN HAS TOLD US WHAT SORT OF FINISH TO EXPECT, AND IT'S MIGHTY OBSCURE.

HOWEVER, IT WOULDN'T BE RASH TO MAKE A SMALL BET THAT THE WAR WON'T DIE WITH ITS BOOTS ON, BUT THAT SOME DAY IT WILL JUST TURN ITS FACE TO THE WALL AND PASS OUT BECAUSE OF LACK OF WILL TO CARRY ON.

ONE CAN'T ESCAPE THE HAUNTING BELIEF THAT THE END WILL COME FROM A CRACK OF PUBLIC MORALE SOMEWHERE--A BREAKDOWN DUE TO WANT OF SUFFICIENT INSPIRATION TO STRUGGLE ON INDEFINITELY UNDER THE BURDEN OF PRIVATION AND DEATH.

THE ALLIES ARE USING ALL THEIR WILES TO BRING THIS TO PASS IN GERMANY. AND FROM THE NAZI FRONT LINES LOUD-SPEAKERS BLARE OUT ACROSS NO-MAN'S LAND:--"FRENCHMEN, LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS AND SHAKE HANDS. THE GERMANS DON'T WANT TO FIGHT!"

THE TROUBLE WITH THIS UNWANTED WAR IS THAT IT LACKS BOTH OOMPH AND SOUL.

IT HAS NEITHER A PARIS BATTLING FOR HIS HELEN OF TROY, NOR YET A SIR GALAHAD RIDING FOR THE HOLY GRAIL.

TO DATE, THIS SCRAP HASN'T EVEN PRODUCED A SLOGAN WITH HALF THE PUNCH OF "WE WANT A TOUCHDOWN" TO JUSTIFY ITS EXISTENCE.

A FELLOW CAN FIGHT FOR A BANNER-LINE LIKE "REMEMBER THE MAINE; TO HELL WITH SPAIN!"

(MORE) WM811AES

OCT 28 1939

A100

ADD THE WAR TODAY--BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

X X X HELL WITH SPAIN!"

BUT IT'S HARD TO GET REALLY BLOODTHIRSTY OVER INVITATIONS TO GO OUT AND "CRUSH HITLERISM" OR SMASH "BRITISH IMPERIALISM." A MAN'S HEART CAN BURN FOR LONG OVER SUCH ABSTRACTIONS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY TOTAL UP TO MEAN THAT THE CONFLICT IS TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF WHO IS TO BE BIG BOSS OF EUROPE.

I VISITED ALL THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN THIS WAR WITHIN THE YEAR. I BELIEVE THAT AS A WHOLE THEIR PEOPLE AT THIS JUNCTURE ARE LOYAL TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS AND ARE DETERMINED TO WIN.

IT HAS SEEMED TO ME, HOWEVER, THAT THE GENERAL PUBLICS ARE IMPELLED BY A SENSE OF DUTY RATHER THAN BY ANY SPIRITUAL OR EMOTIONAL URGE. THAT IS TO SAY, ENTHUSIASM IS LACKING.

NONE OF THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE WANT WAR. THEY HATE IT.

THE AVERAGE MAN OVER THERE--FROM PICCADILLY TO THE WILDS OF THE BALKAN MOUNTAINS, BOTH OF WHICH I KNOW--WANTS TO BE PEACEABLE AND FRIENDLY, EVEN AS YOU AND I.

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LEAST OF ALL DOES HE WISH TO GO OUT AND KILL A FELLOW BEING. IT TAKES A LOT TO GIVE A CHAP THE GUTS TO RAM A BAYONET THROUGH THE THROAT OF ONE WHO NEVER DID HIM ANY HARM.

YOU MAY RECALL THAT THE FIRST CHRISTMAS AFTER THE START OF THE WORLD WAR THE GERMAN AND ALLIED SOLDIERS TOOK A RECESS FROM SLAUGHTER AND FRATERNIZED. THEY SHOOK HANDS AND SHARED THEIR BOXES OF FOOD FROM HOME AND EVEN PLAYED FOOTBALL ON THIS BIRTHDAY OF THE GENTLE APOSTLE OF PEACE.

WHEN THE PLUSH-CHAIR OFFICIALS HEARD ABOUT THIS HORRIBLE BREACH OF DISCIPLINE THEY BURNED UP THE WIRES TO THE FRONT. IT WAS MADE CLEAR TO THE BOYS THAT THEY WERE SENT OUT TO KELL AND BE KILLED, AND NOT TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE ENEMY.

LATER IN THE WAR I KNEW OF CERTAIN ARMY COMMANDS (NOT TO MENTION NATIONALITY) WHICH RESORTED TO THE OLD EXPEDIENT OF GIVING TROOPS

ENOUGH RUM BEFORE AN ATTACK TO MAKE THEM WILD. KILLING IS A MADMAN'S JOB.

VIEWING THE PRESENT SITUATION AS A WHOLE--THE WIDESPREAD LACK OF ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR, COUPLED WITH THE TREND OF OPERATIONS ON LAND AND WATER IN THE WESTERN THEATRE--IT SEEMS TO ME NOT UNLIKELY THAT WHEN PEACE ARRIVES IT WILL BE A POLITICAL RATHER THAN A MILITARY PRODUCT.

THAT IS, IT MAY EASILY BE THAT IT WON'T COME THROUGH A DECISIVE DEFEAT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, BUT WHEN THE PEOPLE OF ONE OF THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES GET FED-UP ENOUGH TO SERVE NOTICE ON THEIR GOVERNMENT THAT THEY'VE HAD SUFFICIENT.

WE MUST REMEMBER THAT MOST PEOPLE, WHETHER OF HIGH OR LOW DEGREE, THINK A LOT WITH THEIR BELLIES. WHEN A POPULATION IS WELL NOURISHED IT CAN STAND A LOT OF PUNISHMENT. THE SOLDIER MAY ENDURE HARDSHIP AT THE FRONT WITHOUT COMPLAINT. BUT LET HUNGER COME TO HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN, AND HE BECOMES A DIFFERENT MAN.

THAT'S A GOOD THOUGHT TO KEEP PINNED IN OUR HATS AS WE WATCH THE WAR AND TRY TO GUESS THE WINNER.

A200WX (BUT T) WASHIAFS

(WX)-INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

OCT 28 1939

SOMEWHERE AT SEA, THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT-OWNED STEAMER CITY OF FLINT IS THRUSTING HER BLUNT NOSE THROUGH THE SURGING WAVES WITH AN IMPISH LIKENESS OF TROUBLE PERCHED ON HER BOW. UNTIL HER FATE AND THAT OF HER CREW IS KNOWN, NONE CAN SAY WHAT NEW CHAPTER OF WORLD DESTINY IS BEING WRITTEN IN THIS VOYAGE.

THE WHEREABOUTS AND EXACT STATUS OF THE FLINT REMAIN A MYSTERY. BUT SHE IS SAILING WITH PORTENTS OF NEW DIPLOMATIC STORMS RIDING THE SEAS WITH HER. UNTIL SHE MAKES PORT SOMEWHERE--OR BECOMES ANOTHER NEUTRAL VICTIM TO THE WAR TRAGEDY IN EUROPE--THE PLACE THAT HER NAME MAY HOLD IN THE HISTORY OF THIS WAR CANNOT BE FORETOLD.

THE FACT THAT NO WORD CAME FROM HER IMMEDIATELY AFTER SHE LEFT MURMANSK SEEMED TO CONFIRM THE BERLIN REPORT THAT SHE SAILED FROM THAT PORT IN THE SAME STATUS AS SHE ARRIVED, AS A GERMAN PRIZE. HAD SHE BEEN RELEASED BY THE RUSSIANS TO HER OWN AMERICAN CREW, IT IS LIKELY THAT HER RADIO WOULD HAVE PROMPTLY ADVISED WASHINGTON.

SUCH A RELEASE WAS DEMANDED BY WASHINGTON IN DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES INSISTING THAT RUSSIA, AS A "NEUTRAL," COULD NOT ACT AS AN AGENT FOR GERMANY IN KEEPING A NEUTRAL VESSEL IN CUSTODY.

THE RUSSIANS UNDOUBTEDLY RECOGNIZED THAT THEY WERE ON DELICATE DIPLOMATIC GROUND AND MIGHT OFFEND EITHER THE UNITED STATES OR GERMANY IF THEY COMPLIED WITH THE AMERICAN DEMAND OR REFUSED IT DIRECTLY.

OCT 28 1939

IT APPEARS PROBABLE THAT MOSCOW SOUGHT TO FIND A MIDDLE COURSE. IF THE FLINT WAS RESTORED TO CONTROL OF THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW THAT BROUGHT HER IN, AND ORDERED TO LEAVE PORTSMITH, IT WAS A PLAIN INTIMATION THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WAS TRYING TO WASH ITS HANDS COMPLETELY OF ANY RESPONSIBILITY, EITHER TO WASHINGTON OR TO BERLIN, FOR WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO THE SHIP, HER AMERICAN CREW AND HER CARGO.

THERE HAVE BEEN INTIMATIONS IN RUSSIAN DISPATCHES THAT THE FLINT PUT INTO MURMANSK IN "UNSEAWORTHY" CONDITION. THERE HAS BEEN NO DEFINITE EXPLANATION OF THAT, BUT IT DOES AFFORD MOSCOW A POSSIBLE PRETEXT FOR GRANTING THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW CERTAIN REPAIRS OR EQUIPMENT AND ORDERING HER TO SEA AGAIN WITHIN TIME LIMITS SANCTIONED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW.

30.24-4329. 30.24-4329

A201WX

IN EFFECT, THAT WOULD PUT MOSCOW IN THE ATTITUDE OF SAYING THAT IT DECLINED TO PASS JUDGMENT IN ANY WAY ON THE STATUS OF THE FLINT.

YET THERE REMAINS THE FACT THAT NOT ONLY THE ULTIMATE FATE OF THE SHIP AND HER CARGO, BUT OF HER AMERICAN CREW, MUST SHAPE THE COURSE OF NOT ONLY AMERICAN-GERMAN, BUT OF AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE FLINT CASE.

IN THE EYES OF SOME OBSERVERS, RUSSIA APPEARS TO HAVE WINKED AT A GERMAN EFFORT TO USE THE AMERICAN CREW OF THE FLINT AS HOSTAGES AGAINST ANY BRITISH ATTACK ON THE VESSEL IN ITS EFFORT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE. COMMANDERS OF BRITISH PATROL CRAFT, SEEKING TO LOCATE THE FLINT AND ITS POSSIBLE ESCORTING GERMAN SUBMARINE, ARE ON FULL NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICANS ON THE STEAMER. THAT IS BOUND TO RESTRICT THEIR ACTION IF THEY SIGHT HER.

SO THE CITY OF FLINT SAILS ON WITH TROUBLE PERCHED ON HER BOWS--POTENTIAL TROUBLE FOR MOSCOW, FOR BERLIN, FOR WASHINGTON AND FOR LONDON.

SM315P

A73WX

3rd

~~SECOND~~ NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY

BY RICHARD L.TURNER

OCT 28 1939

WASHINGTON,OCT. 27-(AP)-VOTING OVERWHELMINGLY TO REPEAL THE ARMS EMBARGO, THE SENATE TONIGHT APPROVED THE ADMINISTRATION NEUTR

ARMS EMBARGO, THE SENATE TONIGHT APPROVED THE ADMINISTRATION NEUTRALITY BILL AND SENT IT ON TO THE HOUSE, WHERE THE PROPONENTS OF THE MEASURE CLAIM A SMALL BUT SAFE MAJORITY.

THE 63 TO 30 VOTE FOR THE MEASURE WAS THE CLIMAX OF FOUR WEEKS DEBATE IN THE SENATE AND A DISCUSSION WHICH HAS RAGED UP AND DOWN THE NATION AS A WHOLE SINCE THE WAR IN EUROPE BEGAN.

THE BILL WOULD PERMIT THE BELLIGERENTS OF EUROPE TO BUY AMERICAN PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND, WITH THE RESTRICTION THAT IN GENERAL THEY MUST PAY CASH, MAY BORROW NO MONEY HERE, AND MUST PROVIDE FOREIGN SHIPS FOR TRANSPORTING THEIR PURCHASES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

FURTHER, IT IS INTENDED TO INSULATE THE UNITED STATES FROM THE WAR, BY LAYING DOWN CONDITIONS DESIGNED TO PREVENT "INCIDENTS" LIKELY TO INFLAME PUBLIC OPINION OR TENDING OTHERWISE TO DRAG THIS COUNTRY INTO THE CONFLICT.

FOR THIS PURPOSE IT FORB

O (MORE) AP/P9PES

OCT 28 1939

WASHN--FIRST ADD 2ND N L NEUTRALITY BY TURNER XXX CONFLICT.

FOR THIS PURPOSE IT FORBIDS AMERICAN SHIPS TO SAIL FOR BELLIGERENT PORTS IN THE DANGER AREAS, OR TO ENTER "COMBAT" ZONES TO BE DEMARCATED BY THE PRESIDENT, AND PROHIBITS AMERICAN CITIZENS TO TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

FOUR WEEKS OF DEBATE HAD SO FULLY COVERED THE ISSUE OF THE EMBARGO, THAT WHEN THE SENATE REACHED THE POINT AT WHICH IT WAS CONFRONTED WITH WHAT SENATOR CLARK (D-MO) CALLED THE "NAKED ISSUE OF WHETHER WE SHOULD HAVE AN EMBARGO OR NOT," THE LEGISLATORS FINALLY FOUND THAT THEY HAD NOTHING MORE TO SAY.

THE VOTE ON REPEAL, PRESENTED BY CLARK IN THE FORM OF AN AMEND-

MENT TO INSERT AN EMBARGO INTO THE PRESENT BILL, SHOWED 60 SENATORS FOR REPEAL AND 33 AGAINST IT. HOWEVER, THREE OF THOSE WHO VOTED TO RETAIN THE EMBARGO, ALTHOUGH BEATEN ON THAT ISSUE, FELT OBLIGED TO SUPPORT THE BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE. THEY WERE SENATORS GILLETTE (D-IOWA), REED (R-KAS), AND JOHNSON (D-COLO). THUS, THE VOTE ON FINAL PASSAGE WAS 63 TO 30.

THREE SENATORS WERE ABSENT, BUT THEIR POSITION WAS ANNOUNCED BY COLLEAGUES. OF THEM, GLASS (D-VA) AND ASHURST (D-ARIZ), WERE FOR THE BILL, AND BONE (D-WASH) WAS AGAINST. COUNTING ALL THE SENATE, THEN, THE FINAL VOTE WAS 65 TO 31, WITH THE ADMINISTRATION RECEIVING ALMOST EXACTLY THE NUMBER OF VOTES IT ESTIMATED WOULD GO TO IT WHEN THE SESSION BEGAN FIVE WEEKS AGO.

FOR THE MOST PART THE FINAL DAY OF THE DEBATE WAS A QUIET AND EXPEDITIOUS KILLING OF ONE OPPOSITION AMENDMENT AFTER ANOTHER, MOSTLY BY THE APPROXIMATE TWO-TO-ONE MAJORITIES THAT SHOWED THEMSELVES ON THE FINAL VOTE. THE SENATE WAS OBVIOUSLY IMPATIENT TO BE DONE WITH THE SUBJECT, YET FOR THE POST PART WAS CHEERFUL AND GOOD NATURED. ONE EXCEPTION TO THAT, HOWEVER, WAS A BLUNTLY WORDED PERSONAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN TWO OLD FOES ON THE ISSUE, CHAIRMAN PITTMAN (D-NEV) OF THE FOREIGN REELATIONS COMMITTEE AND SENATOR CLARK (D-MO).

IN THE HOUSE, AS WAS THE CASE IN THE SENATE, THE CENTRAL ISSUE OBVIOUSLY WILL BE REPEALING THE PRESENT EMBARGO ON ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO NATIONS AT WAR. SENATE OPPONENTS OF SUCH ACTION HAVE REPEATEDLY DENOUNCED IT AS A "STEP TOWARD WAR."

HOW THAT ISSUE IS TO BE APPROACHED HAS NOT YET BEEN DEFINITELY DECIDED BY THE HOUSE LEADERSHIP, BUT THEY LEAN TOWARD A PLAN WHICH WOULD AFFORD THE HOUSE A SEPARATE VOTE ON THE EMBARGO QUESTION, POSSIBLY ON A MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES AS TO HOW THEY SHALL ACT ON THE ISSUE.

NEH

A75WX

THE MEASURE WILL NOT HAVE TO START FROM SCRATCH IN THE HOUSE, SINCE THAT CHAMBER PASSED LAST SESSION A NEUTRALITY BILL CONTAINING A MODIFIED ARMS EMBARGO. THE SENATE MEASURE GOES TO THE HOUSE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THAT BILL, AND SO THE HOUSE PROCEDURE COULD BE CONSIDERABLY SHORTENED.

IN ACTUAL OPERATION, AS WAS REPEATEDLY POINTED OUT IN THE SENATE DEBATE, LIFTING THE EMBARGO WOULD GIVE THE FRANCO-BRITISH ALLIES ACCESS TO AMERICAN WAR SUPPLIES TO THE VIRTUAL EXCLUSION OF GERMANY. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE BRITISH FLEET WOULD KEEP THE SEA LANES OPEN FOR SUCH COMMERCE AND AT THE SAME TIME PREVENT GERMANY FROM MAKING PURCHASES HERE.

MUCH ORATORY AND MUCH VOTING ON AMENDMENTS PRECEDED THE FINAL VOTE TONIGHT. BY A VOTE OF 73 TO 17 THE CHAMBER REJECTED AN EFFORT BY SENATOR LAFOLLETTE (PROG-WIS) TO ATTACH TO THE BILL A RIDER REQUIRING THAT BEFORE CONGRESS COULD VOTE A DECLARATION OF WAR THERE MUST FIRST BE A NATIONAL ADVISORY REFERENDUM ON THE QUESTION.

NOT EVEN STANDING, ETC (PICKING UP AT 4TH PGH OF 2ND NIGHT LEAD)

(EDS: SLUGG ABOVE STORY THIRD NIGHT LEAD NEUTRALITY)

MD913PES

30.24-4331 30.24-4331

B95WX (REQUEST)

KX (DENVER ASKED)

WIH NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON,OCT. 27-(AP)-CRITICS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FOREIGN POLICY CONTINUED TO HAMMER AT IT TONIGHT, DESPITE THE PRESIDENT'S CHARGE THAT THOSE WHO WERE WARNING AGAINST "SENDING AMERICAN BOYS TO FIGHT ABROAD" WERE GUILTY OF A "FAKE."

COMMENTING ON THE SPEECH IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT SAID LAST NIGHT THAT NO RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL HAD ANY THOUGHT OF SENDING AMERICAN BOYS TO DIE N EUROPE, SENATOR NYE (R-ND) SAID THERE WAS EVERY REASON "TO WARN OF THE DANGERS OF THIS COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT." HE ASSERTED THAT THIS NATION "ONLY NEEDS TO REMEMBER THAT IN 1914, 1915 AND 1916 WE WERE EQUALLY SURE, AND LEADERS GAVE LARGE PUBLIC ASSURANCE FROM DAY TO DAY, THAT WE WERE NOT ON THE ROAD TO WAR.

"SO MANY OF THE SAME STEPS, TAKEN KNOWINGLY THEN, ARE BEING TAKEN NOW, THAT THERE IS EVERY REASON TO CAUTION OF THE DANGER OF OUR COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR OF EUROPE."

SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT) SAID HE WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR "REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO IF I THOUGHT IT WAS THE WAY TO KEEP THIS COUNTRY OUT OF WAR."

"IF, AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, THIS COUNTRY CAN BE STAMPEDED INTO REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO TO HELP ENGLAND AND FRANCE, I'M FEARFUL THAT IN SIX MONTHS OR LONGER WE'LL BE ASKED TO RENDER FURTHER MODIFICATIONS AND ASSISTANCE," WHEELER SAID. "IF THE WAR CONTINUES AFTER 1940, WE'LL BE ASKED TO GET INTO IT DIRECTLY."

SENATOR GURNEY (R-SD), WHO VOTED FOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S ARMS EMBARGO REPEAL BILL, SAID HE WAS "MUCH ENCOURAGED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENTS THAT THIS COUNTRY WAS DETERMINED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL."

SENATOR CLARK (D-IDAHO), WHO VOTED AGAINST THE BILL, SAID "THE PRESIDENT WAS CORRECT IN URGING THE COUNTRY TO KEEP CALM AND MINIMIZE WAR HYSTERIA" AND SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) ASSERTED THAT "THE PRESIDENT WAS RIGHT IN SAYING OPPONENTS ENGAGED IN A SHAMELESS AND DISHONEST FAKE."

REP.HALLECK (R-IND) COMMENTED IN A FORMAL STATEMENT:

"IF, AS THE PRESIDENT SAYS, THERE IS NO PERSON IN THE FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITH ANY THOUGHT THAT SONS OF AMERICAN MOTHERS AGAIN SHOULD FIGHT ON EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS, WHAT IS THE HARM IN AS MANY ORATORS AS POSSIBLE IMPRESSING THAT THOUGHT ON OUR MINDS AND HEARTS? WHY SHOULD THE PRESIDENT HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING THAT DECLARATION, WHILE HE CALLS ALL OTHERS 'FAKERS?'"

MD1113PES

A100WX

WASHINGTON---1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD UNAMERICAN X X X NOT INNOCENT:

DURING THE DEBATE, HOFFMAN DENIED AN EARLIER STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE COFFEE (D-WASHINGTON)

THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD HEARD TESTIMONY THAT JOHN L. LEWIS, CIO PRESIDENT, WAS A COMMUNIST.

WHILE HOFFMAN WAS SPEAKING REPRESENTATIVE HOOK (D-MICH) ASKED HEATEDLY IF IT WASN'T ABOUT TIME FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE TO "RESTRAIN THEMSELVES" AS "PURVEYORS" OF QUESTIONABLE INFORMATION.

"DID YOU EVER THINK OF THAT?" HOFFMAN SHOT BACK.

AT ANOTHER POINT, HOOK WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER HOFFMAN WAS SETTING HIMSELF UP AS A JUDGE WHO WOULD DECIDE WHETHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WERE MEMBERS OF A COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATION.

HOFFMAN REPLIED IN THE NEGATIVE, SAYING HE WOULD NOT WANT HOOK TO MAKE THE DECISION, EITHER. THAT MATTER SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE COURTS, HOFFMAN ADDED.

MASON TOLD THE HOUSE THAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLICATION OF THE NAMES SHOULD REST ON HIM, RATHER THAN DIES. IT WAS ON HIS MOTION THAT THE COMMITTEE MADE PUBLIC THE LIST.

HE REMARKED THAT THE COMMITTEE LAST JANUARY HAD FOUND THAT THE LEAGUE WAS "ORIGINATED BY COMMUNISTS, HAD COMMUNISTIC OBJECTIVES AND WAS CONTROLLED AND DOMINATED BY THE COMMUNISTS."

"IN MORE PICTURESQUE WORDS," HE SAID, "WE FOUND THAT THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY WAS CONCEIVED IN MOSCOW, FATHERED BY (JOSEPH) STALIN, MOTHERED BY (EARL) BROWDER (GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN AMERICA), AND BORN HERE IN THE UNITED STATES."

THE COMMITTEE CANCELLED A SCHEDULED HEARING FOR TODAY BECAUSE, ATTACHES SAID, THE SCHEDULED WITNESS, JOSEPH CURRAN, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, WAS DELAYED IN REACHING WASHINGTON.

QS1053PES

Hdl-Washn-Oct 27

BESIDES CARRYING OUT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECOMMENDATION THAT THE EMBARGO BE REPEALED, THE SENATE MEASURE WOULD:

PROHIBIT THE SALE OF ARMS TO BELLIGERENT GOVERNMENTS OR CITIZENS OF BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES UNLESS THEY WERE PAID FOR IN CASH AND TRANSPORTED IN NON-AMERICAN SHIPS.

FORBID AMERICAN VESSELS TO CARRY ON TRADE WITH ANY BELLIGERENTS EXCEPT THEIR OUTLYING POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND THE PACIFIC.

PERMIT THE PRESIDENT TO DESIGNATE COMBAT AREAS AND FORBID AMERICAN SHIPS AND TRAVELERS TO ENTER THEM.

REQUIRE THAT TITLE TO GOODS PURCHASED BY BELLIGERENTS BE TRANSFERRED BEFORE THE GOODS LEFT THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT WHEN THE PURCHASES WERE NON-MILITARY AND WERE CARRIED IN AMERICAN VESSELS TO EXEMPTED AREAS.

OCT 28 1939

PROHIBIT AMERICAN TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

RZ227AES

A125

NEUTRALITY

OCT 28 1939

OTTAWA, OCT. 27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-OFFICIAL QUARTERS SHOWED CONSIDERABLE INTEREST BUT REFRAINED FROM COMMENT TONIGHT ON THE UNITED STATES SENATE'S VOTE TO REPEAL THE ARMS EMBARGO.

PS1202AES

A47WX FLINT,SIDEBAR

OCT 28 1939

NIGHT LEAD CITY OF FLINT

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27-(AP)-RESENTMENT AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA WAS INTENSE AMONG HIGH OFFICIALS HERE TONIGHT AS THE UNITED STATES WAS

30.24-4338

BALKED IN ITS ATTEMPTS TO GET OFFICIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAPTIVE AMERICAN FREIGHTER, CITY OF FLINT.

THE SOVIET PRESS REPORTED THAT THE VESSEL HAD BEEN FREED FROM MURMANSK, RUSSIA, AND ADVICES IN BERLIN SAID SHE WAS SAILING TO HAMBURG IN CHARGE OF THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW WHICH TOOK HER TO RUSSIA SEVERAL DAYS AGO AFTER SHE WAS SEIZED AS A CONTRABAND CARRIER BY A GERMAN RAIDER.

BUT AMERICAN OFFICIALS, WHO HAD DEMANDED THAT THE VESSEL BE TURNED OVER TO THIS COUNTRY, WERE ESPECIALLY IRRITATED OVER THE LACK OF OFFICIAL WORD FROM RUSSIA. SECRETARY HULL, IN STERN TONES, RECOUNTED MANY ATTEMPTS THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW HAD MADE TO LEARN THE EXACT STATUS OF THE CRAFT.

THE NEAREST THING TO AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS A BRIEF RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAYING: "AFTER THE VERIFICATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE CARGO ON THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF FLINT THE MARITIME AUTHORITIES AT MURMANSK HAVE ISSUED AN ORDER TO FREE THE VESSEL WITH THE OBLIGATION TO LEAVE THE PORT IMMEDIATELY."

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS POINTEDLY CALLED ATTENTION TO WHAT WAS REGARDED AS A BREACH OF ETIQUETTE ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN PUTTING OUT SUCH ANNOUNCEMENTS THROUGH A NEWS AGENCY HOURS BEFORE GIVING THE SAME INFORMATION TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

MD723PES

OCT 28 1939

30.24-4339

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27-(AP)-AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT REPORTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT TONIGHT THAT SOVIET OFFICIALS HAD ORDERED THE CITY OF FLINT TO LEAVE MURMANSK UNDER HER GERMAN PRIZE CREW.

(THE PRESS IN RUSSIA HAD ALREADY REPORTED THE DEPARTURE OF THE CAPTURED AMERICAN FREIGHTER FROM THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT, BUT THERE HAD BEEN SOME DOUBT AS TO WHETHER IT WAS IN CHARGE OF THE GERMAN CREW).

STEINHARDT SAID THAT ASSISTANT COMMISAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS POTEMKIN HAD ADVISED HIM THAT THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FELT THAT ITS DECISION WAS NOT ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WELL-RECOGNIZED PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONSONANT WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF A NEUTRAL BUT THAT IT WAS ALSO THE CORRECT POSITION TO TAKE AS BETWEEN THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY TO POSSESSION OF THE VESSEL AND HER CARGO.

THE SHIP HAD BEEN SEIZED BY A GERMAN RAIDER, AND TAKEN TO RUSSIA. THE UNITED STATES, CONTENDING THE GERMANS HAD NO RIGHT TO TAKE HER TO A NEUTRAL PORT, HAD DEMANDED THAT RUSSIA HAND HER OVER TO THIS COUNTRY.

MD929PES

OCT 28 1939

85WX FLINT

WASHN--1ST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD CITY OF FLINT

XXX TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ADVISED THAT HE HAD REITERATED "MY INDIGNATION AT THE LACK OF COOPERATION BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN WITH-

HOLDING INFORMATION FROM ME WHILE ISSUING COMMUNIQUES WITH RESPECT TO THE CITY OF FLINT THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE TASS AGENCY (SOVIET NEWS AGENCY).

POTEMKIN REPLIED THAT TASS WAS AN OFFICIAL AGENCY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND THAT IT WAS THE CUSTOM OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENTS THROUGH IT.

IT WAS AFTER THE FORMAL DEMAND FOR RETURN OF THE VESSEL AND HER CARGO, STEINHARDT SAID, THAT POTEMKIN TOLD HIM IT HAD BEEN DECIDED "TO SEND HER OUT IN THE SAME STATUS AS SHE HAD ENTERED ONE OF THE PORTS."

THE AMBASSADOR ADDED THAT POTEMKIN TOLD HIM THE DECISION WAS FINAL. STEINHARDT'S DISPATCH DID NOT SAY, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE SHIP HAD YET SAILED, THOUGH HE REPORTED THAT THE SOVIET COMMISSAR TOLD HIM THE ORDER FOR THE GERMAN CREW TO TAKE THE VESSEL OUT OF MURMANSK WAS EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

STEINHARDT SAID THAT IN RESPONSE TO HIS INQUIRIES AS TO THE WELFARE OF THE AMERICAN CREW, POTEMKIN TOLD HIM IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THEY HAD BEEN ON BOARD THE SHIP ALL THE TIME AND WERE WELL.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S POSITION WITH REGARD TO THE RETURN OF THE SHIP WAS ASCRIBED TO INTERNATIONAL LAW WHICH PERMITS A PRIZE CREW TO BRING A VESSEL INTO THE HARBOR OF A NEUTRAL IN CASE OF SOME CONDITION MAKING THE SHIP UNSEAWORTHY. POTEMKIN ADVISED THAT THE GERMAN CREW REPORTED THE CITY OF FLINT'S MACHINERY WAS DAMAGED.

ALL DAY, RESENTIMENT AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA HAD BEEN INTENSE AMONG OFFICIALS HERE AS THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS BALKED IN ITS ATTEMPT TO GET OFFICIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FREIGHTER.

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WASHINGTON,OCT. 27-(AP)-RUSSIA INFORMED UNITED STATES OFFICIALS TONIGHT THAT SHE HAD ACTED ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE "OBLIGATIONS OF A NEUTRAL" IN ORDERING THE CAPTURED AMERICAN FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT TO LEAVE HER TERRITORY WITH A GERMAN PRIZE CREW IN CHARGE.

LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, WHO RELAYED THIS MESSAGE FROM MOSCOW, SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE VESSEL HAD BEEN ORDERED OUT OF MURMANSK IN THE "SAME STATUS AS SHE ENTERED", THAT IS, WITH THE PRIZE CREW IN CHARGE, THE AMERICAN CREW ON BOARD, AND THE CARGO INTACT.

THE UNITED STATES HAD DEMANDED POSSESSION OF THE AMERICAN VESSEL, WHICH HAD BEEN SEIZED BY A GERMAN RAIDER AS A CONTRABAND CARRIER AND TAKEN TO MURMANSK. HOWEVER, VLADIMIR POTEMKIN, ASSISTANT COMMISAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD STEINHARDT TODAY THAT TO ACCEDE TO THE AMERICAN DEMAND "WOULD BE AN UNNEUTRAL ACT."

STEINHARDT'S REPORT CAME AFTER A DAY IN WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD RECEIVED VERY LITTLE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY OF FLINT. INFORMED QUARTERS IN RUSSIA HAD REPORTED THE DEPARTURE OF THE VESSEL FROM MURMANSK, BUT THERE HAD BEEN SOME DOUBT AS TO WHETHER IT WAS IN CHARGE OF THE GERMAN CREW

OCT 28 1939

A12WX

CITY OF FLINT

WASHINGTON,OCT 27-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID TODAY HE LACKED SUFFICIENT NEW INFORMATION FOR COMMENT ON THE SEIZURE OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER CITY OF FLINT BY GERMANY.

ASKED WHY LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW,

30.24-4325 30.24-4335

HAD BEEN UNABLE TO FIND OUT WHEN, WHERE AND TO WHOM THE VESSEL HAD BEEN RELEASED, THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPLIED IT WAS A LONG WAY FROM MOSCOW, THE SOVIET CAPITAL, TO MURMANSK, WHERE THE FREIGHTER WAS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

SM1127AESNM

UNDATED CITY OF FLINT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

U.S. AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, FINALLY

OCT 28 1939

SUCCESSFUL IN CONFERRING WITH THE SOVIET RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE AFTER REPEATED DELAYS, REPORTED LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT THAT RUSSIA HAD ORDERED THE CAPTIVE AMERICAN FREIGHTER, CITY OF FLINT, TO LEAVE MURMANSK UNDER HER GERMAN PRIZE CREW.

STEINHARDT'S REPORT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL WORD SECRETARY HULL HAD RECEIVED ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE CITY OF FLINT, WHICH WAS TAKEN TO THE NORTHERN RUSSIAN PORT EARLIER THIS WEEK BY A CREW PUT ABOARD BY THE GERMAN WARSHIP, DEUTSCHLAND.

MEANWHILE, THE CITY OF FLINT WAS REPORTED OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF NORWAY LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT, EN ROUTE TO HAMBURG, GERMANY, UNDER A NAZI NAVY CONVOY.

GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE CITY OF FLINT'S CREW STILL WAS ABOARD HER. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM BERGEN, NORWAY, SAID THE GERMANS HAD DECIDED TO LAND THE AMERICAN CREW AT THAT PORT WHILE THEY SAILED ONWARD IN AN EFFORT TO GET THROUGH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

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IRRITATION AGAINST RUSSIA MOUNTED IN OFFICIAL WASHINGTON BEFORE STEINHARDT'S REPORT FINALLY WAS RECEIVED.

SECRETARY HULL, SPEAKING STERNLY, TOLD OF MANY ATTEMPTS BY STEINHARDT TO LEARN THE STATUS OF THE CITY OF FLINT.

STEINHARDT OBTAINED AN APPOINTMENT WITH VICE-COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, VLADIMIR P. POTEMKIN, IN MOSCOW, AFTER A LONG DELAY AND REPORTED TO WASHINGTON THAT HE HAD EXPRESSED HIS INDIGNATION AT THE "LACK OF COOPERATION" BY THE SOVIETS.

STEINHARDT IN HIS REPORT SAID POTEMKIN TOLD HIM THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FELT ITS DECISION ACCORDED WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW AND WAS THE CORRECT POSITION IN VIEW OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES ON POSSESSION OF THE VESSEL AND HER CARGO.

151WX

WASHINGTON,OCT. 27-(AP)-THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES WILL CONTINUE ITS SURVEYS OF POSSIBLE HOME FOR MIGRANTS, BUT ITS PRESENT PURPOSE WILL BE LIMITED TO THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES FROM GERMANY.

THIS DECISION, REACHED AT THE GROUP'S FINAL MEETING YESTERDAY, WAS A MODIFICATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSAL FOR RESETTLING 10,000,000 OR 20,000,000 PERSONS WHO MAY BECOME REFUGEES AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.

THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT INFORMATION GATHERED IN THE SURVEYS MIGHT BE USEFUL IF THE CONDITION DESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT SHOULD EVER ARISE, BUT BRITISH AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES OBJECTED TO SUCH AN OUTLOOK.

THEY SAID THAT THEY WOULD WIN THE WAR AND CONSEQUENTLY THERE WOULD BE NO SUCH REFUGEE PROBLEM.

RZSAES NM

C118

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27-(AP)-SIR HERBERT EMERSON, DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES, ESTIMATED TODAY THAT 400,000 GERMAN JEWS HAVE FOUND REFUGE ABROAD SINCE THE NAZIS INSTITUTED RESTRICTIONS AGAINST THEM.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE, HE GAVE THIS ESTIMATE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE REFUGEES:

PALESTINE, 70,000.

UNITED STATES, 70,000.

IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OUTSIDE GERMANY, WAITING TO GET VISAS TO OTHER PLACES, 140,000.

IN EUROPEAN COUCTRIES OUTSIDE GERMANY, PERMANENTLY SETTLED, BETWEEN 50,000 AND 60,000.

IN LATIN AMERICA, PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY, 50,000.

IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 12,000.

THERE ARE ALSO SOME THOUSANDS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING SHANGHAI.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE STILL 400,000 JEWS WITHIN GERMANY REQUIRING EMIGRATION.

"SOUTH AMERICA," SAID SIR HERBERT, "HAS BEEN LIBERAL IN ALLOWING THE ENTRY OF RELATIVES OF SETTLERS ALREADY ESTABLISHED X X X."

W1131PES

T

FLINT NOW REPORTED AT SEA; WASHINGTON SHOWS ANGER; CZECHS RIOT, MANY ARE HELD

SOVIET FREES SHIP

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Oct. 28—Tass, Soviet official news agency, reported the American freighter City of Flint had sailed tonight from Murmansk after repairing her engines.

The brief Tass report failed to say whether the freighter was in command of the German prize crew which brought her into the North Russian port last Monday or whether the American crew still was aboard.

Authorities At Berlin Reiterate Ship Sailed

Berlin, Oct. 28 (AP)—German authorities reiterated tonight that the seized American freighter City of Flint was en route to "some German port" from Murmansk, although the United States Embassy said it had been informed earlier the vessel still was at anchor in the Russian harbor.

Alexander Kirk, United States Charge d'Affaires, said he was advised informally by the German Government this morning that the freighter was at Murmansk, where she was carried by a German prize crew early this week.

30.24-4337

30.24-4337

Kirk said, however, he had been given no further details at that time and that he had received no later information since then.

Press Headlines Sailing

German officials told foreign correspondents late this afternoon—as they did at two conferences yesterday—that the German prize crew which carried the City of Flint to Murmansk was bringing her to Germany after Russian permission had been granted for her to leave. Further information was declined.

INSIST SHIP SAILED

German officials told foreign correspondents late this afternoon—as they did at two conferences yesterday—that the German prize crew which carried the City of Flint to Murmansk was bringing her to Germany after Russian permission had been granted for her to leave. Further information was declined.

(In a report to the State Department from Moscow yesterday, United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt quoted Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Potemkin as saying that when the Soviet Government judged the vessel fit to put to sea it had ordered her to depart immediately with both the American and German crews aboard.

(Steinhardt said Potemkin added that the order would be enforced immediately. The State Department has had no word from the Ambassador that his was done.)

NO OFFICIALS AVAILABLE

No German officials could be reached tonight to explain the contradictory reports of the whereabouts of the freighter which was seized because she carried a cargo the Germans said was contraband.

One government spokesman said it would be impossible to make a further check tonight.

The German press headed a Soviet communique announcing the German prize crew had been instructed to leave Russian waters with this caption:

"Captured U. S. A. ship City of Flint leaves Murmansk."

Reports from Bergen Norway, said its problematical whether the vessel would call at any Norwegian ports enroute to German waters. There were reports last night that the American crew might be landed at Bergen.)

(Bergen sources estimated it would take a week for the ship to reach Germany, provided she successfully ran the British blockade. Because of a government prohibiting disclosure of the position of ships at sea, it was impossible to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the City of Flint by Norwegian sources.)

BERLIN REPORTS FLINT EN ROUTE TO REICH PORT

Freighter Is Declared to Be Worming Through British Blockade.

ALL WELL ABOARD, SAY NAZIS

U. S. Vessel Said to Be Convoyed by Warships, With Her Own Crew Aboard.

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—News reached Berlin this morning that all was well aboard the United States-owned freighter City of Flint as she wormed her way through the British-blockaded North Sea toward a German port.

The freighter was being convoyed by German warships — presumably both submarines and surface craft. Aboard her, it was believed, were the American crew of forty-one and the prize crew put in command last week when the German pocket battleship Deutschland captured her.

If she gets through to a German harbor, a prize court will pass on the question of whether she was a contraband carrier and decide as to disposition of ship and cargo.

Germans recognize the danger involved in the precarious job of slipping past British warcraft. Bad weather and low visibility, however, were on their side.

The City of Flint sailed under Soviet Russian orders Thursday night to leave the arctic port of Murmansk, where the prize crew had taken her because she was—as the Germans put it—"unseaworthy."

Route Not Disclosed.

Specifically, what progress the freighter was making was not disclosed here. Neither her route nor final destination was disclosed.

Earlier Germans had said she would be taken to Hamburg, but authorized sources were vague on that point today.

Foreign Office spokesmen said that such a question remained a naval secret and it was emphasized the British Navy was undoubtedly most interested in the ship. Her cargo of tractors and other goods originally were consigned to England.

"Obviously they (the British) would try everything and would rather attempt to sink the prize than let it remain in our hands," these sources declared.

Washington Rebukes Moscow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The United States made new charges tonight that Soviet Russia has "withheld adequate co-operation" in the dispute over the American freighter City of Flint.

The Tass report from Moscow tonight that the City of Flint had left Murmansk was said at the Department of State to be news here. A Department official said the report would probably be relayed to Washington today by Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Russia.

In a statement reviewing the capture of the vessel by a German raider and her subsequent entry into the Russian port of Murmansk the State Department contended that it was the Soviet government's "clear duty" to turn the craft over to her American crew.

The department, which maintains that the entry was illegal, said the Germans apparently had changed their story as to why it was necessary to take the craft to Murmansk. First the statement said, it was alleged that the German prize crew lacked needed charts.

"Later this ground seems to have been abandoned and a new ground for theory relating to defective machinery was set up," it added.

The statement caustically declared that "each person can decide for himself" how much light is shed on the incident "by the action of the Soviet government in withholding adequate co-operation with the American government with respect to assembling and disclosing to the American Embassy in Moscow the essential facts pertaining to the landing, the whereabouts and welfare of the American crew."

The new charges steered close to open accusations of Soviet bad faith, and laid the groundwork for additional diplomatic action if the reinforced [illegible] protests made yesterday in Moscow by Ambassador Steinhardt.

Ship Still at Murmansk?

The tangled tale of the captive freighter had taken a new turn earlier today when the German Ministry of Marine informed the United States that the vessel was still at Murmansk, and was not sailing the seas in charge of the German prize crew.

This conflicted sharply with word previously circulated in both Berlin and Moscow. On Thursday night the Soviet government announced the release of the vessel, which had been captured by a German raider as a contraband carrier. Also on Thursday night well informed sources in the Soviet capital had passed out the information that she had actually sailed from Murmansk.

Official circles received in Berlin had supported this statement, and officials there said yesterday that the City of Flint was voyaging down the North Sea toward Hamburg in possession of the Nazi prize crew.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ISSUED FRESH CHARGES OF SOVIET NON-COOPERATION IN THE DISPUTE OVER THE CITY OF FLINT TONIGHT WHILE CONFLICTING REPORTS OF THE CAPTURED AMERICAN FREIGHTER'S WHEREABOUTS WERE FINALLY RESOLVED BY WORD THAT SHE HAD SAILED FROM MURMANSK.

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A BRIEF DISPATCH FROM TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE VESSEL LEFT THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT SATURDAY NIGHT, MOSCOW TIME, PRESUMABLY FOR GERMANY, AFTER REPAIRING HER ENGINES. WHETHER THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW WHICH BROUGHT HER THERE STILL HELD COMMAND AND WHETHER THE AMERICAN CREW WAS ABOARD WAS NOT STATED.

A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THE TASS REPORT WAS NEWS HERE. THE DISPATCH WAS VIEWED AS EMPHASIZING A DEPARTMENTAL STATEMENT ISSUED EARLIER CHARGING THAT MOSCOW HAD "WITHHELD ADEQUATE COOPERATION." AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT HAD COMPLAINED THAT INFORMATION ON THE VESSEL WAS RELEASED TO TASS BEFORE BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S LAST WORD ON THE CITY OF FLINT WAS A DIPLOMATIC ADVICE FROM BERLIN THAT THE SHIP STILL WAS IN MURMANSK. A DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THE TASS REPORT OF THE SAILING PROBABLY WOULD BE FORTHCOMING LATER FROM STEINHARDT.

IN A STATEMENT, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND PGH PREVIOUS.

138PES NM

Today, however, the German Ministry of Marine informed Alexander C. Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, that the Flint was still at Murmansk this afternoon with the American crew of forty-one aboard.

Whether the conflicting reports were a German attempt to confuse the British fleet was not determined. Officials here were making no predictions as to just how the whole incident would come out. The United States, which is demanding the return of the ship, has protested with "indignation" to Soviet Russia on the ground that the latter has displayed marked reluctance to provide prompt information about the vessel.

Kirk, besides communicating with the German Ministry of Marine, got in touch with the German Foreign Office today, and there also he was told that, "according to the latest report," the vessel and crew were at Murmansk. He was informed that "if, following the completion of repairs," the ship should be taken to another port, the American crew presumably would be kept aboard to operate the vessel. Significance was seen in the intimation that repairs were necessary.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Steinhardt reported that another attempt to speak on the telephone with the captain of the City of Flint at midnight last night (4 p. m. Friday, New York time), had been unsuccessful. Steinhardt advised the State Department that he had been given again to understand that the crew was well and that no illness was reported.

In reporting to the State Department yesterday, Steinhardt quoted Vladimar P. Potemkin, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, as saying that when the Soviet government judged the vessel fit to put to sea, it had ordered the ship to depart immediately, with both the American and German crews aboard. Steinhardt said Potemkin had added that the order would be enforced immediately. The State Department, however, had received no word from Steinhardt that this had been done.

BERLIN ASSERTS AMERICAN CREW IS ABOARD SHIP

State Department Notified by Charge d'Affaires in Reich Capital.

STEINHARDT STILL BALKED

U. S. Envoy in Moscow Not Able to Reach Captain—Sailing Was Reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The State Department was advised officially from Berlin today that the seized American steamship City of Flint still was at Murmansk.

Alexander C. Kirk, American charge d'affaires at Berlin, reported that he was told at the German Foreign Office late this afternoon that the crew still was aboard.

[Earlier in the day Berlin reported that it had been advised that the City of Flint was wending her way under convoy through the British blockade to a German port, presumably Hamburg, and that all was well aboard the freighter.]

Mr. Kirk said he was told also that if, after completion of repairs, the ship were taken to another port the American crew presumably would be kept on board to operate the vessel.

No News at Hamburg.

The American consul-general at Hamburg reported to Mr. Kirk, the State Department was advised, that the German prize commissioner there had received no news of the vessel.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt at Moscow reported that he again was unable to speak on the telephone with the captain of the City of Flint at midnight last night, as he had hoped to do. He advised the State Department that he again had been given to understand that the crew was well and that no illness was reported.

In reporting to the State Department yesterday, Mr. Steinhardt quoted Vladimar Potemkin, Vice-Commissar of Soviet Foreign Affairs, as saying that when the Soviet Government judged the vessel fit to put to sea, it had ordered the ship to depart immediately, with both the American and German crews aboard.

Order to Be Enforced.

Mr. Steinhardt said that Mr. Potemkin had added that the order would be enforced immediately. The State Department, however, had received no word from Mr. Steinhardt that this had been done.

The ship was captured by a German raider while en route to England with a cargo that included some contraband.

State Department Is Angry.

Earlier indignant officials of the State Department had been advised by Mr. Steinhardt that the City of Flint had left Murmansk in the "same status as she entered," which meant that the German crew was in charge, the American crew on board and the cargo intact.

The United States demanded possession of the vessel, contending Germany had no right to take a prize ship in a neutral port. But Mr. Potemkin told Mr. Steinhardt that to accede to the demand would be "an unneutral act."

Officials here were resentful at the fact that Ambassador Steinhardt was not granted an earlier interview with Commissar Potemkin and that Soviet Government released news of the vessel to Tass, official news agency, before giving it to the American envoy.

Text of State Department's Statement on Flint Capture

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—Following is the text of the State Department memorandum tonight concerning the City of Flint:

The City of Flint was captured by a German cruiser at an estimated distance of some 1,250 miles from New York, with a mixed cargo destined for British ports. The date of capture is understood to have been Oct. 9.

The City of Flint was taken into the harbor of Tromso on Oct. 21, with a German crew and flying the German flag. After remaining two hours to take water, it was ordered by the Norwegian Government to depart, which it did.

The City of Flint was taken into the harbor of Murmansk on the evening of Oct. 23.

On Oct. 25 the American Charge d'Affaires cabled from Berlin that the Foreign Office, at its press conference, said that the City of Flint was captured by a German vessel and contraband was found on board, destined for England. The Foreign Office then added that it was found, however, that the ship was unseaworthy in that it did not have navigation charts adequate for bringing the ship into a German port.

When the vessel entered the harbor of Murmansk, according to an announcement, presumably from the Soviet Government through the Tass News Agency, "the naval forces at the port of Murmansk have temporarily held the vessel and interned the German crew."

On Oct. 25 the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin cabled that the German Foreign Office, referring to the seizure of the City of Flint, said that "the German authorities were communicating with the Soviet authorities in the matter."

On the same day (Oct. 25) the Tass agency reported that "the German crew of the cargo steamer City of Flint has been released from interment by the maritime authorities of Murmansk in view of the fact, as has been established, that the vessel was brought into port for repairs of her machinery, the vessel is meanwhile remaining in Murmansk for verification of the exact composition of her cargo."

NO DETAILS ON DAMAGE

On Oct. 26 the American Charge D'Affaires cabled from Berlin, quoting a memorandum received that morning from the Foreign Office relative to the C[illegible] of Flint and its crew which, among other things, stated that "a prize crew placed on board (the City of Flint) has brought the steamer to the Harbor of Murmansk because of sea damage." When transmitting the memorandum an official of the Foreign Office stated informally to the charge that the Foreign Office had no details as to the damage which necessitated taking the ship to Murmansk, but he maintained, in response to an inquiry, that the term "damage" would cover the case of a ship lacking charts with which to navigate the waters through which she had to proceed.

For some reason as yet unexplained the German crew was interned in spite of the fact that, according to the German authorities, they were without charts and had put into Murmansk because they could not proceed to a German port without charts. Later they were released seemingly under a plea that their entry into Murmansk was required for necessary repairs to defective machinery.

PLEA 'IGNORED'

A prize crew may take a captured ship into a neutral port without internment only in case of stress of weather, want of fuel and provisions, or necessity of repairs. In all other cases the neutral is obligated to intern the prize crew and restore the vessel to her former crew.

The conclusion from the foregoing facts and circumstances indicates that when the City of Flint entered the harbor at Murmansk any plea relating to the chart requirements if advanced must have been ignored, since the German crew was interned. A second and entirely different reason for entering Murmansk—namely, defective machinery which called for immediate repairs—was not advanced until later. A subsequent cable from the American Charge D'Affaires at Berlin, also dated Oct. 26, quoted a statement of the Foreign Office at its noon press conference to the effect that the fact that the Russians have freed the German crew indicates that the Soviet authorities have confirmed the [illegible] of the prize crew that the City of Flint was unseaworthy and it was therefore permissible to take the ship into a neutral harbor.

Testimony of the American crew as to the full facts pertaining to the taking of the City of Flint into Murmansk is not yet available.

CITES SOVIET'S 'CLEAR DUTY'

It seems manifest that, even if it is assumed that the German crew was proceeding legally prior to the entry of the City of Flint into the Harbor of Murmansk, the known facts and circumstances support the contention of the American Government that the German crew did not at the time of entry offer any reasonable or justifiable grounds such as are prescribed by international law for taking the vessel into this port, and that therefore it was the clear duty of the Soviet government to turn the City of Flint over to the American crew. This has been the major contention of the American Government.

In view of the foregoing facts and circumstances, each person can judge for himself the question as to how much light is shed on this entire transaction by the action of the Soviet government in withholding adequate co-operation with the American Government with respect to assembling and disclosing to the American Embassy in Moscow the essential facts pertaining to the landing, the whereabouts and welfare of the American crew; by the fact that it was first alleged by the German authorities that the need for charts was the ground for bringing the vessel into port; and by the fact that later this ground seems to have been abandoned and a new ground on theory relating to defective machinery was set up.

Envoy's Report From Moscow On City of Flint

Steinhardt Chided Russia for Keeping Him in Dark, Demanded Ship's Release

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Following is the text of the report on the City of Flint incident, sent to the State Department Friday night by Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Russia.

"I have just seen Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs Potemkin and have vigorously reiterated my indignation at the lack of co-operation by the Soviet government in withholding information from me while issuing communiques with respect to the City of Flint through the medium of the Tass (news) agency.

He replied that Tass was an official agency of the Soviet government and that it was the custom of his government to make announcements through it. I told him that this was no excuse for his failure to keep me informed, particularly in view of my repeated requests for information on behalf of my government, which had been the purpose of my daily visits to him. After a lengthy discussion, I formally demanded that the vessel and cargo be turned over to the American crew and be authorized to depart. He thereupon made the following statement:

"'The City of Flint had come into the port of Murmansk in charge of a German prize crew without any previous knowledge on the part of the Soviet government and through no act on its part. The reason ascribed by the prize crew for the entry was damaged machinery making the ship unseaworthy. When the Soviet authorities at Murmansk judged that the vessel was again fit to put to sea, and being desirous of preserving its neutrality, the Soviet government had ordered the vessel to leave the port of Murmansk immediately under the same conditions as those of her entry, namely, with both the German and American crews on board and her cargo intact.'

"He added that the order would be enforced immediately and that the Soviet government felt that its decision was not only in accordance with the well-recognized principles of international law and consonant with the obligations of a neutral, but it was also the correct position to take as between the conflicting claims of the United States and Germany to possession of the vessel and her cargo, and that by this he meant 'to send her out in the same status as she had entered [illegible] of the ports.'

"He said that his government did not consider that it had the right to turn the vessel and her cargo over to the American crew unless the German prize crew refused to take her out, as, in the opinion of his government, to do so would be an unneutral act. In reply to a question, he stated that the decision of the Soviet government to permit the German prize crew to take the vessel to sea was final.

"I then asked him who had verified the alleged damage to the machinery, to which he replied that he had no information on this subject, but assumed this had been done by the authorities at Murmansk.

"I again inquired concerning the welfare of the American crew and he said that it was his understanding that they had been on board the ship all of the time and were well.

"I then referred to my difficulties in making contact with the captain or members of the crew, reciting my repeated attempts to get into communication with them by telegram and telephone, as well as my inability to obtain a plane today. He disclaimed any responsibility for these difficulties, passing over the subject lightly by pointing out that the crew being on board the ship in the roadstead, in conjunction with the average delays in long-distance telephone communication, had probably brought about this 'unfortunate result.'

30.24-4339

Hundreds See R. A. F. Down German Plane

2 Nazi Fliers Killed, 2 Captured In Reconnoissance Hop Over Rosyth

London, Oct. 28 (AP)—A large German reconnaissance plane, apparently seeking information on Britain's great naval base at Rosyth, fell victim today to the Royal Air Force in a spectacular sky battle, witnessed by hundreds of Scots.

Two German airmen were killed and two captured when the German plane was forced down east of Dalkeith, about 6½ miles southeast of Edinburgh.

The invading plane seemingly was headed for the strategic Firth of Forth and the Rosyth base, objective of previous Nazi raids.

In announcing the air battle, the Air Ministry also said British airplanes carried out successful reconnaissance flights over "certain areas in southern Germany" last night, and all returned.

British fighting ships intercepted the German airplane. 'As hundreds of Scots watched from the ground, the planes zigzagged across the sky, with the invader desperately trying to shake off its pursuers.

FLIER TAKEN PRISONER

"Finally the German plane came down on a hillside and struck a stone wall, and even then the pilot would not give up," one witness said. "He tried to get his machine into the air again and ran along the rough ground for about a half mile before he had to stop."

Two of the Germans in the plane were killed dead. Another was wounded and taken prisoner with the uninjured pilot.

Alarm sirens were sounded in the Firth of Forth, followed by an all clear signal in half an hour.

An air raid warning also was sounded in the Orkney Islands which surround the Scapa Flow anchorage, but the invading plane was reported to have been routed.

The only warning to the town's inhabitants was the sound of the firing. Some residents said that this was the second occasion on which raiders had been driven off without the alarm sirens sounding.

One siren was sounded, but there was no general warning to the civilian population. Taxpayers in an east Lothian town protested to the authorities over the failure to sound the sirens. They said that the firing came so quickly that there was not sufficient time to take cover.

A laborer at work on the roof of the police station said that he had picked up three spent bullets.

After failure to sound air raid warnings during the Firth of Forth raid on October 16, Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister, announced a new policy under which warnings would be given only when real danger appeared imminent, so as to prevent frequent dislocation of normal activities.

No Bombs Dropped.

Gunfire was heard before the warning and civilians saw what they believed to be an enemy warplane emerging from high clouds.

No bombs were dropped in populated centers, however. Air-raid precaution personnel also was put on the alert for a half hour in Northern Ireland.

Royal Air Force fighter planes took off for defense, but a precautionary warning was sounded without a general alarm having been sent out.

The warning in the Firth of Forth area was the first there since October 23. Trails of smoke from gunfire were seen clearly in the sky.

R. A. F. Wins Edinburgh Fight

German Plane Forced Down on Hillside—British Scout Over Reich.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Two German airmen were killed, one was wounded and a Nazi pilot was captured today in a drama of the skies witnessed by hundreds of Scots near Edinburgh when British fighter planes engaged and forced down a German war plane.

The Air Ministry also announced that the Royal Air Force had carried out reconnaissance flights over "certain areas in southern Germany" during the night and that all British planes had returned safely.

The Air Ministry declared that "a German aircraft which was attempting reconnaissances was forced down by our fighters this morning each of Dalkeith (about six and one-half miles southeast of Edinburgh)." The invader apparently was headed for the strategic Firth of Forth objective of previous German raids.

Immediately after the Nazi plane was sighted, British ships went aloft with a resulting rare display of aerobatics as the German pilot tried desperately to shake off his attackers.

"Finally the German plane came down on a hillside and struck a stone wall and even then the pilot would not give up," one witness said. "He tried to get his machine into the air again and ran along the rough ground for about a half mile before he had to stop."

Bullets Fall on Town.

An air-raid alarm in the Firth of Forth area lasted half an hour.

Machine-gun bullets fell in the main street of one town and several spent bullets spattered a few yards from the police stattion.

BRITISH COUNT ON U. S. FOR AIR SUPERIORITY

Allies Reported Ready To Order 6,000 American-Made Planes

Both London And Paris Hail Senate Passage Of Neutrality Bill

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 28—Mines, mills and factories of the United States were counted on by Britons today to give the Allies air superiority in their "waiting" war against Germany.

Unconfirmed reports said the Allies were ready to place orders for 6,000 United States airplanes.

The United States Senate's passage of the neutrality bill and expected repeal of the arms embargo was welcomed in the press with such headlines as "Allied Victory."

"Smashing Victory"

"A smashing victory for Roosevelt—a smashing blow against Germany," one said.

Concurrence in the Senate's action by the House was taken for granted in London.

Britain's industries were being geared for increased sale of goods to the United States for dollars with which to buy war supplies.

Talks between Britain and Russia on exchange of trade between them probably will be continued within a few days, one reliable source said.

Declaring Germany must interpret the American neutrality action as "another defeat for her cause," Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* said:

"Against the hostility of America, however, the Nazis would like to set the friendship of the U. S. S. R."

The *Standard* said that surface indications of Russian support for Germany should be taken with reserve, and pictured the Balkans as "growing firmer in their neutrality."

BRITAIN SEEKS TRADE IN U. S.

Dollars Needed for Buying War Supplies Here.

AFTER GERMANY'S MARKETS

England's Industries May Profit From Control of Seas.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Great Britain was pictured authoritatively today as driving her war-regimented industries to increase sales to the United States and other American countries for dollars with which to buy war materials. The nation also is trying to keep as much money as possible at home through producing domestically what formerly was bought abroad, particularly food, and through strict control of the export of the foreign exchange necessary to buy American goods.

By buying less and selling more abroad officials hope for speedy recovery of Britain's business life from the first shocks of the war. In the first month of the war exports decreased 42 per cent through the sudden dislocation of trade.

German Markets Sought.

Now, British manufacturers plan with governmental help to capture the markets of Germany, whose overseas efforts before the war were toward increased trade with South America. They see one big asset in the shipping situation.

The German merchant marine has been swept from the seas. Britain's huge merchant navy, however, has been mobilized under governmental control.

Shipbuilders, pooling their efforts under governmental direction, plan to turn out 3,000-ton cargo vessels on a mass-production basis to strengthen British maritime superiority. The Board of Trade, a governmental department, is starting talks with groups of industries on the best lines along which to push for Germany's overseas markets.

Board of Trade's Aims.

Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, and thus a governmental Minister, says of his department's aims:

"What we want to do particularly is to stimulate trade to certain countries whose currencies are valuable to us, such as the United States and Canada, from which we are bound to import large quantities of materials required for the war."

Sir Charles Hipwood, director of the National Union of Manufacturers, hails the Board of Trade's activities as a realization by the Government of "the importance of trade to pay for our supplies."

Criticism of Bureaucracy.

The control of trade and industry within the country has brought sharp criticism of "muddle-headed bureaucracy" from the press and assurances from Ministers that only such control as was absolutely necessary would be imposed.

The rationing and pooling of gasoline is in operation. Under the pooling system, individual brands cease to exist and the Government controls distribution. Gasoline pumps and trucks have pool posters pasted over the refiners' symbols.

Only a few pools are in operation so far. Government-appointed controllers, who administer the pools, have been named, however, for steel, alcohol, timber, wool, jute, flax, hemp, leather, silk, gasoline, fish, railways, coal, meat, bacon, sugar, cocoa, flour, butter and yeast.

Rationing Next Month

Food rationing is scheduled to begin next month.

The war emergency committee of the Motor Agents' Association estimates that unless motorists are given a bigger gasoline ration, six of every ten gasoline-station operators and automobile dealers will have to shut up shop.

In its drive for increased farm production, the Government promises that prices of staples, such as wheat, will be fixed by law to assure a reasonable return.

Higher Farm Wages

The Government also is extending a grant to dandowners for plowing grassland and putting it to crops.

Many golf courses and parks on the great estates of aristocratic rural England are being plowed.

There is a shortage of farm labor, and higher wages are being asked. The Oxfordshire Agricultural Wages Committee granted an increase of about 30 cents a week for the 6,500 farm laborers of that district. This brings their weekly pay to almost $7.50—the highest since the World War.

100,000 POILUS TO BE RETIRED FROM WAR DUTY

Army To Drop Older Men And Those With Four Or More Children

Move Made Despite Indications Of Imminent Nazi Offensive

By H. TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 28—Despite indications of an imminent German offensive on the Western front the French Government published an order today which was expected to release 100,000 men from war service.

The order provided that many older men and those of any age who have four or more children may return to their homes.

It followed an unofficial report that the French had sunk a German submarine, apparently in the North Sea although the location was not specified. The report was given some support by a semi-official announcement that French vessels and seaplanes had carried out "several direct attacks . . . and it appears one of these at least has been successful."

Six Bodies Found

Military sources said the report was strengthened further by the finding of six bodies off the coast, establishing proof, they said, of destruction of the submarine, which "apparently had been literally torn apart by the explosion of a depth bomb."

The bodies were those of five German sailors and an officer. Four of the bodies were picked up off Dunkerque Well by a fishing vessel; the two others were washed ashore.

They appeared to have been in water only a short time. Military commentators said the French destroyed an enemy submarine Thursday.

Although strong German advance units were described in military dispatches as having concentrated attacks against French positions in four distinct sectors of the Western front, the Government ordered the release from service of all men of the 1910 class (born in 1890), all fathers of four or more children regardless of age, all men aged 43 or over who are fathers of three children, and all aged 45 or over who are fathers of two.

This move was considered a logical one by military observers.

French military authorities consider it was obviously necessary to put surplus manpower to work producing rather than maintain them under arms where they are only consumers.

[Editor's Note—Pre-war estimates were that 1,500,000 men were sufficient to man the Maginot Line, the only land front to date. Experts estimated—also before the start of the war, and no figures have been made public since then—that complete mobilization would put 8,000,000 men under arms.]

Nazis Repulsed

French advices said that during the last forty-eight hours the Germans were driven back by automatic rifle and machine-gun fire as they approached the French lines.

According to French descriptions of the fighting, the Nazi thrusts had not reached the point of sustained attack and, when the French opened fire, the attacking units, usually reinforced companies up to 200 men, retired.

German pressure on French lines by dawn today was estimated by French officers to have reached the intensity of that of two weeks ago. The previous pressure preceded the German attack in force up the Moselle Valley at the extreme northern end of the front on October 16.

100,000 LEAVING FRENCH COLORS

OCT 29 1939

Paris Demobilizes Older Men and Fathers.

ALL OVER 49 YEARS OLD TO GO

Meanwhile Nazi Preparations in Saar Are Eyed With Suspicion.

PARIS, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Government announced today that many older men serving with the colors and those of any age who have four or more children may now return to their homes.

Despite reports of evidences of an imminent German offensive, an order was published which is expected to release well over 100,000 men. It frees the entire class of 1910, or men 49 years old; all fathers of four or more children regardless of their class; all men 43 years old or over who are fathers of three children, and all 45 years old or over who are fathers of two children.

PARIS, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Proof of the sinking of a German submarine last Thursday was said in French military quarters to have been established today, coincident with a semi-official announcement that French armed vessels and seaplanes had been particularly active.

"Several direct attacks have been carried out and it appears one of these at least has been successful," the statement said.

The bodies of five German sailors and a German officer were reported found off the coast, establishing proof, the French said, of destruction of the submarine which "apparently had been literally torn apart by the explosion of a depth bomb."

The location of the attack was not disclosed.

(Dispatches from Dover, England, reported yesterday that the bodies of more than fifty German seamen had been recovered from a submarine washed up on the Goodwin Sands, five miles from the Kentish coast.)

Ostentatious Nazis.

Meanwhile today the General Staff watched ostentatious German military preparations in the Saar sector which military experts believed might be designed to distract attention from a surprise move elsewhere along the western front.

The Nazi preparations were so obvious that one well-informed military commentator suggested that the Nazis might be planning an attack between Wissembourg and the Rhine—east of the Saar—with a simultaneous thrust through the Netherlands, on the north.

Such attacks, this commentator said, might give Germany badly needed naval bases in the Netherlands and an entry to France's Alsatian plain. Germany has denied any intention of violating Dutch neutrality.

A Waiting Game.

The French themselves played a waiting game as floods aided their defensive strategy. The Rhine was reported to have risen forty-five inches as a result of recent rains.

There apparently was little fear in French quarters of an attack in the Rhine sector, because of the initial hazard of a river crossing, but rifts in the weather on the northern flank intensified watchfulness there.

A General Staff communique described the night as quiet along the entire front. Military sources told of continued aerial reconnaisance, however, which had disclosed German troop concentrations west of Bremen.

Military sources reported that units as strong as 150 men were used by the Germans in local attacks at various parts of the front yesterday and that all attacks were repulsed. These sources declared that German artillery fire along the 100-mile battle front between the Rhine and the Moselle was growing in intensity.

Tomorrow France quietly will observe the sixth anniversary of the death of Paul Painleve, who inspired the great underground system of the Maginot Line defenses to avert losses such as France suffered in the world war.

French Sink Another U-boat; Six Bodies Are Cited as Proof

OCT 29 1939

Germany Admits That Three Submarines, Long Overdue, Must Be Given Up as Lost in Action.

REICH CLAIMS UPPER HAND IN WAR ON SEAS

OCT 29 1939

Says Subs And Bombers Have Sunk 115 Ships, Totaling 475,321 Tons

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER
Associated Press Correspondent.

Berlin, Oct. 28—Germany tonight claimed signal success at small cost in the war on the seas, asserting that her submarine and bomber attacks on merchant shipping had struck telling blows at Britain's food supply by sinking 115 ships totaling 475,321 tons.

This has been achieved, said the high command communique, at the cost of only three submarines, loss of which "must be counted on in view of their long absence."

Nazis said that Britain had lost every round of the first eight weeks of the war, with the exception of the United States Senate action in voting to lift the arms embargo, Germans expect the House of Representatives to vote the same way.

78,000 Tons Of Warships

Authorized sources said that, in addition to merchant shipping, 78,000 tons of warships have been sent to the bottom and 125,000 tons damaged. There was no indication of how many of the 115 merchantmen reported sunk belonged to neutral nations.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In London the Admiralty gave the total British merchant shipping losses to noon October 28 as fifty-one ships totaling 210,021 tons and neutral losses as twenty-nine ships totaling 72,000 tons. These figures do not include the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Courageous and the 29,150-ton battleship Royal Oak, loss of which in submarine attacks the British officially admit. France's known losses are 6; Germany's 10, making the total of verified losses 98.]

The Nazis claim they have lost a score or more submarines as the British contend.

Taste Of "Hunger Blockade"

Nazi propaganda surrounding submarine and bomber deeds which filled tonight's press made it clear that Germany believes she is giving Britain a taste of what a "hunger blockade"—the term the Nazis use for Britain's blockade of Germany—is like.

Nazi officials indicated they would delay a decision on the possible effects of the lifting of the United States arms embargo if the House follows Senate action.

There was some belief that a cash-and-carry plan for arms might not work out so well for the Allies—especially with German submarines and surface raiders roaming the seas.

In some Government quarters it was previously believed a lifting of the embargo would involve the United States within a short time in war against Germany. This view, however, appears no longer to be strongly held.

Allied Victory Admitted

It nevertheless was admitted that the Senate vote and the trend toward adoption of the bill is a victory for the Allies.

In summarizing the war thus far—the Nazis call it war with Britain, not mentioning France — the British-French-Turkish pact is set down as a failure because "it did not drive a wedge between Russia and Germany."

Moreover Germans assert they are ahead in the economic aspects of the war because Russia and Southeastern Europe are continuing to hand the Reich food through the back door which Britain has been unable to close.

The Nazis assert that with grain reserves sufficient for two years, much food canned and uninterrupted imports, the British blockade is a boomerang.

Loss of U-boats Admitted.

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The High Command indicated today the loss of three submarines, but said that Germany's mercantile warfare "continued to be successful."

In a communique claiming the destruction of at least 115 merchant ships of an aggregate of 475,321 tons since the beginning of the war, the command declared "our own losses are only slight." German naval circles also said they believed that, in addition to great commercial tonnage, some 200,000 tons of allied warcraft had been either sunk or disabled.

"The loss hitherto of three submarines must be counted on in view of their long absence," it was added.

"Mercantile warfare in the Baltic and North Seas, as well as in the Atlantic, continued to be successful. Between October 12 and 25, there were sunk, according to reports confirmed by our own fighting units:

"Twenty-two ships with 109,370 register tons; according to reports in the foreign press, an additional three ships with 12,606 register tons, thus totaling twenty-five ships with 121,976 register tons.

"Thus, total losses since the beginning of the war are raised to 115 ships of 475,321 tons. Inasmuch as unconfirmed reports are not included in this compilation, it must be assumed that the actual figures regarding sinkings are considerably higher.

Artillery Activity

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP).—A German high command communique said today:

"In the west, somewhat livelier artillery activity between the Moselle River and the Palatinate Forest was observable than on previous days. A local advance of smaller enemy forces in the border region west of Warndt was repelled."

"Mercantile warfare in the Baltic and North Seas, as well as in the Atlantic, continued to be successful. Between October 12 and 25, there were sunk, according to reports confirmed by our own fighting units:

"Twenty-two ships with 109,370 register tons; according to reports in the foreign press, an additional three ships with 12,606 register tons, thus totaling twenty-five ships with 121,976 register tons.

"Thus, total losses since the beginning of the war are raised to 115 ships of 475,321 tons. Inasmuch as unconfirmed reports are not included in this compilation, it must be assumed that the actual figures regarding sinkings are considerably higher.

"Despite these successes of our fighting sea units in the commercial war, our own losses are only slight. The loss hitherto of three submarines must be counted on in view of their long absence."

Britain's Total Is Lower.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Admiralty gave total British merchant shipping losses to noon today as fifty-one ships totaling 210,021 tons and neutral losses as twenty-nine ships totaling 72,000 tons.

These figures did not include the British aircraft carrier Courageous and battleship Royal Oak.

It also was stated there had been a few French merchantman losses of undetermined tonnage.

Statements by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on October 17, and by Prime Minister Chamberlain last Thursday indicated that German merchant losses were placed at 62,000 tons. In addition, Britain seized 386,000 tons of contraband.

CONTRABAND POLICY

Britain Unlikely to Change Present System.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Authoritative British circles said today it was unlikely that Great Britain would change her present contraband control system as a result of Soviet Russia's objections.

These sources said the British felt their contraband control program was well grounded on international law. It was asserted that Britain was expected to continue her examination of shipping for contraband as at present.

Russia objected to inclusion of such materials as food and cloth-ing in the contraband list. These are under the heading of conditional contraband or goods that conceivably could be converted to enemy use.

Authoritative quarters said meanwhile that "exploratory" contacts between Oliver Stanley, president of the British Board of Trade, and Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky regarding extension of trade between the two countries probably would be continued in a few days.

FOUR DEATHS REPORTED IN PRAGUE FIGHTS

OCT 28 1939

Patriots And Nazis Battle For Hours On Czech's Independence Day

[*By the Associated Press*]

Prague, Oct. 28—An undetermined number of Czechs and Germans were reported wounded tonight in violent clashes resulting from demonstrations in observance of the twenty-first anniversary of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Reports persisted, but without confirmation, that four persons had been killed.

Shots were heard in various parts of Prague. The demonstrations increased in violence until midnight when the crowds began to disperse gradually.

Center Of City Isolated

Once the disorders subsided police began to relax some of the security measures to enforce the Nazi ban on public observance of the national holiday.

Streets blocked off earlier in the day were reopened, but heavily armed police continued to patrol the main thoroughfares.

A cordon of police was thrown around the center of the city, isolating that section.

Although German police and storm troops had clashed with patriotic Czechs during the day, first reports of shooting came tonight. The wounded were said to have been taken to two hospitals.

Authoritative figures were lacking on the number of persons arrested

3024-4341

during the day but unconfirmable reports said the total ran into the thousands.

With the heart of Prague sealed by the police, demonstrations shifted tonight to the more outlying squares and streets.

German authorities and Czech state police, including many mounted officers, cooperated in an attempt to control the crowds.

The majority of the demonstrators wore national colors and the earlier clashes took place on main and side streets leading to Wencesclas Square in the heart of the city.

Three clashes occurred at Wenceslas Square, which was an especial mecca for the Czechs from early morning because a statue of the city's patron saint, Wenceslas, is located there. It had been roped off early in the morning as part of the ban on public demonstrations.

A group of youths, wearing so-called Masaryk caps (named after Thomas G. Masaryk, cofounder of the republic) to indicate their sympathies, attempted to enter the blocked-off square at about noon but were driven back.

As the incident developed, Communists began shouting "Long live Stalin," but their shouts soon were drowned out by cries of "Long live the republic."

Czechs Fight Brown Shirts

In midafternoon crowds again broke through the police cordon. Before Hotel Sroubek, located on Wenceslas Square, German SA men (Brown Shirts) attempted to rip off patriotic insignia worn by the demonstrators.

The Czechs fought back and the German police were reinforced by Czech state police. One Czech policeman was among those arrested.

A third fight developed late in the afternoon and more arrests were made by German authorities assisted by policing patrols of the National Aryan Front and by mounted police.

In the square at suburban Weinbergen, Czechs called out "We want liberty" and "Long live the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, away with the Germans."

Quiet observances of the day were held in other cities of the Bohemia-Moravian protectorate, despite the German ban.

Prague Clashes Blamed On Nazi Terrorism

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 28 (AP)—Votja Bedes, former national director of public schools in Czecho-Slovakia, attributed today's clashes between German police and Czechs in Prague to a wave of Nazi terrorism.

"The Germans have banned all gatherings in Czecho-Slovakia, and by oppression are trying to stop a Czech uprising," said the brother of Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia.

"But the whole nation is united in strength against Germany," he said. "The moral unity of our people is wonderful.

"The cruelty of the German Government to our people is so severe that it has ended in despair, and these outbreaks are born of that despair.

"The are afraid of a Czech outbreak because the Czechs have hidden arms."

Czech Flag Flies In Washington

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—Czecho-Slovakia's flag flew high over the legation here today in celebration of the twenty-first birthday of the nation, which Nazi Germany now dominates.

It was a holiday for the legation staff.

"By the time the Fourth of July comes around again," said Otaker Kabelac, First Secretary, "we are convinced we will be free again. The German occupation is only temporary."

Czechs Parade in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Czecho-Slovak army being formed in France for service on the western front paraded today in its first formal review before its commander in chief, Gen. Ingr, on the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Czecho-Slovak republic.

PRAGUE CROWD CLASHES WITH GERMAN POLICE

800 Are Reported Seized After Independence Day Demonstration.

BREAK WAY THROUGH CORDON

People Flock to St. Wenceslas's Statue on 21st Anniversary of Their Republic.

PRAGUE, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The German police and Czech citizens clashed here this afternoon while Czechs were celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

There were numerous arrests. One estimate was given that 800 persons were taken to German police headquarters as the result of this incident and others in other parts of the city.

The clash occurred in mid-afternoon when Czech crowds broke through a police cordon roping off Wenceslas Square, before the City Hall, to prevent demonstrations before the statue of St. Wenceslas, patron saint of the Czechs.

An argument between German SA men (Brown Shirts) and Czech civilians developed with especial violence before the Hotel Sroubek.

Prague Germans tried to tear off the Czech insignia worn by demonstrators, witnesses said, and the Czechs fought back.

The German police were summoned and they, with the aid of the Czech State Police, dispersed the crowd.

Long Live the Republic.

The German had placed a ban on public demonstrations and Wenceslas Square, in the heart of Prague, was barred off early in the morning.

A group of youths attempted to enter the square, but were turned back. A smaller group, said to have been communists, took advantage of this incident to shout: "Long live Stalin!" But they were drowned out with cries of "Long live the republic!"

In other cities of the Bohemia-Moravian protectorate there were quiet observances of the day despite the German ban.

CAROL FEARS SOFIA-MOSCOW AGGRESSION

Rumanian King Confers With His Foreign Minister And Envoys

Italy Reported To Have Advised Bulgaria Against Domination By Russia

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Oct. 28—As the shadow of Soviet Russia deepened over the capitals of southeastern Europe, King Carol of Rumania met in secret conference today with his Foreign Minister and his envoys to Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia.

Fears that Russia may be backing Bulgaria's campaign to regain Dobruja from Rumania were said in authoritative quarters to have prompted Carol to call his Ministers back to Bucharest for urgent talks.

Nervous Over Soviet Session

There was intensive diplomatic activity throughout the Balkans.

Diplomats saw hurried conferences as last-minute moves before the special session of the Supreme Soviet called for next Tuesday when Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff was expected to clarify Russia's objectives in southeastern Europe.

Premier Constantine Argetolanu of Rumania and Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich of Yugoslavia conferred for four hours in the tiny village of Vrsac on the Yugoslav-Rumanian border.

Diplomats in Belgrade said that Yugoslavia had hoped to warn Bulgaria that dissatisfaction with Russia might result in disastrous consequences for the whole Balkan area.

Italo-Bulgarian Parley

At Sofia, the Italian Minister was closeted for several hours with the Bulgarian Premier, George Kosseivanoff. He was reported to have expressed the Fascist Government's advice against allowing Bulgaria to come under exclusive Soviet influence.

Greece, allied with Turkey, watched all moves with interest and some concern, mindful of Bulgaria's territorial claims on Grecian soil.

Hungary, close to Italy, took a keen interest in the diplomatic maneuvering.

Balkans Expect Bid From Rome

Most southeastern capitals expected an invitation from Italy to a conference at Rome would follow possible action by Russia to make known her position in relation to the Balkans.

A projected close cooperation among Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia under Italian leaders has been discussed in political circles as well as what they described as increasing friendship for Soviet Russia among the masses of Bulgaria.

There were reports in Balkan capitals that a pro-Russian movement continued to grow in Bulgaria, which is historically close to the Russian people by language and sentiment.

Soviet's Black Sea Edict

other cause of nervousness in the Balkans was a Russian notice that navigators of foreign ships were forbidden to enter Russian Black Sea ports without special authorization and a Russian pilot "because of newly-laid mine fields."

Diplomatic quarters said the gradual improvement of relations betwen Italy and Turkey, the latter allied with France and Britain, continued.

It was announced in Istanbul that Italy had lifted the long-standing ban against Turkish ships calling at the Island of Rhodes.

Soviet Sends 'Sharp Hint' To Rumania On Dobruja

Bucharest, Oct. 28 (AP)—Soviet Russia has expressed the hope that Rumania would reach "a means of understanding" with Bulgaria over the latter's claims on Dobruja, informed sources said tonight.

These sources said the Soviet message was given to the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, during his recent Moscow talks and was transmitted by him to Vasile Stoica, Rumanian Ambassador to Ankara, who brought it to Bucharest.

Bulgaria has never renounced her claims on Dobruja, territory which she lost to Rumania in the post World War settlements.

Viewed As "Sharp Hint"

Diplomatic quarters said they interpreted the Soviet expression as a "sharp hint" to Rumania.

The reported move came at a time when there was increased tension in Rumania, despite official Soviet assurances that Russia did not intend to make any demands against her. As in the case of Dobruja, Rumania established her rule over Bessarabia, formerly a part of the Russian empire, after the World War.

That the matter was getting serious attention was evident, diplomatic observers said, from long conferences by King Carol and Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, with Stoica, who, informed sources said, will be asked to stop off at Sofia on his return to Ankara to sound out Bulgarian sentiments on settlement possibilities. Stoica once was Minister to Bulgaria and has many contacts.

Some quarters said Rumania would be willing to make a "symbolic" cession of a small part of Dobruja to Bulgaria and, in return, would expect a declaration from Russia that she had no designs on Bessarabia and adherents to the Balkan neutral bloc which now is taking shape.

Premiers Weigh Balkan Crisis

Rumania and Yugoslavia Discuss Bulgar Demands on Bucharest.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Premier Constantine Argetolanu of Rumania and Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich of Yugoslavia were said by diplomats to have conferred for four hours on Bulgarian territorial claims on Rumania, which they feared might plunge the Balkans into war.

Fears that Russian backing for Bulgarian claims on Rumania might provide a spark that would lead southeastern Europe to war brought intense diplomatic activity. Diplomats said Yugoslavia had agreed to warn Bulgaria that flirtation with Russia might bring disastrous consequences to the whole Balkan area.

Meet in Border Village.

The two Premiers met in the tiny village of Vrsac on the Yugoslav-Rumanian border.

At Sofia, it was reported that the Italian Minister was closeted for several hours with the Bulgarian Premier, George Kiosseivanoff, and expressed the Fascist government's advice against allowing Bulgaria to come under exclusive Soviet influence.

The seriousness with which the Russo-Bulgarian situation was regarded was reflected in King Carol of Rumania calling his Ministers to Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia for urgent talks. Immediately after their arrival the King and his Foreign Minister went into conference with the Ministers.

Concern also was expressed in official Yugoslav circles over reports that Russia might sponsor Bulgarian designs on the Dobruja, a fertile agricultural area of 4,000 square miles to which Rumania's rights were confirmed by the Treaty of Neuilly in 1919.

Bucharest advices said that Basile Stocia, Rumanian Ambassador to Turkey, conferred at length yesterday with King Carol and Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu. Informed sources said that they believed that he reported on Russia's attitude toward Rumania as it was told to Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu during his recent visit to Moscow.

Envoys Called Home.

It was believed in these quarters that any Russian pressure on Rumania first would concern the once-Bulgarian Dobruja, rather than former Russian Bessarabia, which joined Rumania after the world war. Rumania's envoys to Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, all of whom have been summoned home for consultations, were expected to meet Gafencu today.

For the second time in two weeks, Sigmond Perenyi, Governor of Ruthenia, came here from the Hungarian province, which has a common border with Russia since the partition of Poland. Perenyi went into immediate conference with governmental leaders.

In an interview at Ankara, meanwhile, Saracoglu denied that one Russian demand on Turkey during the recent Moscow negotiations was that Turkey get Bessarabia for Russia or Dobruja for Bulgaria. The Turkish Foreign Minister left unanswered a question whether the U. S. S. R. had demanded that the Dardanelles be closed to British and French warships in the event of war between the allies and Russia.

Saracoglu emphasized that the Moscow conversations were friendly. He ascribed their breakdown to "indecision created by the present political atmosphere" and hinted that they might be resumed eventually.

FINNS DRAFT FINAL ANSWER TO SOVIET

Nation Still Determined to Guard Independence.

HELSINKI, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Finnish cabinet was preparing to-

day what well informed political circles recorded as Finland's final answer to Soviet Russia's demands in her diplomatic campaign for extended power in the Baltic.

The Finns said there would be no yielding on points which Finland regarded as endangering her independence and neutrality.

Helsinki workmen dug new trenches in the parks today as the cabinet worked over new instructions for the delegation, headed by Dr. Juho Passikivi, who planned to leave tomorrow or Monday for Moscow. Frontier districts largely have been deserted by civilians and occupied by thousands of regular army troops and reservists.

Observers said they saw another indication that the negotiations had reached a crucial stage in the fact that the Government would discuss the new instructions with various party groups in Parliament before the delegation left for Moscow.

The Government maintained the strictest secrecy about the Russian proposals but unofficial quarters reported a belief Russia was asking for some kind of military or mutual assistance pact and territorial concessions, probably islands in the Gulf of Finland, for establishment of naval and air bases.

The Government took over the supervision of coffee sales. No coffee was sold today and, beginning tomorrow, Finns will be able to buy only half a pound a month.

Finnish Party Leaders Consulted On Russ Reply

Cabinet Pledges Chairmen Of Groups To Secrecy In Talks On Negotiations

Helsinki, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Finnish cabinet took the unusual step tonight of consulting chairmen of various party groups in the Diet of what informed political circles expected would be Finland's final answer to Russian demands.

The cabinet first met with members of the delegation to Moscow, headed by Dr. Juho Paasikivi. The foreign office said the delegation would leave Helsinki at the latest on Tuesday night for the third session with Russian leaders.

All party chairmen were pledged to secrecy concerning the conversations. Helsinki unofficial quarters reported a belief that Russia was demanding not only territorial concessions for naval bases in Baltic waters but also some form of mutual assistance pact.

Workmen dug trenches in Helsinki's parks as the cabinet worked on the new instructions.

LITHUANIANS REGAIN THEIR OLD CAPITAL

Cheering Crowds Greet Troops In Wilno, "Gift" From The Kremlin

OCT 29 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Wilno, Oct. 28—Ancient Wilno (Vilna) today came back into the possession of its Lithuanian founders—the gift of Soviet Russia, which took the 616-year-old city from Poland.

Cheering crowds, with here and there old men and women weeping and kneeling in prayer, greeted the Lithuanian troops who marched down rain-spattered streets to effect the occupation made possible by Lithuania's military concessions to Russia.

Lithuanian flags, horizontal bars of yellow, red and green, were waved lustily by the welcomers. Some of the flags were fashioned crudely from paper.

Troops Pelted With Flowers

Those who still had flowers—winter is setting in here—tossed them down on the marching troops. The troops entered at 11 A. M.

Repossession of the old capital founded in 1323 has been the officially indorsed dream of the Lithuanians through the centuries. A section of the Lithuanian Constitution states specifically that Wilno is considered a part of the nation.

But for 120 years after 1795 the city was under Russian rule along with the rest of the country. For three years during the World War, from 1915 to 1918, the German army controlled it.

Got In Back For Two Years

Lithuania got it back for two years, along with their declaration of independence, when the Russian Czarist regime crashed.

But on October 9, 1920, the Poles occupied the city. They held it for nineteen years until the present European war crushed the Polish armies in defeat. Then the Germans moved across Poland from the west and the Russians from the east, the latter taking Wilno, which they controlled for the past month.

The Soviet Russians handed the capital over to Lithuania in return for permission to establish Russian military bases in Lithuanian territory.

LITHUANIAN ARMY TAKES OVER WILNO

Crying and Cheering Crowds Throw Flowers to Troops.

OCT 29 1939

WILNO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Lithuanian troops today marched into Wilno, their historic capital, to the cheers of the inhabitants who threw flowers in their path.

Boundary posts which for nineteen years had separated Lithuania from her lost province of Wilno were solemnly burned yesterday as the Lithuanian troops began entering Wilno territory.

Wilno was seized by the Poles in 1920 and added to their country. In last month's partitioning of Poland by Germany and Russia the area went to Russia which turned it over to Lithuania under a provision of the mutual assistance pact signed by the two nations.

Lithuanian flags were on display everywhere today.

Many of the peasants who lined the roadways had come from long distances. Some of them alternately wept and cheered as the troops occupied the city.

Fascism's Sole Aim Is Progress, Says Duce

MASSOCK

Rome, Oct. 28 (AP)—Italy celebrated her outstanding national holiday today—the eighteenth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome—asking in the words of Premier Benito Mussolini only the privilege of making progress.

Fascist leaders emphasized that Italy was working quietly while three major European powers were at war.

"Today, as during the harsh bloody eve of revolution, Fascism demands for itself only the single privilege, that of building and going forward always and in all circumstances with the people and for the people," said il Duce, speaking from the balcony of his office to a throng in the Piazza Venezia.

Stresses Peaceful Pursuits

"The anniversary of the ever more glorious Blackshirts revolution finds us as compact and strong as ever from the Alps to the Indian Ocean," he declared.

Mussolini said Italy was armed heavily and ready for any eventuality, but he stressed the public works and industrial program of the country.

Although Erwin Ettel, chief of the Nazi party in Italy, paid a holiday call on Lieut. Gen. Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist party, the day passed without mention of Italy's military alliance with Germany.

Axis Ignored By Press

In newspaper summaries of the past year's diplomacy, which gave rise to the pact, the Rome-Berlin Axis was ignored.

Instead, Giovanni Ansaldo, close friend of Count Galeazzo Ciano, devoted two columns in the Foreign Minister's Leghorn newspaper *Il Telegrafo* to a declaration that Italy was following an independent foreign policy without permitting any "diplomacy to impose any decisions on her and without letting any foreign ideology suggest any intervention."

Migration To Libya

Eight thousand colonists who will settle in Libya, Italian North Africa, embarked from Venice, one a woman who gave birth to a boy on the train from her home village.

The scheduled launching of the 32,000-ton battleship Impero at Genoa was postponed indefinitely.

The day was devoted largely to dedications of public works and memorial ceremonies for dead Fascist heroes.

ITALY CELEBRATES 17 FASCIST YEARS

Anniversary of March on Rome Is Observed.

MASSOCK

ROME, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini, speaking on the seventeenth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, told a holiday crowd today that Fascism asked only the privilege of "building and going forward."

"The anniversary of the ever more glorious Black Shirts revolution finds us as compact and strong as ever from the Alps to the Indian Ocean," said Il Duce, speaking from the balcony of his office.

The most warlike event of the day's program was to have been the launching at Genoa of the 35,000-ton battleship Impero, scheduled for completion in 1942, but the launching was postponed indefinitely.

day's program was the launching at Genoa of the 35,000-ton battleship Impero, scheduled for completion in 1942.

A traditional incident was the handing of Fascist party identification card number one to Premier Mussolini.

At Bolzano, a new Fascist youth school for military specialists was opened.

About 8,000 more colonists gathered at Venice to sail for Libya to join a previous contingent of 20,000.

Tomorrow will see the inauguration of Pomezia, second of the new towns built on the reclaimed Pontine marshes.

Among many public works ordered opened ceremonially were two strips of newly electrified railway and a block of workmen's homes in a mining town near Rome. Agriculture Ministry also announced a second group of 100 farms created in the Apulia area by cutting up large estates.

Boundary Defined.

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Tass (official news agency) announced today that a supplementary protocol between Soviet Russia and Lithuania, describing the boundary lines, had been signed yesterday.

The protocol was in pursuance of the mutual assistance pact signed on October 10.

WOULD JOIN SOVIETS

Assembly of Former Polish Regions Asks Union.

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The newly elected Peoples Assembly in the former Polish regions of White Russia adopted today a resolution asking incorporation into the U. S. S. R.

The resolution was similar to one adopted yesterday in the western Ukraine. Both territories will be welcomed into the Soviet Union when the presidium of the Supreme Soviet meets on October 31.

Soviet Envoy's Return To Stockholm Stirs Talk

Speculation Over Possibility Of Russian Demands On Sweden Aroused

Stockholm, Oct. 28 (AP)—Return of the Russian Minister to Sweden, Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, from Moscow today aroused speculation in Scandinavian capitals on the possibility that Russian demands on Sweden were in the making.

Official quarters in Stockholm, however, denied there were any indications of such demands. It was suggested that Mme. Kollontai, who went to Moscow recently, did so report on the conference among the Kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark and the President of Finland.

—LENS OFFENSIVE—

OCT 29 1939

By Drew Middleton

Associated Press Staff Correspondent

With the R. A. F. In France, Oct. 27 (Relayed-Passed By Field Censor)—The Royal Air Force is spending most of its time in France on the workaday job of photographing enemy defenses and communication lines.

I visited today a huge air field where, aided by every modern invention to overcome mud and weather, a squadron of the R. A. F. is preparing a photographic study with the Germans as "sitters."

Some Sent To French

The unit does everything connected with the job. It takes the pictures, develops them and sends them to general headquarters or to French artillery units which use the photographs as a basis for shelling enemy objectives.

The planes at this field were being used strictly for reconnaissance. Others like them participated in the famous "pamphlet raids."

It was one of these planes which performed one of the war's most daring feats—a flight 600 feet above the Siegfried Line with a camera snapping, while the Germans, who apparently thought it was one of their planes, waved gaily at the pilot and crew. I asked an officer what the pilot had done.

Pilot Waved Back

"Oh, he waved back at them," the officer said.

When a plane returns from one of these photographic missions, the films go directly to self-contained mobile development units which look like old-fashioned crossroads diners.

Photographs taken so far have mapped almost the entire Siegfried Line. In addition, the airmen have picked up singularly clear views of railroads, highways and ammunition bases.

The number of men used on the ground to put one man in the air ranges between nine and ten. The planes must be camouflaged and overhauled, and fuel and food has to be brought up to feed men and ships.

The R. A. F. is supplied by bases scattered the length and breadth of France. From them, a squadron can get anything from an engine or a wing to a spare pair of rubber boots.

44 Seized in Rumania In Plot to Kill Marinescu

Former Iron Guard Members Rounded Up in Oil Fields

BUCHAREST, Oct. 29 (Sunday) (AP).—The Rumanian authorities announced early today the arrest of forty-four former members of the pro-Nazi Iron Guard on a charge of plotting to assassinate Gen. Gabriel Marinescu, the Minister of Public Order.

The arrests were made at Ploesti, in the center of the Rumanian oil fields.

Marinescu has been charged by members of the outlawed Iron Guard with responsibility for the execution of several hundred members of the organization since the asssassination of Premier Armand Calinescu last Sept. 21.

FRENCH EXECUTE ALSATIAN AS SPY

Autonomist Leader Is Shot by Firing Squad

OCT 29 1939

PARIS, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Dr. Karl Roos, sixty-year-old Alsatian autonomist leader, and a soldier named Lobstein were reported to have been executed at dawn today at Nancy, condemne dfor treason and espionage in behalf of Germany. They were convicted on Thursday bya military court. Their executionwas by a firing squad.

French newspapers published pictures of Dr. Roose in a Nazi uniform. The picture was reported to have been found in his room by authorities before his trial.

Dr. Roos was arrested on February 7, almost seven months before the war started. With seven others he was charged by the French with having furnished

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German agents with details of the movements of French troops during March, 1936, when Germany reoccupied the Rhineland, and in September, 1938, during the Czech crisis.

In announcing the conviction Freench authorities asserted that it had nothing to do with his autonomy activities, for which he was arrested in 1928 and charged with participating in a separatist plot against the State. Six other defendants convicted with Roos and Lobstein were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from three years to life.

FARM BOY A HERO

Alsatian Lad Wins French Croix de Guerre.

PARIS, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Ritter Philippe, seventeen-year-old Alsatian farm boy, is the first civilian to receive the Croix de Guerre in this war.

French dispatches said that the boy was working in a field when a German pilot landed his warplane nearby, strode to Ritter with drawn revolver and demanded, "Where am I?"

"In France," Ritter blurted.

Ignoring the revolver, he fled to his bicycle and pedaled away to notify a French patrol, which arrested the pilot before he could set fire to the plane.

United Kingdom Levies On Its Wool Supplies

LONDON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Supply announced today it was requisitioning wool supplies throughout the United Kingdom, effective tomorrow, except wool in the hands of farmers and wools produced in the Orkney, outer Hebrides and Shetland Islands. Maximum prices are being set.

Oslo Paper Lists Total Tonnage Lost

OSLO, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The sea commerce journal, Handels og Soefartstidende, today listed the total sea tonnage lost by all nations between September 5 and October 21 as follows:

Britain, 199,912; France, 42,719; Germany, 32,271; Norway, 19,995; Sweden, 10,041; Finland, 9,503; Greece, 8,923; The Netherlands, 8,387; Belgium, 5,965, and Denmark, 1,150.

Air Service To Be Resumed

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 28 (AP).—Weekly plane service between Great Britain, Bergen, Oslo and Stockholm will be resumed Nov. 8, it was announced here today.

Newsprint Price Advanced by Britain

LONDON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The controlled price of newsprint in the United Kingdom advanced to £17 (about $68) a ton today, an increase of 46.6 per cent since the European war started.

The principal reason for the increase, the Paper Comptroller said, is the difficulty in obtaining pulp from Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Italian Arms Program Due to Cover 4 Years

Amplification Seen of Plan Announced Last Year

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP).—Italy's new armament program, announced yesterday, probably will cover a four-year period, authoritative sources said today, adding that most of the expenditures would be for equipment and materials.

Military observers construed the announcement of the 17,476,000,000 lire ($873,800,000) program as an amplification of a plan announced last December providing 10,000,000,000 life ($500,000,000) for the army, navy and air corps within four years.

5 Parties Represented In Switzerland Election

Half of Voters for Parliament Are in the Army

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 28 (AP).—Switzerland held a parliamentary election today—without a major issue and with only a few minor ones. Candidates for the lower House represented six main political parties, ranging from the Catholic party, on the right, to the Socialists, on the left.

More than half the voters were in the Swiss citizen army. Some of the soldiers got their ballots this morning and will cast them tonight. The rest will vote Sunday.

Party newspapers and party programs have been circulated freely amon gthe troops, except Communist election propaganda, which was confiscated, at the request of army authorities, for alleged false statements.

The national council subject to today's voting has 187 members who have to stand for re-election every four years. It is comparable to the United States House of Representatives.

Storm Frees Mines in Sea

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28 (AP).—Stormy weather during the last two days has caused many mines to break loose from German and British mine fields and drift on to the Danish coast. Ten drifting mines were sighted today off the Island of Moen.

POPE PIUS MOTORS TO VATICAN CITY

Leaves Summer Palace for Modernized Suite.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII, pledged by his first encyclical to use all his power to support efforts to restore European peace, made final preparations to end his three-month residence at his summer palace here.

The Pope was expected to start the half-hour automobile trip to Vatican City at 6 P. M. (noon, Eastern standard time), and go immediately on his arrival there to his chambers on the third floor of the palace of Sixtus IV.

His first official act after his return will be to consecrate twelve missionary bishops tomorrow, the feast of Christ the King. With the exacting task of issuing the first encyclical of his pontificate completed yesterday the Pope is free further to pursue the policies he promulgated in it, among them his determination to work to end conflicts among nations on the slogan, "peace with justice."

Workmen have put in the three months of the Pontiff's sojourn here modernizing his apartment of twenty-two rooms in the Vatican, beautifying them and bringing them up to present standards of hygiene and comfort. It was the first time in half a century that workmen had been admitted to the chambers.

Pope Pius, who had lived previously in the apartment he occupied when he was Papal Secretary of State, will break with tradition by sleeping in his predecessor's bedroom. Two of its windows look out on the columns of St. Peter's basilica and another overlooks St. Peter's Square.

Ceilings and walls of the apartment have been replastered and painted, with the Pontiff's coat-of-arms worked in. Aged wooden rafters have been replaced by metal supports. Pleasantly designed metal floors have been laid throughout, but, informed Vatican sources said, the Pope's strict order that expense be kept down has been fulfilled.

Pope Pius Returns To the Vatican

Pontiff Finds Quarters Modernized; Blesses Welcoming Throng

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 28 (AP).—Pope Pius XII returned to his redecorated apartment in Vatican City tonight after a three months stay in his Summer villa at Castel Gandolfo.

After blessing inhabitants of Castel Gandolfo, he arrived at the Vatican to be greeted by students at religious college. He bestowed his blessing.

His first official act will be to consecrate 12 missionary bishops tomorrow, the Feast of Christ the King.

MEXICO IRKED BY ACTION OF U. S. GUNBOAT

Resents Trailing Of Nazi Freighter Into Manzanillo Harbor

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, Oct. 28—The presence of the United States gunboat Erie in Manzanillo harbor near the German freighter Havelland brought pointed comment from the War Department today that it was fully capable of patrolling Mexico's coasts.

Senator Mauro Angulo was quoted as saying he would propose that the Foreign Relations Office make a formal report as to whether the Erie previously had obtained permission to put in at a Mexican port.

Followed From Costa Rica

An authoritative report said the Erie followed the Havelland when the German vessel quietly left Costa Rica October 8, presumably for the Panama Canal, where she failed to appear.

War Office officials were quoted in today's newspapers as saying, however, that Mexican naval authorities had not permitted and would not permit foreign ships to patrol Mexican coasts. Reports that the Erie was keeping the Havelland under surveillance were said to be incorrect.

These officials said Mexican navy patrol boats themselves had taken cognizance of the presence of the Havelland and had watched the vessel until she dropped anchor in Manzanillo harbor.

German Freighter Takes Aid to Liner Columbus

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The German freighter Hameln, which took refuge in Mexican waters at the outbreak of the European war, was en route today to Point Anton Lizardo with water for the crew of the anchored German liner Columbus.

Rough seas had prevented ships from carrying supplies to the Columbus for several days.

Saturnia Averts British Search

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 28—Reliable reports today said the Italian liner Saturnia was bound for Italy from Gibraltar after the Italian government had countermanded a British order to her captain to proceed to England with what Gibraltar authorities declared a contraband cargo.

One source said the ship had started to England, but upon receiving the order from Italy turned back to Gibraltar, unloaded iron and copper that authorities there believed were destined for the German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, and then headed for Naples.

Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Ambassador to Rome, was aboard the Saturnia.

1000 Germans Sail As Hitler Repatriates

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 28 (A.P.).—The German "strength through joy" ship Der Deutsche sailed today with 1,000 Germans who are being repatriated by Adolf Hitler.

British Ship Sent Down By Error in New Zealand

Survivor Says Shell From Fort Ricocheted Into Vessel

HONOLULU, T. H., Oct. 28 (AP).—"The Honolulu Star-Bulletin" published today the first report of a war-time loss to British shipping in the Pacific. The newspaper quoted a letter from William William saying he was a survivor of the coastal ship Dolphin, sunk by mistake by British fort guns as she entered Lyttleton Harbor, in South Island, New Zealand.

The story said the Dolphin was entering the harbor, in daylight, when a fort gun was fired to warn the ship to identify herself. The ship did not answer, and the fort fired a warning shot, which apparently ricocheted and struck the ship, sinking it.

"The Star-Bulletin" reported the incident caused a storm of protest in New Zealand.

U-Boats Off Canaries.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The Brazilian liner Santarem, bound for Brazil, reported today that she had encountered off the Canary Islands a flotilla of three German submarines, which came to the surface near by to ascertain her nationality.

Survivors at Gibraltar.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—The master of the British freighter Tafna and thirty members of his crew landed at Gibraltar today.

The Tafna was sunk eighty miles west of Gibraltar on October 24. Whether she struck a mine or was torpedoed was not disclosed.

New Slovak Cabinet.

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—A new Cabinet was sworn in today, headed by Bela Tuka, former Minister of the Interior, as Premier, succeeding Joseph [illegible], the first President of the [illegible] protectorate.

Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky is both Foreign Minister and Interior Minister. Other ministers were unchanged.

Other ministers, who were unchanged, follow: Josef Sivak, education; Geza Medricky, communications; Jan Pruzinski finance; Geza Fritz, justice, and Ferdinand Csatlos, war. 476pes

See $3.31-7 for later list of Slovak Govt.

Disease Called Greatest War Peril

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Disease may defeat warring nations more quickly than bullets or bombardments.

Dr. Leslie T. Webster of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research said today in an article in the Journal of Heredity that lack of food, particularly the essential body [illegible] are principal factors in the spread of epidemics. Blockades which stop the importation of such foods as meat, butter, lard and sugar might thus prove more effective than bombs.

29 *Americans Depart On Liner Manhattan*

Largest Group Europe-Bound Since Government Began Discouraging Travel There

New York, Oct. 28 (AP)—The United States liner Manhattan sailed for England, France and Irelnd today with twenty-nine Americans on the passenger list of 286—the largest group of Americans Europe-bound since the State Department began discouraging travel to Europe.

Simultaneously, the armed British Cunard-White Star liner Georgic, sailed for an unannounced port with an undisclosed number of passengers.

American Says Nazis Took $10,000 From Him In Poland

Aviation Student Describes Robbery By Soldiers After He Sold Family Property in East Prussia

[By the Associated Press]

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 28—A 23-year-old American aviation student told today how he was robbed by German

soldiers of $10,000 during a twenty-five-day nightmare of bombs and bullets in beleaguered Poland.

He is Edward Monkiewicz, of Mishawaka, Ind., one of 122 American citizens aboard the American liner President Harrison which arrived today.

Sold Family Farm

The money he carried—52,000 zlotys—was derived from the sale of 150 acres of his family's estate in East Prussia, Monkiewicz said.

Four German soldiers halted him at a Polish farmhouse, Monkiewicz related: "They seemed to think I was a spy. They searched me and took the 52,000 zlotys I had from the sale of my father's land. After robbing me and making me stand at attention for nearly four hours, they freed me."

He planned to use part of the money to continue his aviation studies at an East St. Louis (Ill.) aeronautical school.

Tramping 150 miles from Turon to Warsaw, Monkiewicz said that for almost twenty-five days he was under constant fire from planes, tanks and marching troops.

Others Aboard Liner

"For fifteen days I lived on black bread, hot soup now and then, and apples from orchards," he said.

Also aboard the President Harrison were Thomas Brown, of Philadelphia, an American student of German literature, and Eaton Cromwell, brother-in-law of Doris Duke.

New Dealers Plan to Use Rare Strategy

Sure of Enough Strength to Push Measure Through

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—Seldom-used parliamentary strategy was put in readiness tonight to slide the Administration's neutrality bill through the House without change next week, but militant foes of arms embargo repeal served notice that they would not serve as a "rubber stamp."

Administration leaders expressed confidence that they had the strength to steer the measure safely through, some placing the margin of victory as high as 50 votes. However, Rrepresentative Fish (R., N. Y.), leading the fight for retention of the embargo, hotly contested such claims. He asserted there was a good chance to reverse the verdict of the Senate, which passed the bill containing the repealer last night.

Whatever the outcome, a floor fight of major proportions appears assured when the House leadership tries to start its carefully geared machinery to prevent any amendment of the Senate bill.

LEADERS MAP STRATEGY

Speaker Bankhead announced that the leadership would move to send the bill to a joint Senate-House conference committee to compose the wide differences between the measure approved by the Senate and that which passed the House last Summer. The chief difference is that the House bill provides for a modified embargo. It would prohibit the shipment to belligerents of arms and munitions, but not such "implements of war" as airplanes.

Under the procedure outlined by Bankhead, it appeared the only chance the House would have to change the Senate bill would be through the device of instructing the House conferees as to what should be written into the final draft. However, the Speaker made it plain the leadership was confident it could prevent such action, although, he asserted, he would let the opposition try it.

Representative Fish told reporters he would make that attempt, but declared he had other tricks in his bag he would try first.

Although instruction of conferees is not unusual in the House, leaders conceded that the device seldom was resorted to in advance of appointment of the conferees, as is planned. Normally, such instructions are given after the conferees of either the Senate or the House reach a deadlock.

Fish, just back from a speaking tour in three Western States, said the first skirmish in the House battle would come Monday afternoon in the House Rules Committee.

At that time, Democratic leaders said, they would ask the committee for a "special rule" to send the bill to the conference committee. Normally, this is done by unanimous consent from the House floor, but majority leader Rayburn (D., Tex.) conceded that it would be impossible to get such consent in this instance.

Fish asserted he would seek to have the Rules Committee phrase the rule in such a way that the bill would be open for amendment. Failing that, he said, he would try to accomplish the same thing on the floor of the House, and if defeated he then would try to instruct the conferees.

"We ought to have the right to amend this bill as well as the Senate," Fish declared, echoing the contention of many House members who point out that war has come to Europe since they last acted on the legislation.

Asserting that it wasn't for the "power politics and propaganda" of the administration the opposition would win by 100 votes, Fish warned that a lot of House members would be "going to their own political slaughter" if they voted for repeal.

He said his recent trip convinced him "the plain people" were overwhelmingly in favor of retention of the embargo.

ARMS BILL DUE TO PASS HOUSE WITHIN A WEEK

Bankhead Expects Approval of Measure Without Major Change.

JOINT CONFERENCE PLANNED

Neutrality Issue Is Expected to Come Up in Lower Chamber Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—Speaker Bankhead predicted today that the neutrality bill approved by the Senate last night would pass the House next week without major change.

The Speaker told his press conference that the House leadership would move first to send the bill to a joint Senate-House conference committee to work out a compromise between the measure as it came from the Senate and the form in which it passed the House last summer.

The chief difference was that the House approved a modified arms embargo, while the Senate, ending twenty-one days of debate, voted 63 to 30 to repeal the existing arms embargo completely and set up a cash and carry system of commerce with belligerents.

Although he declined to discuss specific figures Mr. Bankhead said he was "confident that we have a majority of the House to sustain the major features of the Senate bill."

Under the procedure outlined by the leadership, it was apparent the House would not be permitted to amend the Senate bill directly. However, Mr. Bankhead said he was prepared to accord recognition to any member of the minority for the purpose of making a motion to instruct the House conferees as to what was wanted in the final draft of the legislation. He made it plain, nevertheless, that he felt sure the administration forces would vote down such motions.

Two Days of Debate.

Majority Leader Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, who attended the conference, said two days of House debate had been the time discussed informally with the minority leadership. The bill is scheduled to come up in the House on Tuesday.

The House Rules Committee is scheduled to meet on Monday to clear the way for the leadership's procedure.

One member of the House leadership said he hoped the bill indicated that repeal of the arms embargo—key provision which many legislators on both sides of the controversy agreed would benefit Great Britain and France—would be approved by a majority of at least thirty votes.

Congressional insiders generally agreed that an administration-inclined conference committee would make short shrift of its work and would write a compromise measure embodying virtually all of the Senate bill. The committee's action would then have to be ratified by both branches of the Legislature.

Besides carrying out President Roosevelt's recommendation that the arms embargo be eliminated, the Senate measure would impose restrictions on American credits, shipping and travel to belligerent countries.

The White House said today that following last night's vote a number of Democratic Senators who led the fight for repeal called the President by telephone to report final passage.

Stephen Early, press secretary, said the President "talked to practically all of them and thanked them and the President was now waiting for House action."

The final Senate vote, taken before galleries packed to the walls, was followed by an unexpected and bitter outbreak over the usually insignificant point of how the preamble should read. The bill was offered to the Senate without a preamble.

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, a supporter of the legislation, waited until after the measure was passed and then proposed one stating that this country desired to preserve its neutrality and that in imposing restrictions on its shipping and its citizens it was surrendering none of its rights under international law.

Protest by Wheeler.

Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, an opponent of embargo repeal, rose from his seat and began thumping papers on his desk.

"Mr. President," he declared finally, "I cannot agree to a preamble which is a stump political speech in behalf of this bill.

"The bill should stand or fall on its own merits. If you don't want to inject politics into this issue why should it be necessary to inject—at the last minute—a political speech?"

Senator Connally pulled his spectacles down on his nose, raised his arm and replied:

"The Senator from Montana says this is a stump speech. He ought to know—he's just made one."

The galleries tittered, and Senator Connally, seated directly behind Senator Wheeler, leaned over and asked whether the Montanan agreed that this country desired to maintain its neutrality.

"I think we should maintain our neutrality," Senator Wheeler replied, "but I don't think we can maintain it through repeal of the arms embargo."

"The same old stuff," Senator Connally snapped, his arms waving. "When you're licked, you can't take it."

"Will the Senator yield?" asked Mr. Wheeler.

"No," Mr. Connally said with emphasis.

"Then don't ask me any more questions," Mr. Wheeler snapped.

"I will ask you another question," Mr. Connally retorted angrily.

Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, interposed to demand enforcement of a Senate rule requiring that Senators be addressed only in the third person. Senator Connally asked another question and Senator Wheeler fired back: "You're asking me?"

"No, I'm not," Senator Connally shouted. "I know your answer. It would be just the same old flub dub."

The debate had been alternately bitter, sarcastic and amusing in the last hours before passage of the bill, but Senator Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, presiding, found it almost impossible to keep order when the Wheeler-Connally dispute flared.

Often a half dozen Senators were on their feet at once and Senator Minton was banging his gavel almost constantly. Senators Wheeler and Clark threatened to talk indefinitely to prevent approval of the preamble. Mr. Connally withdrew it finally but pointed out that the joint Senate-House conference committee could write any sort of a preamble it chose.

Opponents Are Unreconciled.

Passage of the measure drew a statement from Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, an opponent, that "its motive and undisguised purpose is to aid and abet one group of belligerents in the European war." He added, however, that the long debate had watered down any feeling that the United States could not escape involvement in the conflict.

Another opponent, Senator Donahey, Democrat, of Ohio, had this to say:

"No good can come to a distressed world from America's bootleg neutrality law passed this week by the Senate. No unbiased person can call this sneak-in and sneak-out auction sale of implements of hate, a neutrality act for America."

Administration leaders contented themselves with a reiteration of their view that the bill would serve effectively to keep this country out of war.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, predicted that the measure would be passed by the House and returned to the Senate by Thursday. Another Senate vote of approval then would send it to the White House for Mr. Roosevelt's assured signature.

Both Mr. Barkley and Minority Leader McNary, Republican, of Oregon, predicted adjournment of the special session by next week end. Mr. Barkley served notice that the leadership would demand adjournment even though there has been some sentiment for keeping Congress in session for the duration of the European war.

In yesterday's ten-hour session the Senate leadership beat down one opposition amendment after another. Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, provoked the most debate with a proposal that the people be allowed to vote in an advisory election before Congress could declare an overseas war. His proposition lost by a vote of 73 to 17.

Neutrality Bill Provides Easy Title Transfer

Process to Consist of Filing Oath That No American Has Interest in Supplies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Administration leaders predicted today that exporters would find it relatively easy to comply with requirements for transfer of title on goods shipped to belligerents as set forth in neutrality legislation approved by the Senate yesterday.

The bill, which awaits House action, would make it unlawful, once the neutrality law was invoked, "to export or transport, or attempt to export or transport, or cause to be exported or transported, from the United States to any (belligerent) state . . . any articles or materials until all right, title and interest therein shall have been transferred to some foreign government, agency, institution, association, partnership, corporation or national."

The bill specifically set forth that this required transfer of title could be shown conclusively by the filing with the collector of the port from which the materials were exported a declaration under oath that no United States citizen retained any interest in the shipment to be shipped.

Transfer of title in this manner is required on all shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war consigned to a belligerent nation. Other sections of the bill provide that arms sales must be for cash and must be made only to governments.

There are exceptions, however, to the title transfer requirement on the shipment of non-military goods.

For instance, Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, explained to the Senate that there was no requirement that materials shipped to individuals within a belligerent state must be paid for in cash. He said that the declaration of transfer of title, made at the port, would not prevent the extension of ordinary commercial credits on such shipments. While title thus would be transferred, the American shipper might accept a note or some other commercial paper in payment.

Goods shipped to belligerent points in the south Atlantic, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the China, Tasman and Arabian seas and the Bay of Bengal would be specifically exempted from the title transfer requirements. No arms, however, could be shipped to such belligerent ports in American vessels.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, in obtaining Senate approval of this relaxation of requirements, said he thought there was no necessity for requiring title transfer inasmuch as American vessels could carry cargoes to these ports. The title requirement originally was designed to prevent American losses at sea that might involve the United States in war.

The Senate also amended the title section to permit an American firm to ship goods to its branches in Canada without divesting itself of all title. The chamber made another provision that the port decla

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ration of title transfer should be accepted as final proof that no interest remained in American hands.

The title section of the bill also provided that no loss incurred by any citizen in connection with the sale or transfer of his interest in any articles sold to a belligerent should be made the basis of a claim put forward by the United States government.

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Some members of Congress said today that belligerent governments were virtually assured of being able to buy American airplanes, even though the House had yet to act on the Senate bill repealing the arms embargo.

Parliamentarians observed that, unless the House took unusual action, the Senate vote approving the neutrality revision bill meant that belligerents could at least buy "implements of war," including airplanes, in the United States.

In passing its own neutrality bill last session—for which the Senate measure is a substitute—the House voted to lift the embargo on implements of war but to retain the ban on arms and ammunition sales. Since both houses agreed that the ban on shipments of implements of war should be lifted, it was considered highly unlikely that this part of the bill would fail of enactment.

In approving an embargo covering only arms and ammunition, the House drew a distinction between actual lethal weapons and such implements of war as planes, oil, copper and other products which play an important part in modern warfare.

BILL REOPENS WORLD MARKET

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Conditions Are Laid Down for American Trade.

E. C. DANIEL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (A. P.).—It simmers down to this: The American business man would be permitted by the Senate's neutrality bill to sell anything to anybody anywhere, war or no war, but under certain conditions.

Supporters of the measure contend that most of the war's risks to him, his goods, his ships and to the nation's neutrality would be avoided or eliminated by the bill's drastic trade regulations.

Senators who opposed the bill take just the opposite view, arguing that the restrictions provided are full of loopholes and the section permitting arms sales a step toward war.

It is only the business of the United States ship owner that would be positively, rather than potentially, curtailed by the measure. Even so, the new bill would keep in operation possibly fifty-four ships that might have been tied up or shifted to service in other parts of the world by the statute which administration Senate leaders originally proposed.

300 Planes Ready.

Some 300 military planes, ordered before the existing arms embargo went into effect, stand ready for delivery to England and France. About 300 more are being built. Under the Senate bill American manufacturers could not deliver those planes to any belligerent port in American ships, or without receiving cash in advance. They could sell them for cash and for delivery in foreign vessels.

Here's the difference between the pen and the sword:

A manufacturer of pens in Newark, N. J.,—the same city where sixty bombers await delivery—could not make shipments in United States vessels to England, France, Germany or, generally, the East Coast of Canada.

Unlike the plane manufacturer, however, he could sell on credit to private purchasers—but still not to Governments—in those areas. He also could make shipments in United States vessels to Bermuda, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy, and to belligerent ports in the Pacific and Indian oceans, the China, Tasman and Arabian seas and the Bay of Bengal. He could serve Canada by air, rail or inland waterway.

British Ports Opened.

That would open such British ports as those in Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa to American ships carrying products of the pen manufacturer and other makers of non-military supplies. But the American arms merchant could get his wares into these outlying ports only on non-American vessels.

Even these ports might be closed to American shipping generally if the President, because of danger from belligerent warships, proclaimed a combat zone around them.

Obviously, American shipping would be damaged by the bill, although some Senators contend it might recover business lost in European waters by expanded operations elsewhere.

Comparison with the original Senate bill indicates that at least forty-four vessels in the Australasian, Indian, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, African and Caribbean trade would be free under the new bill to continue operations. Perhaps ten more would be freed unless combat zones were closed around the Mediterranean and Black Sea and the Baltic and Scandinavian areas.

Travel Also Restricted.

Still, according to the Maritime Commission estimates, seventy-six ships would be put out of commission by the new bill.

Not only shipping but travel would be restricted. Gen. Pershing, for instance, would not be permitted to go to France on an American ship for his customary pilgrimage to American battlefields. He could make the trip on a neutral or belligerent vessel if the State Department decided that the voyage was necessary.

Already, the State Department has refused to permit Americans to visit belligerent countries except for extraordinary reasons.

That means vacations in Bermuda, Canada, Mexico, South America, Tahiti or Hawaii instead of the south of France this year.

Other provisions of the bill are that credits to warring governments are prohibited, foreign ships not fly the American flag, and that American merchant ships not armed except with small arms

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OCT. 22—FINNISH HOPES RISE FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF RUSSIAN DEMANDS; TURKISH, BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY CHIEFS CONCLUDE CONSULTATIONS ON DEFENSE PROGRAM IN NEAR EAST; RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED PARTS OF POLAND VOTE WHETHER TO JOIN SOVIET UNION; GERMAN PLANE BOMBED OVER SCOTLAND; WESTERN FRONT REPORTED QUIET EXCEPT FOR FRENCH TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM GERMAN TERRITORY.

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OCT. 23—GERMAN SEIZURE OF UNITED STATES FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT FOR CARRYING CONTRABAND REVEALED AS VESSEL ARRIVES AT RUSSIAN PORT OF MURMANSK WITH GERMAN PRIZE CREW IN COMMAND; RUSSIA AND FINLAND RESUME CONVERSATIONS AT MOSCOW; FRENCH REPORT SHARP PATROL ENGAGE-

—THE OLD, THE NEW—

Washington, Oct. 28 (AP)—Here is a comparison of the existing neutrality law and the legislation approved by the Senate last night:

PRESENT LAW	SENATE BILL
Can be invoked by the President when he finds a state or war exists.	Could be invoked by either the President or Congress.
Forbids the sale of armaments to warring nations.	Permits the sale of armaments to belligerent nations, provided they are transported in non-American ships and are paid for in cash.
Permits extension of private credit to belligerent governments.	Prohibits credits to belligerent governments.
Permits American ships to engage in trade with warring countries.	Forbids American vessels to engage in trade with warring nations, except certain ones specifically exempted. Most of the exemptions cover ports in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific. American vessels could not carry armaments anywhere, however.
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Permits American shipping and travel in war zones.	Authorizes the President to designate war zones and to prohibit American shipping and travel in them.
Forbids Americans to travel on belligerent ships.	Also forbids American travel on belligerent vessels.

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MENTS ON WESTERN FRONT; BRITISH SAY THREE GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK; TWO BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SUNK WITH 14 LIVES LOST.

OCT. 24--CITY OF FLINT'S SEIZURE RAISES BELIEF TWO GERMAN SEA RAIDERS ARE AT LARGE IN ATLANTIC; FOUR BRITISH SHIPS AND ONE GREEK SUNK; GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP SAYS IN DANZIG SPEECH THAT GERMANY IS DETERMINED TO FIGHT WAR TO THE BITTER END AND BLAMES BRITAIN FOR PICKING FIGHT WITH GERMANY; FINNISH DELEGATES SUSPEND NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA; FRENCH CLAIM GERMANS REPULSED ON WESTERN FRONT.

OCT. 25--RUSSIA INFORMS BRITAIN OF REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE BRITISH CONTRABAND LIST; PARIS REPORTS 1,500,000 GERMAN TROOPS MASSED ON NORTHERN FLANK OF WESTERN FRONT; GERMAN MILITARY CHIEFS MEET AT CHANCELLERY AS NEWSPAPER CLOSE TO FIELD MARSHAL GOERING DECLARES TIME HAS COME FOR "RAIN" OF BOMBS ON ENGLAND; BRITISH AIR MINISTRY REPORTS NIGHT SCOUTING FLIGHTS OVER BERLIN, HAMBURG AND MAGDEBURG.

OCT. 26--RUSSIA RELEASES CITY OF FLINT AND IT IS REPORTED SHE SAILS FROM MURMANSK WITH GERMAN PRIZE CREW IN CHARGE, ENROUTE TO GERMAN PORT; BRITAIN PARTIALLY EXCUSES RUSSIA'S INVASION OF EASTERN POLAND; PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN SAYS BRITAIN IS READY FOR GERMANY'S THREATENED "WAR TO A FINISH."

OCT. 27--UNITED STATES SENATE REPEALS EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS OF ARMS TO WARRING POWERS AND SENDS BILL TO HOUSE; BERLIN SAYS CITY OF FLINT IS ENROUTE TO HAMBURG UNDER HEAVY NAVAL CONVOY; U.S. AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW PROTESTS RUSSIAN FAILURE TO COOPERATE IN HIS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON VESSEL; POPE PIUS XII IN HIS FIRST ENCYCLICAL ASSAILS GOVERNMENTS WHICH ASSUME "ABSOLUTE AUTONOMY," CONSOLES POLAND AND PREDICTS SHE WILL BE RESTORED, PROMISES TO CONTINUE PEACE EFFORTS; GERMAN AND FRENCH PATROLS CLASH ON WESTERN FRONT.

OCT. 28--REPORTS CONFLICT ON WHETHER CITY OF FLINT SAILED FROM MURMANSK, SOME GERMAN SOURCES SAY SHIP EN ROUTE TO GERMAN PORT BUT U.S.CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT BERLIN INFORMS STATE DEPARTMENT NAZI OFFICIALS TOLD HIM VESSEL STILL AT MURMANSK; TWO GERMAN AIRMEN KILLED, TWO CAPTURED AS BRITISH DOWN GERMAN PLANE IN SCOTLAND; GERMANY ANNOUNCES 115 MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK BY NAZIS SINCE WAR'S START, ADMITS THREE SUBMARINES LOST; BRITISH ADMIRALTY GIVES BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES TO OCT. 28 AS 51 SHIPS AND NEUTRAL LOSSES AS 29 SHIPS; GERMAN POLICE AND CZECHS CLASH, UNDETERMINED NUMBER REPORTED WOUNDED AND THOUSANDS ARRESTED IN OBSERVANCE OF 21ST ANNIVERSAY OF FOUNDING OF CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC; INFORMED SOURCES AT BUCHAREST HEAR RUSSIA HAS EXPRESSED HOPE RUMANIA AND BULGARIA WOULD AGREE ON TERRITORIAL DISPUTE; PREMIERS OF YUGO-SLOVIA AND RUMANIA CONFER ON BALKAN SITUATION; KING CAROL OF RUMANIA CONFERS WITH MINISTERS TO TURKEY, BULGARIA, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE (WITH BUDGET)

BY JOHN A.MOROSO, 3RD.

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

THE STRUGGLE BEING WAGED BY SUBMARINES, WARSHIPS, PLANES AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN FOR CONTROL OF THE HIGH SEA TRADE ROUTES HAS STRUCK AT ALMOST EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD, A SURVEY AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR SHOWED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY).

THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE S.S. CITY OF FLINT AROUSED THE GREAT COMMOTION DURING THE PAST WEEK, HAS NOT YET HAD A SHIP DESTROYED BUT THE WAR, NEVERTHELESS, HAS LEFT ITS IMPRINT ON ITS SHIPPING.

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FURTHER EFFECTS WILL COME LATER, FOR UNDER THE REVISED NEUTRALITY ACT PASSED BY THE SENATE AND NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE, U.S. SHIPS WILL BE BARRED FROM BELLIGERENT WATERS--A RULE WHICH SHIPPERS SAY WILL FORCE THE TIE-UP OF MANY VESSELS WHICH HAVE OPERATED FOR YEARS IN THE RICH EUROPEAN TRADE.

ENGLAND ADMITTED THAT IN THE FIRST MONTH OF THE WAR HER EXPORT TRADE HAD DROPPED 42 PERCENT. SHE EMBARKED ON A CAMPAIGN OF MASS PRODUCTION OF SMALL FREIGHTERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE THE LOSS.

GERMANY'S SHIPS WERE PRACTICALLY WIPED OFF THE SEAS BY THE SUPERIOR BRITISH NAVY. ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES BOTH SAW A CHANCE TO TAKE OVER HER RICH SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

MEDITERRANEAN TRADE SUFFERED A SEVERE BLOW WHEN GERMANY BEGAN ATTACKING SHIPS AS THEY ENTERED OR LEFT THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR.

THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES HAVE LOST 20 SHIPS TO GERMAN U-BOATS AND MINES. SCORES HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY THE BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMANS AND RUSSIANS.

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THE KNOWN LOSS OF ALL NATIONS WAS 98 SHIPS WITH A GROSS TONNAGE OF MORE THAN 399,319. (THE TONNAGE ON SEVERAL UNIDENTIFIED SHIPS WAS NOT KNOWN.)

THE DEATH TOLL ROSE TO AT LEAST 1,845 WITH THE REPORTED FINDING OF 56 GERMAN BODIES IN U-BOAT WRECKS OFF ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THE REPORTED LOSS OF 15 LIVES ON AN UNIDENTIFIED BRITISH FREIGHTER.

BRITAIN HAS SUFFERED 53 KNOWN LOSSES, GERMANY 10 AND FRANCE SIX. THE 29 KNOWN NEUTRAL LOSSES WERE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: NORWAY 8, SWEDEN 7, FINLAND 4, NETHERLANDS 3, GREECE 3, DENMARK 1, RUSSIA 1, BELGIUM 1, RUMANIA 1.

THE PAST WEEK PRODUCED NINE KNOWN LOSSES AS COMPARED TO 20 FOR THE FIRST WEEK OF WAR. OTHER WEEKS: SECOND 17, THIRD 11, FOURTH 9, FIFTH 6, SIXTH 11 AND SEVENTH 9.

REPORTED BRITISH LOSSES DURING THE EIGHTH WEEK TOTALED SEVEN--THE WHITEMANTLE, SEA VENTURE, STONEGATE, LEDBURY, MENIN RIDGE, TAFNA AND CLAN CHISHOLM.

THE LAST FOUR WERE LOST NEAR GIBRALTAR UNDER CONDITIONS THAT INDICATED GERMAN U-BOATS HAD ATTACKED A CONVOY.

THE GREEK FREIGHTER KONSTANTINOS HADJIPATERAS AND THE SWEDISH FREIGHTER ALBANIA WERE TORPEDOED DURING THE WEEK. THE GREEK VESSEL WAS CARRYING SCRAP IRON FROM BOSTON TO ENGLAND.

GERMAN CLAIMS OF VICTORY AT SEA DIFFERED SHARPLY FROM THE RESULTS REPORTED. THEY ASSERTED THAT 115 MERCHANT SHIPS AGGREGATING 475,321 TONS HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

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GERMANY ADMITTED YESTERDAY THAT SHE HAD LOST THREE SUBMARINES, BASING THE STATEMENT ON "THEIR LONG ABSENCE," WHICH ALSO DIFFERED FROM BRITISH CLAIMS.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ENGLISH ADMIRALTY, SAID OCT. 17 THAT ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF GERMANY'S 60 U-BOATS HAD BEEN DESTROYED. SINCE THEN THE ENGLISH HAVE CLAIMED THREE ADDITIONAL [illegible] AND HAVE FOUND ONE WASHED ASHORE.

BRITAIN ADMITTED YESTERDAY SHE HAD LOST 51 SHIPS TOTALLING 210,021 TONS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ROYAL OAK AND COURAGEOUS, ALTHOUGH HER PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED SHIP-BY-SHIP LOSSES HAD TOTALED BUT 46.

THE BRITISH CASH LOSS IN WARSHIPS FOR THE FIRST 58 DAYS OF THE WAR EXCEEDED THEIR LOSS FOR A SIMILAR PERIOD IN THE WORLD WAR, THOUGH THE NUMBER OF SHIPS WAS SMALLER.

THE VALUE OF THE COURAGEOUS AND THE ROYAL OAK WAS PLACED AT $35,000,000. IN THE WORLD WAR ENGLAND HAD LOST EIGHT SMALLER SHIPS VALUED AT $32,985,000.

THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK WERE THE GERMAN CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF FLINT AND THE APPEARANCE OF THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIPS" ADMIRAL SCHEER AND DEUTSCHLAND ON THE HIGH SEAS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 21 AMERICAN VESSELS, INCLUDING THE CITY OF FLINT, HAD BEEN DETAINED BY BELLIGERENTS ILLUSTRATED THE HANDICAP UNDER WHICH SHIPS WERE SAILING.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS YESTERDAY WERE THE LANDING BY AN UNNAMED VESSEL OF 31 SURVIVORS OF THE BRITISH FREIGHTER TAFNA AT GIBRALTAR; AND THE LANDING OF 80 GERMAN SAILORS AT A SCOTTISH PORT BY A BRITISH ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER. NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN OF THE LATTER CAPTURE.

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PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN HAS SAID THE GERMANS HAD INDICATED THAT THEY WOULD SINK SHIPS WITHOUT WARNING.

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FIRST LEAD UPDATED EMBARGO REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OCT 29 1939

FRANCE PRAISED TODAY THE UNITED STATES SENATE'S VOTE TO REPEAL THE ARMS EMBARGO WHILE A GERMAN SOURCE SAID THE SENATE ACTION WOULD BE CONSIDERED A MOVE AGAINST GERMANY.

BRITAIN INDICATED IT WAS "NOT DISSATISFIED" WITH THE VOTE

IN RESPONSE TO EDITORIALS IN THE ALLIED PRESS PRAISING THE SENATE REPEAL, A GERMAN SOURCE OFFICIAL SAID:

" OFTEN,HOWEVER, EVENTS AROUND WHICH A GREAT HALO IS PLACED AFTERWARDS PROVE NOT TO DESERVE THAT HALO."

A CAUTIOUS SEMI-OFFICIAL FRENCH STATEMENT SAID FRANCE HOPED TO RESUME DEALINGS WITH AMERICAN WAR MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS THE SAME AS SHE DID BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED.

AND THE PRO-GERMAN PARIS PRESS WAS MORE OUTSPOKEN.

ONE NEWSPAPER REFERRED TO THE DEVELOPMENT AS "A VICTORY FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,WHO IS SUPPORTED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC."

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IN BRITAIN,THE SENATE VOTE CAUSED SOME SURPRISE IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS,WHICH APPARENTLY HAD EXPECTED THE OPPOSITION TO PUT UP A STIFFER FIGHT. THEY SUGGESTED THAT ANY COMMENT BEFORE THE ISSUE HAS BEEN DECIDED IN THE HOUSE WOULD BE PREMATURE.

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DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID UNOFFICIALLY, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN "AT LEAST WOULD NOT BE DISSATISFIED WITH THE SENATE'S DECISION."

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THE BRITISH PRESS WAS MORE OUTSPOKEN, SEEING THE DEVELOPMENT AS REASON FOR ENCOURAGEMENT. THE DAILY MAIL COMMENTED:

"IT CANNOT NOW BE CONCEALED THAT THE PROSPECT OF SUCH A VAST WAR STOREHOUSE AS AMERICA OFFERS COMES AS A TONIC ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE NATIONS FIGHTING THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY."

THE DAILY SKETCH REMARKED THAT "THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON WILL MAKE POOR READING FOR HITLER, BUT IT MAY HURRY HIM INTO DOING SOMETHING ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

[redacted] HEADLINES IN THE HERALD SAID "GOOD NEWS: BRITAIN WILL GET ARMS FROM U.S.A."

WHILE OFFICIAL COMMENT WAS LACKING IN BERLIN, THE NEWS APPARENTLY WAS NOT ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED THERE. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID NO STATEMENT COULD BE ISSUED UNTIL after careful study THE SENATE MEASURE HAD BEEN CAREFULLY STUDIED.

30.24-4349

[redacted] BERLIN'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS MADE NO REFERENCE TO THE MATTER, LEAVING THE GERMAN PUBLIC UNINFORMED ON DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

OCT 29 1939

FRANCE'S BLOCKADE MINISTER, GEORGES PERNOT, IN A STATEMENT [redacted] BEFORE NEWS OF THE SENATE'S ACTION WAS RECEIVED IN PARIS, URGED NEUTRAL COUNTRIES NOT TO FURNISH GERMANY WITH "EXCEPTIONAL" [redacted] SUPPLIES.

"HOWEVER MUCH WE MAY CARE TO FACILITATE PROVISIONING OF NEUTRAL POPULATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY," PERNOT SAID, "IT IS REASONABLE TO EXPECT THAT GUARANTEES BE GIVEN US THAT THIS COOPERATION WILL NOT FURTHER EVEN PARTLY THE CAUSE OF THE IMPLACABLE [redacted] ADVERSARY WHO HAS IMPOSED THIS WAR ON US."

EMBARGO

PARIS, OCT. 28-(AP)-A CAUTIOUS SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT TODAY SAID FRANCE HOPED TO RESUME DEALINGS WITH AMERICAN WAR MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS, THE SAME AS SHE CARRIED ON BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED.

OCT 29 1939

BERLIN, OCT 28-(AP)-AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES SENATE'S REPEAL OF THE ARMS EMBARGO WOULD BE CONSIDERED IN GERMANY'S EYES AS AN ACT IN FAVOR OF THE WESTERN ALLIES, BUT MINIMIZED ITS IMPORTANCE.

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REFERRING TO EDITORIALS IN THE ALLIED PRESS PRAISING THE REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO, A SPOKESMAN SAID:

"OFTEN, HOWEVER, EVENTS AROUND WHICH A GREAT HALO IS PLACED AFTERWARDS PROVE NOT TO DESERVE THAT HALO."

"THE PLAY'S THE THING. NOT ANY INDIVIDUAL ACT." ONE SOURCE SAID METAPHORICALLY, POINTING OUT THE EMBARGO REPEAL MUST BE APPROVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ME940AES

ANKARA, OCT. 28--(AP)--THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, SUCCESSOR TO THE ANCIENT OTTOMAN EMPIRE, WILL CELEBRATE ITS SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY TOMORROW, FORGETTING EUROPE'S WAR AND WORRIES AND THE FEVERISH DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS DESIGNED TO INSURE PEACE IN THE BALKANS AND THE NEAR EAST.

OCT 29 1939.

MILITARY REVIEWS, PARADES AND PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE HELD UNDER CRESCENT AND STAR FLAGS IN CITIES AND VILLAGES FROM ISTANBUL IN EUROPE ACROSS THE BOSPHORUS AND THE DARDANELLES TO THE FAR BORDERS OF IRAN, IRAK, SYRIA AND THE RUSSIAN CAUCASUS IN ASIA.

PRESIDENT ISMET [illegible] WAS SECOND IN COMMAND IN THE REVOLUTION THAT ENDED SULTAN MEHMET'S SIXTH ISLAMIC REIGN AND ESTABLISHED THE NEW REPUBLIC OCT. 29, 1923, WILL PRESIDE OVER THE CELEBRATIONS IN THIS NEW CAPITAL BUILT ON THE ANATOLIAN PLANE TO REPLACE PICTURESQUE CONSTANTINOPLE.

IN COMMENTING ON THE UNITED STATES SENATE'S VOTE TO REPEAL THE ARMS EMBARGO, A SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRESENT NEUTRALITY LAW "FAVORED THE AGGRESSOR PRACTICALLY" BUT IT "WOULD NOT BE THAT WAY WHEN THE HOUSE WILL HAVE RATIFIED IN [illegible] A SHORT TIME THE SENATE'S VOTE AND ADOPTED THE ADMINISTRATION'S POINT OF VIEW."

MOSCOW, OCT. 28-(AP)-TASS, OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT JOSEPH STALIN WAS ELECTED HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WHITE RUSSIA, A GOVERNING BODY OF THE FORMER POLISH TERRITORY.

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THE AGENCY SAID A PROGRAM ENDORSED BY THE ASSEMBLY INCLUDED: 1-STATE POWER FOR THE DISTRICT; 2-INCORPORATION INTO THE U.S.S.R.; 3-CONFISCATION OF LANDED ESTATES; 4-NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS AND LARGE INDUSTRIES.

EDIT

30.24-4351

30.24-4351

THE AGENCY REPORTED THE ASSEMBLY OF WESTERN UKRAINE PROCLAIMED THE NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES "FOR THE PURPOSE OF RUTHLESS SUPPRESSION OF EXPLOITERS AND ABOLITION OF EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN."

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TASS QUOTED THE RESOLUTION AS SAYING:

"HENCEFORWARD ALL VALUABLES IN BANKS, ALL LARGE SCALE FACTORIES, PLANTS AND ALL MINES AND RAILWAYS ARE PROCLAIMED IN THE POSSESSION OF ALL THE PEOPLE, THAT IS, STATE PROPERTY.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CALLS UPON ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE TO OBSERVE THE IRON REVOLUTIONARY DISCIPLINE, WATCHFULLY GUARD THE PEOPLE'S POSSESSION--STATE PROPERTY, CONSOLIDATE OUR VICTORY AND BUILD UP OUR HAPPINESS."

TASSAGENCE-WA-910PEB.

IN A DECLARATION CALLING FOR THE CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF LANDLORDS, THE RESOLUTION SAID:

"THE ONLY LAWFUL MASTER OF THE LAND OF WESTERN UKRAINE LIBERATED FROM THE LANDLORDS AND CAPITALISTS IS THE WORKING PEOPLE: WORKERS, PEASANTS AND WORKING INTELLECTUALS."

THE RESOLUTION SAID THE ESTATES WOULD BE TAKEN AWAY WITHOUT COMPENSATION TO THE OWNERS THROUGH PEASANT COMMITTEES UNDER PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS. DISPOSITION OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE "OSSADNIKS," (POLISH MILITARY COLONISTS) WILL BE DECIDED BY PEASANT COMMITTEES, THE ASSEMBLY DECIDED.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 28-(AP)-UNDER CURRENT LABOR AGREEMENTS CONSTRUCTION AND METAL WORKERS WERE GIVEN A FIVE PER CENT AUTOMATIC SALARY INCREASE FOLLOWING THE RISE IN LIVING COSTS DUE TO THE WAR.

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TEXTILE WORKERS WERE GIVEN A SIX PER CENT INCREASE.

OKINS 0209O WG 310P

BASEL, SWITZERLAND OCT 28-(AP)-THE SWISS GOVERNMENT ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TODAY DENYING REPORTS OF ALARMING GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS ON THE SWISS FRONTIER. IT SAID GERMAN STRENGTH IN THAT AREA "GIVES NO REASON FOR SPECIAL ANXIETY."

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PARIS AND LONDON REPORTS OF CONCENTRATION OF 12 GERMAN DIVISIONS IN THIS AREA LED SOME OBSERVERS TO WONDER WHETHER THEY MIGHT INDICATE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH THEMSELVES WERE PLANNING SOME ACTION ON THE RHINE FRONTIER NORTH OF SWITZERLAND AND CHOSE THIS MEANS OF FINDING OUT WHAT THE SWISS THOUGHT WAS THE GERMAN STRENGTH IN THAT AREA.

OCT 29 1939

R614PES

NAPLES, OCT. 28-(AP)-THE ITALIAN LINER SATURNIA ARRIVED HERE TODAY, CARRYING PASSENGERS FROM THE ITALIAN SHIP AUGUSTUS, WHICH HAS BEEN DETAINED AT GIBRALTAR BY THE BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL.

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IT WAS DISCLOSED THE AUGUSTUS, COMING FROM SOUTH AMERICA, WAS BEING SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND. THE SATURNIA WAS DETAINED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN A SIMILAR ACTION, BUT PROCEEDED TO ITALY AFTER IT WAS REPORTED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COUNTERMANDED A BRITISH ORDER TO GO TO ENGLAND.

JORDANS 0200 BERNE RC MA-330PES.

OCT 29 1939

BERLIN, OCT. 28-(AP)-GENERAL WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY, TODAY FORBID THE SALE OR PURCHASE OF ANY WARES IN GERMAN OCCUPIED AREAS OF POLAND OTHER THAN THOSE NECESSARY TO COVER THE DAILY NEEDS OF THE POPULATION.

ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, MOST RAW MATERIALS, SEMI-MANUFACTURED GOODS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS FALL UNDER THE BAN.

AN UNSPECIFIED PENALTY WAS PROVIDED FOR VIOLATION OF THE ORDER, WHICH

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THE DECREE ALSO MAKES IT AGAINST THE LAW TO BID HIGHER PRICES FOR SUPPLIES OR SPECULATION.

SHANKES 0055 WE 330P

BERLIN, OCT. 28-(AP)-WALTHER FUNK, ECONOMICS MINISTER AND REICHSBANK PRESIDENT, SAID TODAY THE WAR HAD NOT "DISTURBED IN THE SLIGHTEST" GERMANY'S MONEY AND CREDIT STRUCTURE BECAUSE OF THE PEOPLE'S "TRUST IN THE STATE AND ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP."

SAVINGS BANK HAVE NOT BEEN AFFECTED, HE TOLD REICHSBANK ADVISERS.

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FUNK SAID THE BERLIN MARKET MONEY AND CREDIT STRUCTURE WAR FINANCING WERE MEETING ALL DEMANDS OF [illegible] "WITHOUT DIFFICULTY" AND ADDED THAT THE BOURSE WAS FUNCTIONING NORMALLY.

30.24 - 4353

30.24-4353

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SEVENTH GRAF BUDAPEST NIGHT LEAD BALKANS X X X SOVIET RUSSIA. OCT 28.

MEMBERS OF ITALY'S TRADE DELEGATION TO THE BALKANS WERE FETED TONIGHT AT AN OFFICIAL DINNER IN THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL AND THERE WERE FURTHER REPORTS OF A MORE DETERMINED EFFORT BY FASCIST DIPLOMACY TO FORESTALL COMPLETE RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN BULGARIA.

THE FACT THAT IVAN PRASSOLOV, SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, CONFERRED OFTEN THIS WEEK WITH KIOSSEIVANOFF GAVE RENEWED EMPHASIS, ON THE OTHER HAND, TO RUSSIA'S NEW INTEREST IN THIS COUNTRY.

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IT WAS REPORTED FURTHER THAT PRASSOLOV HAD MADE AN UNANNOUNCED VISIT TO KIOSSEIVANOFF'S OFFICE LATE TODAY.

SIMULTANEOUSLY IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT FRENCH, GERMAN, TURKISH AND GREEK ENVOYS HAD CONFERRED WITH THE BULGARIAN PREMIER AS THE POSSIBILITY FOR REALLY OPEN COMPETITION FOR INFLUENCE IN STRATEGICALLY-PLACED BULGARIA BECAME MORE LIKELY.

ONE DIPLOMATIC VIEW WAS THAT SOVIET PRESSURE TO GET RUMANIA TO YIELD SOUTHERN DOBRUJA TO BULGARIA WAS BEING MATCHED BY ITALIAN PRESSURE TO THE SAME END THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA.

DIPLOMATS SAID THAT APPARENTLY BOTH ITALY AND RUSSIA REALIZE THE ONLY WAY TO WIN BULGARIA'S LASTING FRIENDSHIP IS TO GET HER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS FOR HER AND BOTH WANT CREDIT FOR ENGINEERING IT.

ITALIAN INFLUENCE IN ANOTHER QUARTER WAS SEEN BY DIPLOMATS AS REPORTS CAME OF IMPENDING IMPROVEMENT IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BULGARIA AND GREECE.

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STRANGELY ENOUGH, THE INFLUENCE OF GERMANY, WHICH WAS VERY HEAVY IN BULGARIA BEFORE THE EUROPEAN WAR WAS STARTED, WAS REPORTED ALMOST COMPLETELY ABSENT, WITH THE MAIN GERMAN DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS BEING DEVOTED TO ATTEMPTS TO GET MORE OF HER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

GREECE, ALLIED WITH TURKEY X X X ETC EIGHTH GRAF #

BRUSSELS, OCT. 28 (AP)--BELGIAN POLICE TODAY CONFISCATED ALL AVAILABLE COPIES OF THE FRENCH POLITICAL WEEKLY "MARIANNE," PURSUING THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST PUBLICATION OF ARTICLES WHICH MIGHT HAMPER BELGIUM'S EFFORTS TO STAY NEUTRAL. THE REASON WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSED.

THE BELGIAN WEEKLY "POURQUOI PAS?" WHICH WAS SEIZED YESTERDAY

COPIES OF WHICH WERE SEIZED YESTERDAY BECAUSE OF AN ARTICLE RIDICULING THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO BRUSSELS, APPEARED AGAIN TODAY WITHOUT THE OFFENDING ARTICLE.

THUSFAR ONLY ARTICLES ATTACKING GERMANY HAVE CAUSED POLICE ACTION. THERE ARE VERY FEW PRO-GERMAN PUBLICATIONS IN BELGIUM.

OCT 29 1939

BDB 0151O 1056 A

ADD STOCKHOLM 28XXX Finland.

FOR SWEDEN CONTINUED TO LOOK TO HER DEFENSES

A NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THE SPECIAL PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE HAD AGREED TO INCREASE THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM BY TWO LARGE MINESWEEPERS, SIX SMALL ONES AND ONE SUBMARINE CHASER.

THIS WOULD MAKE THE NEW BUILDING PROGRAM INCLUDE SIX LARGE AND 12 SMALL MINESWEEPERS AND ONE SUBMARINE CHASER, WITH AN AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE OF 32,500,000 KRONA (ABOUT $7,735,000).

COPE 01530 01900 MB 245P

BUCHAREST--FIRST ADD IRON GUARDISTS X X X SEPT. 21.

FOUR PERSONS, TWO OF THEM WOMEN, WERE ARRESTED THREE WEEKS AGO ON ACCUSATIONS OF PLOTTING TO ASSASSINATE KING CAROL AND A GROUP OF HIGH OFFICIALS.

THOSE ARRESTED INCLUDED A PROFESSOR, THE NEPHEW OF A RETIRED CHIEF JUSTICE OF RUMANIA'S HIGHEST COURT, THE PROFESSOR'S DAUGHTER AND ANOTHER WOMAN.

POLICE SAID THEIR LIST OF INTENDED VICTIMS INCLUDED THE KING, PREMIER CONSTANTIN ARGETOANU, GENERAL MARINESCU AND JUSTICE MINISTER VICTOR IAMANDI.

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THE AUTHORITIES SAID THAT GROUP HAD PLANNED TO POISON CALINESCU BUT WAS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE IRON GUARD MEMBERS EXECUTED AFTER CALINESCU WAS ASSASSINATED.

FD1208AES

SECOND EDINBURGH, OCT. 28--(AP)--A

OF THE RED CROSS WAS UNDER WAY NEAR EDINBURGH WHEN THE SOUND OF ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES

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30.24-4355

30.24-4355

BRITAINS NUMBER ONE GOLFER HENRY COTTON WHO WAS AMONG
THE STARS TAKING PART IN THE MATCH MERELY GAZED
SKYWARD AND THEN SETTLED DOWN TO HIS USUAL GAME
NO HOLE(illegible) AP AT PENT

AS THE WAR REACHED THE END OF THE EIGHTH WEEK THE FRENCH APPARENTLY CONSIDERED THEMSELVES ON THE EVE OF A GERMAN OFFENSIVE. THE ONLY QUESTION SEEMINGLY IN FRENCH MINDS WAS WHETHER THE GERMANS WOULD WAIT FOR SLUSHY WEATHER TO CLEAR, THUS USING SEVERAL MORE DAYS FOR THE TESTING OF FRENCH POSITIONS.

NOVEMBER IN LORRAINE USUALLY IS COLD BUT DRY, WITH BRIGHT, CLEAR NIGHTS COMPENSATING FOR THE SHORT DAYLIGHT HOURS.

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN SENATE'S EMBARGO REPEAL CAUSED OBVIOUS SATISFACTION IN PARIS, OFFICIAL REACTION WAS WITHHELD PENDING FINAL ACTION BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HAVAS NEWS AGENCY, QUOTING SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES, SAID "A COMPLETE ABSTENTION BY THE UNITED STATES, LEAVING THE ALLIES ONLY THEIR OWN RESOURCES WHILE GERMANY, THE AGGRESSOR COUNTRY, HAD THOSE OF 'NEUTRAL' RUSSIA, WOULD HAVE APPEARED PARADOXICAL TO FRENCH OPINION."

R302PES

IN CONNECTION WITH THE REDUCTION OF FRENCH TROOPS, EXPERTS ADVANCED TWO REASONS WHY LESS MANPOWER WAS NEEDED THAN IN THE LAST WAR.

THEY SAID MECHANIZED WARFARE'S MOBILITY OF DIVISIONS AND NEW RAPID-FIRE GUNS INCREASED THE FIRE POWER OF THE PRESENT FRENCH DIVISION OF 12,000-15,000 MEN TO MORE THAN THAT OF THE OLD DIVISION OF 20,000 MEN.

IN ADDITION, THE EXPERTS DECLARED, THE PRESENT FORTRESS WARFARE WAS DOUBLING OR TRIPLING THE FIGHTING POWER OF EACH MAN. THEY SAID THERE HAD BEEN SCARCELY MORE LOSSES IN THE LAST EIGHT WEEKS THAN IN THE FIRST WEEK ALONE OF THE LAST WAR.

ALSO, THE EXPERTS SAID, FRANCE'S BRITISH ALLIES HAD MANY TIMES MORE MEN TO SEND TO FRANCE THAN IN 1914.

NO FIGURES WERE KNOWN, BUT INFORMED BRITISH SOURCES MADE NO SECRET THAT THEIR FORCE GREATLY EXCEEDED THE FEW DIVISIONS OF "OLD CONTEMPTIBLES" WHO WON THEIR SPURS IN THE LAST WAR IN THE RETREAT FROM MONS.

R535PES

PARIS, OCT 28-(AP)-THE HIGH COMMAND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE AT 8:30 P.M. (2:30 P.M. EST) TODAY:

ENCOUNTERS OF SCOUTING PARTIES AT DIFFERENT POINTS OF THE FRONT. AT SEA OUR PATROL BOATS HAVE PICKED UP BODIES OF GERMAN OFFICERS AND SAILORS BELONGING TO A SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

(END COMMUNIQUE)

R303PES

OCT 28

BERLIN-SECOND ADD CITY OF FLINT XXX SOURCES DECLINED.

THE INFORMATION THAT ALL WAS WELL ABOARD THE CITY OF FLINT WAS SAID BY FOREIGN OFFICE CIRCLES TO HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED TO WASHINGTON.

THERE WAS MUCH SPECULATION ON THE DATE OF THE CITY OF FLINT'S ARRIVAL IN GERMANY. AT PRESENT, HOWEVER, NOTHING WAS KNOWN EXCEPT THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE SOMETIME NEXT WEEK.

OFFICIAL ADVICES LAST NIGHT PLACED THE FREIGHTER SOMEWHERE ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST. THE PRIZE CREW WAS EXPECTED TO STEER THE CITY OF FLINT CLOSE TO THE NORWEGIAN COAST AS FAR AS THE SKAGERRAK, ARM OF THE NORTH SEA, THENCE TO THE POINT OF DESTINATION BY A ROUTE IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT.

(REPORTS FROM NORWAY INDICATED THE CITY OF FLINT WAS BEING SAILED IN NORWEGIAN WATERS TO MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF RUNNING AFOUL OF THE BRITISH NAVY. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS AT BERGEN WERE THAT THE AMERICAN CREW MIGHT BE LANDED THERE.

(RELEASE OF THE CITY OF FLINT FROM MURMANSK WAS FOLLOWED UP AT MOSCOW BY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT WITH AN EXPRESSION OF HIS "INDIGNATION AT THE LACK OF COOPERATION BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN WITHHOLDING INFORMATION" ON THE CITYOF FLINT.

(THE STATE DEPARTMENT PUBLISHED LAST NIGHT STEINHARDT'S REPORT ON AN INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET RUSSIA'S VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS VLADIMIR POTEMKIN.

(STEINHARDT REPORTED HIS REPRESENTATIONS AND SAID POTEMKIN TOLD HIM THAT RUSSIA HAD DECIDED TO SEND THE FREIGHTER OUT "IN THE SAME STATUS AS SHE HAD ENTERED"----WITH BOTH AMERICAN AND GERMAN CREWS ABOARD AND THE CARGO STILL IN THE HOLDS.

(THE UNITED STATES HAD DEMANDED THAT THE FREIGHTER BE RELEASED TO HER AMERICAN CREW.)

PS72AAES

(STEINHARDT QUOTED POTEMKIN AS SAYING THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW REPORTED THAT DAMAGED MACHINERY MADE THE CITY OF FLINT UNSEAWORTHY, NECESSITATING HER PUTTING IN AT MURMANSK. POTEMKIN, STEINHARDT SAID, "ASSUMED" THIS POINT HAD BEEN VERIFIED BY MURMANSK AUTHORITIES.

(THE AMBASSADOR FURTHER QUOTED POTEMKIN AS ARGUING THAT IN THE OPINION OF HIS GOVERNMENT TURNING THE VESSEL OVER TO THE AMERICAN CREW WOULD HAVE BEEN AN UNNEUTRAL ACT UNLESS WE THE PRIZE CREW REFUSED TO TAKE THE FREIGHTER AWAY.)

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, MEANWHILE, ACKNOWLEDGED, THAT THE LOSS OF "THREE "GERMAN SUBMARINES MUST BE COUNTED ON IN VIEW OF THEIR LONG ABSENCE."

THE HIGH COMMAND ALSO REPORTED THAT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AT LEAST 115 MERCHANT SHIPS WITH AN AGGREGATE TONNAGE OF 473,321 HAD BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM BY GERMANY.

"INASMUCH AS UNCONFIRMED REPORTS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS COMPILATION," A COMMUNIQUE SAID, "IT MUST BE ASSUMED THAT THE ACTUAL FIGURES ARE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER."

AS TO THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT, IT REPORTED "SOMEWHAT LIVELIER ARTILLERY ACTIVITY" AND BETWEEN THE MOSELLE RIVER AND THE PALATINATE FOREST AND SAID A SMALL ENEMY ADVANCE WEST OF WARNDT HAD BEEN REPULSED.

PS756AES

30.24-4357

LONDON--FIRST ADD CONTRABAND X X X ENEMY USE.

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID MEANWHILE THAT "EXPLORATORY" CONTACTS BETWEEN OLIVER STANLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE, AND RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IVAN MAISKY REGARDING EXTENSION OF TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES PROBABLY WOULD BE CONTINUED "IN A FEW DAYS."

THESE QUARTERS ASSERTED THAT THE PERMANENT MIXED COMMISSION SET UP THROUGH AN AGREEMENT IN ROME TO "REGULATE COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS" BETWEEN ITALY AND BRITAIN WAS AN OUTCOME OF THE "GOOD RELATIONS" THAT HAVE EXISTED "FOR SOME TIME PAST."

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE BELIEF WAS THAT SUCH A COMMISSION WOULD FFACILITATE SPECIAL TRADE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE WAR.

STEWART WILL HAVE JURISDICTION OVER MAINTAINING AND STIMULATING THE PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN COAL AND OTHER SOLID FUELS AND WILL SUPERVISE THE PURCHASES, SHIPMENT, DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOCATION OF COAL, COKE AND OTHER SOLID FUELS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED.

THE COAL ADMINISTRATION ALSO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSURING REGULAR AND ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF COAL AT REASONABLE PRICES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

G. MEATE, SECRETARY OF THE DOMINION FUEL BOARD HAS BEEN LOANED TO THE PRICES AND TRADE BOARD AS TECHNICAL ADVISER TO THE COAL ADMINISTRATOR.

DN1122AES

THIRD 1312 DUNKELLES BRITISH SOMMES SAID THEY

HAD RECEIVED NO WORD YET FROM SIR ROBERT CRAIGIE

AS TO A REPORT THAT HE MAY BEGIN CONVERSATIONS WITH

THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER IN TOKYO ON ANGLO JAPANESE

DIFFERENCES ARISING FROM THE TIENTSIN DISPUTE STOP

IT WAS SAID HOWEVER THAT BRITAIN WAS WILLING FOR SUCH

TALKS

OTTAWA, OCT 28-(CANADIAN PRESS)-APPOINTMENT OF J.HC G. STEWART OF HALIFAX, N.S., AS COAL ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAR-TIME PRICES AND TRADES BOARD HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29.)

THE SHIFTING SPOTLIGHT:

MUSSOLINI, STALIN, HITLER (1,300)

BY JOHN LEAR

ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

(NY)-(UNDATED ADVANCE)-THREE BOYS WHO WERE SO POOR THEY OFTEN DID NOT KNOW WHERE THEIR NEXT MEAL WAS COMING FROM ARE TODAY THE RULERS OF MOST OF THE RICHES OF EUROPE.

THEIR NAMES ARE ADOLF, BENITO AND JOSEPH.

HITLER---MUSSOLINI---STALIN.

EACH IS SUPREME IN HIS OWN LAND. TOGETHER THEY CONTROL, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, THE GREATER PART OF EUROPE AND A VAST SLICE OF ASIA. IF THEY COULD UNITE ON A COURSE OF ACTION, THEY COULD DICTATE THE AFFAIRS OF ONE, AND PERHAPS OF TWO, CONTINENTS. BUT THEY CANNOT FORGET THEIR OWN INDIVIDUAL AMBITIONS. THEY ALWAYS, SOMEHOW, ARE

IN EACH OTHER'S WAY.

BENITO AND JOSEPH GOT TOGETHER ONCE; ADOLF HELD ALOOF. THEN ADOLF AND BENITO WERE PALS; JOSEPH DIDN'T LIKE IT. NOW ADOLF AND JOSEPH ARE CLASPING HANDS; BENITO IS OFF IN A CORNER.

THE SPOTLIGHT OF HISTORY HAS FLICKERED FROM ONE TO THE OTHER OF THEM LIKE A WILL-O-THE-WISP. FIRST IT SHONE ON MUSSOLINI, THEN ON STALIN. BACK IT JUMPED TO MUSSOLINI. HITLER CAME ALONG AND IT LIGHTED ON HIM. NOW IT'S STALIN'S TURN AGAIN.

ALL THREE BEGAN GROPING FOR THE ELUSIVE PATCH OF LIGHT IN THE SAME YEAR: 1922.

MUSSOLINI REACHED IT FIRST, WITH HIS MARCH ON ROME.

THE WORLD STOOD BY, MOUTH AGAPE, AS THIS FORCEFUL FIGURE TOOK OVER THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, PEACEFULLY, AT THE HEAD OF A HOST OF BLACKSHIRTED YOUNG MEN, "THE FASCISTI."

THE OTHER COUNTRIES HELD THEIR BREATH AS HE DISSOLVED THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, ITALY'S ELECTED PARLIAMENT WHERE HE ONCE SAT AS A SOCIALIST, AND DREW MORE AND MORE POWER INTO HIS OWN HANDS. HIS CRITICS ACCUSED HIM OF BORROWING BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA'S METHODS. HIS FRIENDS PRAISED HIM FOR WELDING A PEOPLE INTO NATIONAL UNITY. ALL STOOD IN AWE OF HIS SPEED AND EFFICIENCY.

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AT HOME, HE FOUGHT COMMUNISM. ABROAD, HE WARNED OF THE DANGER OF AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY. FOR 1922 WAS THE YEAR OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY OF RAPALLO. GERMANY WAS A DEMOCRACY THEN. HE SCORNED DEMOCRACIES, AND AS ONE OF THE WORLD WAR ALLIES HE INSISTED THAT GERMANY "CAN AND MUST PAY" THE COSTS OF THAT CONFLICT.

BY 1926, HE WAS A PERSONALITY UNIQUE. NO WHERE ELSE DID A SINGLE PERSON OPENLY WIELD SO MUCH AUTHORITY AS HE. HE ALLOWED ONLY ONE POLITICAL PARTY: MUSSOLINI'S PARTY: THE FASCIST PARTY. FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS WERE SILENCED; THEY WERE DIRECTED NOW "FOR THE GOOD OF THE STATE."

THIS WAS BENITO, WHO ONCE WAS SO POOR HE BEGGED BREAD IN THE STREETS. THIS WAS BENITO, THE EDITOR WHO HAD GONE TO JAIL FOR HIS LIBERAL WRITINGS. THIS WAS BENITO, THE ONETIME SOCIALIST, CONVERTED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT MAN LIVES ONLY FOR HIS COUNTRY.

NATIONS RECOGNIZED BENITO AS A LEADING STATESMAN, A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. AMERICAN NEWSPAPER HEADLINES CALLED HIM "A MODERN CAESAR."

YET, IN 1928, THE SPOTLIGHT FLICKERED AWAY FROM HIM, AND BOUNCED INTO THE EASTERN SKY. THERE IT FELL ON JOSEPH STALIN, SUCCESSOR TO NIKOLAI LENIN AS LEADER OF RUSSIA'S MILLIONS.

STALIN'S LIGHT WAS A BRIGHT LIGHT, FOR HE BURST UPON THE WORLD AS THE ENGINEER OF "THE FIVE YEAR PLAN," A SWEEPING DESIGN TO REVOLUTIONIZE RUSSIA FROM A BACKWARD LAND OF ILLITERATE PEASANTS TO A MODERN ENLIGHTENED INDUSTRIAL POWER.

LIKE MUSSOLINI, STALIN WAS AN UNKNOWN POOR BOY. HE WAS A COBBLER'S SON, BORN IN THE CAUCASAS MOUNTAINS ON THE SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA. UNLIKE MUSSOLINI, STALIN HAD PLAYED NO INTELLECTUAL ROLE IN POLITICS. HIS PART IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION HAD BEEN THAT OF AGITATOR, BOMB THROWER, MAKER OF VIOLENT PLOTS. HIS NAME APPEARED ONLY ON THE POLICE BLOTTERS. EVEN HIS COMRADES KNEW HIM UNDER THE ALIAS "SOSSO." HE WAS STILL ANONYMOUS TO MOST COMMUNISTS WHEN HE QUIETLY ASSUMED HIS PRESENT PIVOT OF POWER IN 1922--THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. ONLY TODAY IS HIS BACKGROUND BECOMING KNOWN, THROUGH BORIS SOUVARINE'S BIOGRAPHY, "STALIN." BUT HIS NAME WAS FAMOUS IMMEDIATELY AS IT WAS LINKED WITH "THE FIVE YEAR PLAN."

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THE IMMENSE SCOPE BF THE PLAN STAGGERED POPULAR IMAGINATION. NEWSPAPERS ALL OVER THE GLOBE PRINTED REAMS OF DESCRIPTION OF IT. OVERNIGHT, STALIN WAS THE "KEY MAN" OF THE TIMES.

BUT ONLY OVERNIGHT.

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MUSSOLINI HAD THE SPOTLIGHT BACK IN 1929, WITH HIS ACCORD WITH THE VATICAN, GIVING THE POPES THEIR FIRST TEMPORAL FREEDOM [redacted] SINCE THE UNI[redacted]FICATION OF ITALY IN [redacted] 1870.

WHILE STALIN RDMAINED BUSY AT HOME ON HIS "FIVE YEAR PLAN," ITALY'S DUCE KEPT HIMSELF THE CENTER OF ATTENTION ABROAD. HE DEMANDED AIR AND SEA PARITY WITH FRANCE IN 1929. HE ENCOURAGED THE NAZI MOVEMENT OF ADOLF HITLER IN 1932, PLEASED THAT ANOTHER SHOULD FOLLOW THE MUSSOLINI MODEL. HE ROSE TO THE EMINENCE OF A MENTOR WHEN HITLER SUCCEEDED TO POWER IN 1933. AND, THE SAME YEAR, HE ACHIEVED HIS DREAM OF YEARS BY DRAWING GERMANY, ENGLAND AND FRANCE INTO A FOUR-POWER PACT.

IT WAS A SHORT LIVED TRIUMPH FOR THE ITALIAN LEADER. BEFORE 1933 WAS GONE, HITLER'S CLAIMS FOR A GREATER GERMANY WERE A CAUSE OF UNEASINESS. SO WAS NAZI AGITATION IN AUSTRIA, ITALY'S LONGTIME FRIEND.

THAT WAS THE YEAR STALIN AND MUSSOLINI SIGNED A TRADE AGREEMENT AND BACKED IT UP BY A NON-AGGRESSION PACT. HITLER REFUSED A SIMILAR PROFFER OF FRIENDSHIP FROM STALIN, INCREASING HIS ATTACKS ON COMMUNISM IN GERMANY TO EMPHASIZE HIS REJECTION.

THE SPOTLIGHT WAS STARTING TO WAVER. IT FLIPPED OVER TO HITLER WHEN HE QUIT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN 1934. IT FLIPPED AGAIN WHEN HIS NAZI FOLLOWERS IN VIENNA ASSASSINATED ENGLEBERT DOLLFUSS, THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, THE SAME YEAR.

MUSSOLINI, HOWEVER, WAS STILL THE DOMINANT PERSONALITY OF EUROPE.

TRUE, HITLER HAD DEIGNED TO INFORM HIM IN ADVANCE ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ACTION, AND HAD OPENLY

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ANTAGONIZED HIM IN THE DOLLFUSS AFFAIR. BUT ITALIAN TROOPS, ON THE ALPINE PASSES, HELD UP A THREATENED GERMAN ADVANCE INTO AUSTRIA, AND HEADLINES IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS SCREAMED IN BIG TYPE "MUSSOLINI MAY INSIST HITLER DISBAND STORM TROOPERS." ONLY IN MUCH SMALLER TYPE, OVER A MUCH SMALLER STORY, WAS IT NOTED "EUROPE FEARFUL OF HITLER'S RULE."

THE EMPHASIS IN THE HEADLINES WAS GRADUALLY REVERSED DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

THE MUSSOLINI WHO SPOKE OUT AGAINST HITLER IN 1935 BY SIDING WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN PROTESTING GERMAN REARMAMENT WAS SILENT AND SUBMISSIVE WHEN THE GERMANS REMILITARIZED THE RHINELAND IN 1936.

THE ETHIOPIAN WAR WAS THE KEY TO THE CHANGE. GERMANY WAS THE ONLY NATION TO SUPPORT THE ITALIAN CONQUEST IN AFRICA. MUSSOLINI WAS THEREFORE IN DEBT TO HITLER.

FROM THEN ON, THE MAN OF THE HOUR WAS HITLER. THE SPOTLIGHT BELONGED TO HIM.

AUSTRIA WAS TAKEN BY HIS SOLDIERS IN 1938. MUSSOLINI HAD BEEN PROMISED, FOUR YEARS PRIOR, THAT THIS WOULD NOT HAPPEN. BUT HE WAS PART OF THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS NOW. AND HE DID NOTHING.

WHEN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WAS CARVED AT MUNICH, HITLER--NOT MUSSOLINI-DICTATED THE TERMS.

HITLER, WHO IN HIS YOUTH PAINTED HOUSES AND PAPERED WALLS TO EARN A SCANTY LIVING. HITLER, WHO FOUGHT IN THE WORLD WAR AND HATED THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES. HITLER, WHO DETESTED JEWS. HITLER, WHO STARTED TO MARCH ON BERLIN THE SAME YEAR MUSSOLINI MARCHED ON ROME--BUT WAS STOPPED BY SOLDIERS' BULLETS AND LATER JAILED. HITLER, WHO NEVER WAS ELECTED TO PUBLIC OFFICE IN HIS LIFE BEFORE VON HINDENBURG

APPOINTED HIM CHANCELLOR OF THE REICH IN 1933, BUT WHOSE VOICE HAS BECOME THE VOICE OF GERMANY SINCE.

FOR FOUR YEARS HITLER HELD THE STAGE. HE WAS BIGGER THAN MUSSOLINI BECAUSE HE HAD MANY MORE FOLLOWERS. HE WAS POINTED OUT UNIVERSALLY AS THE ONE MAN WHO COULD DECIDE THE DESTINY OF EUROPE.

ONLY ONCE DID THE LIGHT FADE FROM HIM, AND THEN BUT FOR THE BRIEF MOMENT MUSSOLINI GRABBED IT BY GRABBING ALBANIA LAST APRIL.

THEN CAME AUGUST, 1939, AND STALIN.

STALIN HAD BEEN ON THE FRINGES OF THE SPOTLIGHT FROM TIME TO TIME SINCE 1928, CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF HIS BLOODY "PURGES" OF HIS ENEMIES AT HOME. HE EDGED INTO A BRIGHTER SEGMENT DURING HITLER'S MANEUVERINGS OVER POLAND, WHEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE TRIED TO BRING HIM INTO THE "STOP HITLER FRONT." HE STEPPED FULL INTO THE CENTER OF IT WITH HIS SWIFT ABOUT-FACE INTO THE RUSSO-GERMAN PACT OF FRIENDSHIP.

BY A SCRATCH OF THE PEN, HE BECAME THE ENIGMA OF THE NEW WAR. WOULD HE GIVE HITLER SUPPLIES FOR THE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT? WOULD HE GIVE HITLER MILITARY AID?

THOSE QUESTIONS ARE STILL UNANSWERED, BUT THERE IS NO LONGER ANY DOUBT THAT STALIN IS NOW IN HITLER'S PLACE AS EUROPE'S MAN OF THE MOMENT. WITH ONE GESTURE, HE HAS HIS SHARE OF POLAND WITHOUT FIGHTING FOR IT--A FOOTHOLD IN EUROPE PROPER FOR COMMUNISM; HE HAS YEAR-ROUND PORTS ON THE BALTIC SEA THROUGH MILITARY PACTS WITH ESTONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA; HE HAS DRAWN THE RICH WHEAT AND OIL FIELDS OF RUMANIA CLOSER TO HIMSELF AND AWAY FROM HITLER; HE HAS GOT RID OF GERMAN MINORITIES--A FREQUENT HITLER REASON FOR GERMAN EXPANSION--IN RUSSIA'S "SPHERE OF INFLUENCE;" HE HAS WEAKENED RUSSIA'S ANCIENT ENEMY, JAPAN, BY BREAKING GERMANY AWAY FROM THE ANTI-COMINTERN FRONT; BY THE SAME TOKEN, HE HAS WEAKENED THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS.

MORE THAN ANY OF THESE THINGS, HE HAS CONFRONTED ALL EUROPE WITH THE QUESTION:

IS THE EAST, HAVING BEEN "MODERNIZED" BY THE WEST, NOW ABOUT TO REVERSE THE TREND OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE?

FOR STALIN BELONGS TO ASIA. HIS BIRTHPLACE, IN GEORGIA, IS ETHNOLOGICALLY, GEOLOGICALLY AND GEOGRAPHICALLY A PART OF THE ASIATIC CONTINENT. AND STALIN, BIGGER THAN EITHER MUSSOLINI OR HITLER BECAUSE HE HAS MANY MORE MILLIONS OF MEN BEHIND HIM, IS PUSHING RUSSIA WESTWARD TOWARD THAT WILL-O-THE-WISP, WORLD POWER.

(EDITORS: A NEW YORK DATELINE MAY BE USED ON THE ABOVE, IF DESIRED)

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, MOVED OCT.24)

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- - -

WAR OF MACHINES, NOT OF MEN,
BROUGHT DEFEAT, POLISH
OFFICERS BELIEVE

- - -

GERMANY'S MECHANIZED UNITS OPERATED ALMOST PERFECTLY (650)

- - -

BY ELMER W.PETERSON

(ADVANCE) BUDAPEST (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) MILITARY HISTORIANS EVENTUALLY WILL RECORD THE EXACT MANNER IN WHICH THREE SEPARATE GERMAN OFFENSIVES, SMASHING IN WITH ALL THE MODERN DEVICES OF MODERN WARFARE, MANAGED TO ACHIEVE WHAT MANY THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE--A "LIGHTNING" WAR IN WHICH EVENTS MOVED WITH FAIRLY INCREDIBLE RAPIDITY TO SMASH THE POLISH ARMY.

BUT IT IS APPARENT NOW THAT POLAND UNDER-ESTIMATED THE GERMAN ARMY. IT IS APPARENT THAT POLAND'S ARMY OF 2,000,000 WAS NOT EQUIPPED TO FIGHT OFF AN ATTACK SUCH AS GERMANY PRODUCED.

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IT IS APPARENT, ALSO, THAT GERMANY SENT INTO THE FIELD A FIGHTING MACHINE OF UNDOUBTED EXCELLENCE AND HIGH TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY. THE GERMANS WERE OVERWHELMINGLY SUPERIOR IN THE AIR AND IN THEIR MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT, BUT THIS DOES NOT DETRACT FROM THE FACT THAT GERMAN MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT OPERATED, AS FAR AS COULD BE SEEN, WITHOUT FAULT. GERMAN TANKS DID NOT BREAK DOWN, AND GERMAN "RUBBER" TIRES DID NOT WEAR OUT, AS HAD BEEN PREDICTED WOULD BE THE CASE.

THE EXPLANATION OF POLISH OFFICERS, AS THEY RETREATED ACROSS NEUTRAL FRONTIERS, CARRIED ONE GENERAL THEME: THAT THIS WAS A WAR OF MACHINES AND NOT A WAR OF MEN IN THE OLD SENSE. THESE OFFICERS PICTURED TANKS AND ARMORED CARS AND AIRPLANES, NOT IN GROUPS OF HUNDREDS, BUT IN THOUSANDS.

AGAINST THIS FLOOD OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT, THESE ENDLESSLY APPEARING AIRPLANES AND ENDLESSLY ROLLING TANKS, THERE WAS, ACCORDING TO THESE OFFICERS, NO POSSIBLE DEFENSE BY THE POLISH ARMY.

THERE WAS INVOLVED AN OFFENSIVE TECHNIQUE AGAINST WHICH THE POLES WERE HOPELESSLY OUTCLASSED AND AGAINST WHICH THEY LOST ORGANIZATION AND UNITY.

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TO WHAT EXTENT THE GERMANS CREATED DISORGANIZATION THROUGH THEIR OFFENSIVE, AND TO WHAT EXTENT THE POLISH ARMY WAS LACKING IN ORGANIZATION THROUGH ITS HIGH COMMANDS, ARE QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

THERE WAS NO DENYING THE COURAGE OF THE INDIVIDUAL POLISH SOLDIER AND UNDER-OFFICER. THERE ARE PLENTY OF STORIES OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP HEROISM. POLISH SOLDIERS CONTINUED TO FIGHT IN DEFENSE OF WARSAW LONG AFTER THE POLISH HIGH COMMAND HAD LEFT THE COUNTRY.

BUT THIS WAS, IN MANY WAYS, A WAR IN WHICH THE FACTOR OF PERSONAL COURAGE WAS MINIMIZED. IT WAS TOO SWIFT, HARD-DRIVING, AND MECHANICAL. IT LEFT VERY LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS, FOR THE TEST OF MAN AGAINST MAN, AND THIS WAS A PART OF THE GERMAN TECHNIQUE.

IT WAS, RELATIVELY SPEAKING, A BLOODLESS WAR, ESPECIALLY AS COMPARED WITH SOME OF THE GREAT OFFENSIVES OF THE WORLD WAR.

GERMANY'S PLAN, AS SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT, INCLUDED:

(1) TREMENDOUSLY POWERFUL THRUSTS, WITH MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT MOVING UNDER THE PROTECTION OF AERIAL BARRAGE, WHICH PIERCED THE POLISH FRONT AT SEVERAL PLACES AND FORCED THE ENTIRE POLISH ARMY TO FALL BACK;

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(2) EFFECTIVE USE OF WARPLANES, OPERATING IN GREAT NUMBERS, TO PREVENT REFORMING OF DEFENSE LINES, TO DESTROY CONTACT BETWEEN THE VARIOUS POLISH ARMIES, AND TO CREATE A CIVILIAN PANIC THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WHICH INTERFERED WITH TROOP MOVEMENTS;

(3) EXTENSIVE USE OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT TO ACHIEVE A HIGH DEGREE OF MOBILITY AGAINST WHICH HORSE-DRAWN POLISH ARTILLERY WAS RENDERED USELESS IN MOST CASES. USE OF THIS SAME EQUIPMENT TO AVOID FRONTAL ATTACKS WHEREVER POSSIBLE IN PREFERENCE TO HARD STRIKING FLANK ATTACKS;

(4) ATTAINMENT OF ALMOST IMMEDIATE SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR TO DENY THE POLISH ARMY THE ENORMOUS BENEFITS OF AERIAL OBSERVATION OF TROOP MOVEMENTS WHILE THE GERMAN COMMAND HAD ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS INFORMATION REGARDING DISPOSITION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POLISH ARMY.

(5) USE OF TANKS AND MANY-WHEELED ARMORED CARS IN A "ROAMING" MANNER HITHERTO UNPRECEDENTED, AND MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH LACK OF FORMAL POLISH DEFENSE WORKS AND FORTIFICATIONS. THESE TANKS

AND CARS DEPLOYED OVER WIDE AREAS, CONTROLLED BY WIRELESS, TO CONTINUE THE "BREAK-UP" OF THE POLISH ARMY INITIATED BY THE DIRECT OFFENSIVES.

SPEED AND INTENSITY OF ATTACK WERE THE GUIDING RULES OF THIS OFFENSIVE. IT WAS A MATTER OF HITTING HARD AND THEN HITTING AGAIN BEFORE YOUR OPPONENT COULD RECOVER HIMSELF. IT WAS A PRECISION ATTACK, FAVORED BY SUN-LIT DAYS AND MOON-LIT NIGHTS, AND TIMED TO THE MINUTE. IT WAS, FROM THE MOMENT THE FIRST TANK NOSED ACROSS THE POLISH FRONTIER, AND THE FIRST GERMAN WARPLANE BEGAN ITS WORK, A WAR OF MACHINES.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT OCT.22)

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SN/WM214PES

MELROSE,MASS.,OCT.29-(AP)-ALTHOUGH AS IGNORANT OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT AS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, MRS.JOSEPH A.GAINARD SAID TONIGHT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED HER THAT HER HUSBAND, MASTER OF THE SEIZED SHIP, WAS SAFE AND WELL ABOARD THE VESSEL.

MRS.GAINARD SAID THAT DR.HERBERT SCHOLZ, GERMAN CONSUL IN BOSTON, GAVE THE MESSAGE BY TELEPHONE.

CAPTAIN GAINARD'S WIFE HAD CABLED BERLIN AND MOSCOW ASKING FOR ASSURANCES OF HER HUSBAND'S SAFETY.

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ES723PES NM

FLINT'S ROUTE HELD A MILITARY SECRET BY NAZI OFFICIALS

Berlin Admits Only That the Ship, Flying the Swastika, Is En Route to Reich Port

DRIFTING MINES A PERIL

Soviet Announces Sailing of Freighter but Is Silent on Fate of Crew of 41

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 29—Military secrecy has been imposed on the whereabouts of the United States freighter City of Flint, seized by Germany as a contraband carrier.

So far as could be learned from official sources, the ship was flying the swastika flag somewhere en route from Murmansk, the northern Russian port she reached last Monday, presumably for Hamburg.

Beyond the word that the City of Flint was en route from Murmansk, authorities were tight-lipped.

They asserted "anything involving the ship now falls within the sphere of military secrecy, hence nothing will be said until the vessel is safely in port."

Conflicting information emanating from official sources yesterday as to whether the City of Flint had left Murmansk may have been caused, it was believed, by a desire not to reveal her movements.

[Tass, Russian official news agency, reported the freighter sailed Saturday night from Murmansk after her engines were repaired.]

German Action Held Legal

Nazis took the view that giving precise information when the ship left Murmansk would be tantamount to inviting a British attempt to capture her. Authorities have said the City of Flint would be convoyed by submarines and warships. From available information, observers believed the freighter should be heading down the Norwegian coast toward the Skagerrak, between Norway and Denmark.

The Frankfurter Zeitung asserted in an editorial today that Germany seized the ship legally and that Russia released her legally to Germany after the prize crew put into Murmansk harbor, "because the ship was unseaworthy."

The owners were lucky, in the newspaper's view, that the pocket battleship Deutschland did not sink the freighter when she was seized in the Atlantic.

Germany would have been justified in sinking her, the newspaper said, if the City of Flint's condition "hampered the warship's operation or presented any danger."

British Assail 'Controlitis' of War-Time Rule

Parliament to Hear Answer to Chorus of Complaints by Business and Public

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—A swelling chorus of complaint against wartime bureaucrats and government "controlitis" opened today Great Britain's ninth week of war. Parliament's program listed so many criticisms for answer by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's administration that the British Press Association called it "grievance week."

The United States Senate vote to repeal the arms embargo was generally acclaimed as a victory for the Allies, but "The Sunday Express' said: "The vote is only a gesture. It does not help us very far on our way. We are unlikely to do very big business with America this time, certainly nothing like the scale of the last war . . . because we have no dollars today for cash on the barrel head."

Members of Parliament reported a barrage of indignant criticism from business on the ground that unnecessary postal and cable censorship delays imperiled a heavy volume of export business. The press took up the cry of "control the controls."

"Ministers can hardly afford to delay longer a critical overhaul of the mistakes which during the past two months the bureaucracy has committed," observed "The Sunday Times." "The resulting mischiefs are in not a few instances enormous and in many others serious and indefensible."

Correspondence columns of most British newspapers have become complaint forums, with virtually every letter writer airing some criticism of wartime governmental authority.

"The Sunday Graphic" printed letters today complaining among other things of Nazi radio propaganda, darkening of British railroad stations and [illegible] ordinary trucks as ambulances.

Improvement in the postal service from England to the Coninent is expected with inauguration tomorrow of air mail service to Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Stockholm, Oslo and Helsingfors.

Grievances to be aired before Parliament hears Prime Minister Chamberlain's war report on Thursday include civil defense, old age pensions and various emergency regulations—particularly the one giving the government power to impose a curfew.

Indians Arrive to Bolster British Mid[illegible]ern Army

London Says No Native Units Have Suffered Losses

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—The British Colonial Office announced today that all troops leaving India "have arrived safely at their destination and no Indian units have so far suffered losses."

These were native troops, it was stated, drafted to points in the Middle East, presumably to bolster British defenses.

It was disclosed that some Indian naval officers were serving with the British Navy. Numbers were not given.

Norwegian Ship Is Sunk In North Sea; 30 Saved

U. S. Freighter Collides With Italian Vessel Off Kent

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—A Norwegian steamship was sunk in the North Sea today, but the name of the vessel was not given in dispatches passed for publication. The crew of thirty, including three injured, were landed at an undisclosed port.

Members of the crew reported they did not know the ship was sunk.

The 6,096-ton United States freighter Cranford was damaged on Saturday night in a collision with the 3,955-ton Italian freighter Manzoni off Deal, Kent, where it was believed the two ships were awaiting examination by Great Britain's contraband control.

A press association report said the American ship crashed into the Manzoni, which was anchored three miles from shore. The Italian ship's bow was damaged severely but it was not known whether the Cranford was damaged.

(Home port of the Cranford, owned by the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, is Lake Charles, La.)

ALLIES BURY 6 U-BOAT MEN

Bodies Found at Sea Are Placed in Grave in France

DUNKERQUE, France, Oct. 29 (AP)—Six German Navy men whose bodies were found floating in the sea near here were buried in a single grave today with full honors of the French and British Navies.

The French said discovery of the bodies established proof of the destruction Thursday of a German submarine.

The French and British Navies placed wreaths on the coffins, which were draped with the German colors and ornamented with Iron Crosses.

A French firing squad paid final tribute to the enemy dead as the bodies were lowered into the grave after services by a Protestant pastor and Catholic priest.

The bodies of a German officer and three sailors were picked up at sea by a fishing trawler. Two other bodies were washed ashore here.

Nazi Vessel's Sailing Denied At Mexico City

Freighter Havelland Declared To Be Anchored Still in Pacific Port Of Manzanillo

Mexico City, Oct. 29 (AP)—The steamship agency in charge of the German freighter Havelland said tonight the vessel still was anchored in the Pacific port of Manzanillo, despite conflicting reports that she had sailed for Mazatlan, Mexico.

The agency declared the Havelland "would not sail without orders given here, and no such orders have been given."

Shortly after the Havelland put in at Manzanillo last week the United States gunboat Erie arrived at that port. It was reported the Erie had kept the Havelland under surveillance for several days.

France Bans 3 Parties Of Alsatian Separatists

Decree Follows Execution of Dr. Roos, Autonomist Spy

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP).—Premier Edouard Daladier banned today three Alsace-Lorraine parties which were controlled by Dr. Karl Roos, autonomist leader who was executed last Friday as a German spy after more than eight months of imprisonment.

The parties were described by French as key units of agitation for separation from France of the two provinces she took back from Germany at the end of the World War.

The organizations were the Landespartei, the Workers and Peasants party, and the Heimatfront, or Fatherland Front, party, which grouped together the first two as well as a few smaller autonomist bodies. Dr. Roos was a founder of the Heimatfront, and he also was one of the founders of the Landespartei in 1927 and its president at the time of his arrest Feb. 7 on charges of furnishing Germans with specific information on French troop movements.

The Landespartei worked closely with the Workers and Peasants party formed by a group of dissident Communists. The Workers and Peas-

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ants newspaper "Welt" was merged with Dr. Roos's "Elsass Lothringen Zeitung," organ of the Landespartei, shortly before it was suppressed April 26.

The orders not only dissolved the organizations but forbade under penalty of five years in prison and a heavy fine the circulation of anything which might perpetuate the parties' beliefs.

"Old Soldiers" Go Home

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP).—Many of France's "old soldiers" marched out of their barracks today back to civilian life.

While icy rain, snow, mud and rising rivers helped enforce calm along the western front, France released from military duty the first batch of troops from among the hundreds of thousands mobilized before war started.

The partial demobilization, believed to include about 100,000 men, affected those of the class of 1910 (men aged 49) and the fathers of large families who were called up eight weeks ago.

Officers and specialists of these categories were kept in the ranks, however, and the troops demobilized were ordered to hold themselves ready for recall at a moment's notice.

The start of demobilization seemed to indicate that the high command was confident it could carry on the present quiet warfare by using machines more than men and with the Maginot fortress troops ready to take the shock of any German offensive.

Both Sides Admit The War Is Quiet

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP).—The German high command's communique today said only this: "No special happenings."

Paris Reports No Action

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP).—The French War Ministry's communique tonight said: "All quiet generally during the day."

The morning communique was: "Very reduced activity during the night."

Finns Sing American Anthem In Helsingfors Tribute to U. S.

Crowd Serenades Minister in Thanks for Support Against Soviet Demands as Baltic Nation Enters Critical Week of Negotiations at Moscow

By The Associated Press

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 29.—Finns paid tribute today to the United States' "support and sympathy" as the nation entered a critical week of negotiations with Russia.

Almost three hundred Finns stood outside the hotel of American Minister H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Later they serenaded the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Ministers to Finland.

It was believed the instructions to be taken to Moscow Tuesday night by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner were nearing completion. The Cabinet met for four hours today.

"The time is difficult again," Urho Toivola, chief of the press department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said to Mr. Schoenfeld after the demonstration.

"We feel our freedom and independence are threatened. Again today we are conscious of the fact America and its leading men are giving their support to us," Toivola stated. He recalled that "America stretched a helping hand" to Finland when she obtained her independence from Russia twenty years ago.

"A small nation grows in strength when receiving moral support from leading civilized powers, knowing common goals unite them to great ones," he said.

Mr. Schoenfeld replied: "The interest you have shown corresponds to the interest and friendship for Finland which exists in the United States. You are a free people. We are a free people. So there is a bond of sympathy between us."

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP).—Three important Russian newspapers attacked today the United States Senate vote for repeal of the arms embargo.

Commenting on the Administration's neutrality legislation, the government newspaper "Izvestia" said "war in Europe was met by Wall Street with poorly disguised rejoicing in expectation of profits on war orders. A boom already has begun but it is expected to grow. . . . Any possibility of peace is contemplated with fear. This is the background of reconsideration of the embargo by the Senate."

The government organ declared that only the bourgeoisie were interested in lifting the embargo and that "the masses, ever more insistently, are demanding that the United States stick to neutrality."

Says U. S. Seeks Part of Booty

"Red Star," the organ of the Soviet Army, took the same line as did "Pravda," the Communist party paper. "Red Star" asserted the United States wanted to aid Great Britain and France because later, "at the appropriate moment, they will demand their share of the booty—not only in money, which they are getting for orders filled, but also in territory, since they have imperialistic aims."

"Pravda" interpreted the Senate vote as a "victory of those who wish further to unloosen the forces of war."

"The root of the problem is whether the United States will help Britain and France against Germany," said Pravda," adding that the Senate's decision "clearly demonstrates what the bourgeoisie understands under neutrality."

Sees Vote Prolonging War

BOLOGNA, Italy, Oct. 29 (AP).—The newspaper "Resto del Carlino" said today the proposed lifting of the United States arms embargo would prolong the European war.

"American supplies for the Anglo-French forces will have the same effect on the European war as the Anglo-French supplies in the Spanish war: they will result in prolonging it, making it more bitter, more bloody, without, however, changing the outcome," the newspaper said.

"Here, Roosevelt, the pacifist, intervenes as always to complicate matters, making peace more problematical than ever, virtually enlarging the sphere of belligerents," the paper commented. "Although the American people have a sincere desire to remain distant from the war, it is not impossible future events as a result of the new law may end in involving the United States in the conflict as well."

Red Press Lays Senate Vote to Wall St. 'Greed'

Soviet Army Paper Asserts U. S. Will Seek Share of War Loot, Cash and Land

Turkey Marks 16th Birthday Of the Republic

100,000 Cheer at Preview of Armed Forces Ready to Defend Dardanelles

ANKARA, Oct. 29 (AP).—The modern Turkish republic turned today from diplomatic negotiations, in which it is playing a vital role to preserve peace in the Balkans, to celebrate its sixteenth anniversary as the successor to the old Ottoman empire.

More than 100,000 spectators cheered a military show which gave them a view of the artillery, tanks and marching men Turkey would be able to throw into the European war if forced to assert her guardianship of the strategic Dardanelles. President Ismet Inonu attended the review.

The sixteenth anniversary of the revolution that ended the Islamic reign of Sultan Mehmet VI was considered by the Turks the most important milestone of the republic's brief history because of the general expectation that the recently concluded mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France would bring great prosperity and safety to modern Turkey.

One of the diplomats who was not present to cheer President Inonu was Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, who returned to Berlin to report to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler when the Turkish-British-French treaty was concluded.

Seventy-five New Schools Open

Huge crowds participated noisily in the anniversary fete, which ends on Tuesday. Peasants in picturesque costumes from the far-flung Asiatic and European districts of the republic marched in seemingly endless processions. All week they had been piling wreath of flowers on the gigantic statue of Kamal Ataturk. It was Kamal Ataturk who led the revolution and ruled the republic until his death last November.

Today seventy-five new rural schools were inaugurated as evidence of the government's campaign to abolish illiteracy, which already has decreased 60 per cent in eleven years.

The National Assembly will meet on Nov. 1, with ratification of the treaty with France and Britain as a major item on the agenda.

Italians Seek to Block Reds

BUDAPEST, Oct. 29 (AP).—Several diplomats of southeastern Europe, engaged in intense activity over the week end, said tonight they believed "important steps" would be forthcoming this week to organize an Italian-led bloc to oppose any Soviet Russian expansion in the Balkans.

Italian diplomacy was at work in the Balkan capitals, it was said, to arrange a settlement of Bulgaria's claim for return of southern Dobruja—now Rumanian—in order to win Bulgarian co-operation in the Italian-led bloc. Should Bulgaria's claim be settled, the diplomats predicted, Italy then would seek to settle Hungary's claim on Rumania for Transylvania. Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of Hungary until 1918, when it became a part of Rumania.

With the demands of Hungary and Bulgaria satisfied, it was said, those two nations probably would be willing to reach an accord with Rumania for the formation of a southeastern bloc to resist any Soviet Russian attempt to expand beyond the Carpathian Mountain range.

The Hungarian publicist, Sandor Petho, writing in the Budapest newspaper "Magyar Nemzet," gave expression to the hopes some of the small nations of southeastern Europe were pinning on Italy to help defend them in case of emergency.

"Italy does not end at the Alps or on the Balkan mountains," he wrote. "She goes to the Carpathians, which now are threatened by barbarian forces.

"Rome is building and fortifying the bombproof shelter of European civilization. Rome's eyes are centered on small peoples on whose life the shadow of social revolution and pan-Slavism lengthens."

Czech Patriots Again Battle Prague Police

Further Clashes in Suburb Follow Radio Pleas to Doff Republic's Colors

PRAGUE, Oct. 29 (AP).—Radio appeals to Czechs to cease wearing Czech Republican colors and caps brought further scuffles with police in a suburb of Prague today.

The Republican badges were donned yesterday in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of Czech independence and in defiance of a ban by officials of the German protectorate against any celebrations.

The center of Prague was quiet today, after demonstrations yesterday which resulted in several hundred arrests, but new outbreaks occurred in the suburb of Siskov.

The Czech authorities broadcast an appeal to citizens to cease demonstrating, in "their own interest and the interest and security of their families." Prague streetcar service was halted to prevent Czechs from moving into the center of the capital. Cafes, restaurants and other such establishments were closed.

Students Demonstrate For Russia in Belgrade

Police Quell Pro-Red Rally in Streets, Call It Unimportant

BELGRADE, Oct. 29 (AP).—A student demonstration in the capital's streets in favor of the Soviet Union and against Great Britain and France was halted quickly by police this morning.

A group of about 300 students from Belgrade University staged a similar demonstration two days ago.

Police minimized the incident, declaring the students were "victims of pan-Slav propaganda."

Belgian Neutrality Urged By Cardinal

Van Roey Advocates Peace "At All Price" At Special Brussels Services

Brussels, Oct. 29 (AP)—Joseph Ernest Cardinal Van Roey today urged Belgium to maintain peace "at all price" in a special peace service attended by the royal family and civil and military officials.

Speaking in the old Gothic Church of Saints Michel et Gudule, the Cardinal said, "We hope peace is not far away and will return. Above all, we hope it will be founded on justice and loyalty so it will be strong and final."

He said Belgium's neutrality policy had been justified amply and that Belgium's entry into the war would "bring devastation and carnage to make our soil again the battleground of Europe."

Germans Beat Rationing With Death Certificates

Borrow Papers to Stock Up on Black for 'Mourning'

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP).—Germans must stop circumventing the Reich's rationing system by using death certificates to acquire large quantities of clothing, the authorities decreed today.

Under the system, it is difficult to buy clothing or anything else made of fabrics—but hitherto, members of families, in which death occurred, merely had to show death certificates to buy mourning attire.

Made suspicious by heavy sales of black stockings, the authorities discovered that many Germans were borrowing certificates from acquaintances and buying extra clothing black 'at clothing stores.'

To end the practice, merchants now will be required to stamp certificates when a reasonable amount of mourning clothes has been bought.

Pacifist Cites Duty To Support This War

President Of Hebrew University Pictures Hitler As Satan On German Throne

Jerusalem, Oct. 29 (AP)—Dr. Judah L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University and a pacifist speaker in the United States during the World War, said today he and other pacifists "regard it as their duty to support this war."

Speaking at the opening session of the university, Dr. Magnes pictured Adolf Hitler as a "satan abroad . . . the incarnation of the devil on the German throne."

He declared pacifists "could not say to the German satan, 'Keep on conquering—come in, we shall not oppose you.'"

Should freedom and democracy result from this war, Dr. Magnes said, it would "not be because of the war but in spite of it."

GLASS SEES HITLER SOLE U. S. WAR PERIL

Senator, Ill in Bed, Says Congress Only Has Power to Take Us Into Conflict

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Senator Carter Glass said today that only one person could get the United States into the war—"this wretched creature," Adolf Hitler.

The elderly Virginia Democrat declared it was "the sheerest drivel" to say that the President could involve this country in a foreign conflict. Saying that only Congress has the power to declare war, he added:

"The only person who may drag this nation into war is Hitler. His pledged word is not worth a thrip. He is a fervent believer in the immoral Machiavellian doctrine of the end justifying the means, however vile the end may be.

"He has repeatedly lied as to his purposes since the deplorable Munich conference, and it may confidently be expected that under his wretched domination Germany still regards written treaties as mere scraps of paper."

Principle His Sons Fought For

Senator Glass granted an interview in his sickroom at a Washington hotel. Attired in blue-trimmed white pajamas, he propped himself on a pillow and asserted that he still believed in the principles he enunciated in 1916 when he spoke against a bill which would have had Congress warn Americans that they traveled in belligerent vessels at their own risk.

At that time Senator Glass, speaking of his two sons, said that he "would rather be pursued through time and eternity by the pitiful apparition of their shattered forms than to see my country dishonored and its flag hauled down in disgrace."

The Senator glanced across the room at pictures of General John J. Pershing, his children and his grandchildren.

"One of my sons was gassed, and the other was a combatant soldier," he remarked.

"But a nation without spirit or an elevated soul is as bad as a derelict on the seas, and must be devoid of self-respect and unworthy of the respect of other nations.

"This country should not be content simply to eat and sleep and go to the movies. That would be a sorry contribution to modern civilization."

Calls Embargo Abominable

Senator Glass, who has been ill for a month, said he was "distinctly distressed" at his inability to cast his Senate vote for repeal "of the abominable embargo act."

He expressed sharp disapproval, however, of provisions in the bill which would prohibit American ships from trading with belligerent nations as "expedients to contravene immemorial requirements of international law through positive fear of a Central European assassin."

"The only person on earth who may drag this nation into war is Hitler, and the action of the Senate in passing the 'cash-and-carry' feature of the Embargo Bill, as it seems to me, distinctly in anticipation of Hitler doing this very thing, is brutal disregard of international law," he said.

Not Britain, or France or Italy, "or even Russia", was expected to sink American ships without warning, he said.

"It is only Hitler who is expected to do it," he added.

"We are spending approximately a billion dollars to create an effective merchant marine, and are now deliberately proposing to paralyze the industry by preventing it from going to sea except in restricted areas."

The Senator said he would have voted against the so-called cash and carry provisions of the Neutrality Bill and, while conceding that the action was "expedient," added that "even with the harsh and unprecedented restrictions upon our merchant shipping, there is no assurance that Hitler's submarines and bombers will not disregard all requirements of international law."

"This country went into the World War to vindicate its rights on the high seas, and now to relinquish these rights through fear of Hitler is to dishonor our dead," he said. "The proposition is utterly destitute of courage and moral sense."

STATEMENT BY SENATOR

Senator Glass's statement of his views on neutrality was as follows:

Although distinctly distressed at my inability, due to severe illness, to be in the Senate and personally cast my vote for repeal of the abominable Embargo Act, I derive measured satisfaction from the overwhelming vote in favor of repeal. I was paired in favor of repeal, and to that extent my vote counted as much as had it been cast personally.

I do not take much satisfaction in the inclusion in the embargo repeal bill of the so-called "cash and carry" feature. I think no other nation on earth has thus voluntarily abandoned its undoubted rights in international law on the subject of neutrality.

Not in my eighty-odd years of life have I known or heard of a more humiliating spectacle than that presented by the legislative body of a great, rich and powerful nation spending months in devising expedients to contravene immemorial requirements of international law through positive fear of a Central European assassin.

In my view, the talk about the President or any other personage in this nation "dragging the country into war" is the sheerest drivel. The Congress has the sole constitutional right to declare war; the President is not granted the power to either approve or veto the decision of Congress in this respect. So that if we are to be dragged into the war or to stay out, as we undoubtedly should do, it must be by action of the Congress.

Hitler the Only War-Maker

The only person on earth who may drag this nation into war is Hitler, and the action of the Senate in passing the "cash and carry" feature of the Embargo Bill was, as it seems to me, distinctly in anticipation of Hitler doing this very thing in brutal disregard of international law.

No sane person conceives that either Great Britain or France is going to sink any of our merchant vessels, or ruthlessly drown any of our nationals without warning and in shameless violation of international law. Nobody has ventured to suggest that Italy or even Russia is capable of doing anything of this kind.

It is only Hitler who is expected to do it, and it is in fear of this wretched creature, dripping with the blood of women and children and noncombatants, boasting of his ravages of open towns in one of his conquered nations, that we have the shocking spectacle of this great nation relinquishing its rights on the high seas and excessively penalizing its own shipping industry for carrying on its legitimate business.

We are spending approximately $1,000,000,000 to create an effective merchant marine, and are now deliberately proposing to paralyze the industry by preventing it from going to sea except in restricted areas.

America's Rights on Seas

Should our ships be permitted to assert their rights on the high seas, they would, of course, be subject to the requirements of international law and alone responsible for any hazard taken contrary to the requirements of international law. "Search and Seizure" are sanctioned by all civilized nations, and our merchant marine fully understands this.

This whole subject of American rights on the seas was exhaustively and intelligently discussed by the Congress just prior to our entrance in the World War. Over and over again Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, vehemently asserted the rights of American shipping and warned Germany that we would not tolerate any attempt to violate them or any breach on Germany's part of the prohibitions or sanctions of international law.

To enforce his contention, Lansing reasserted the doctrine proclaimed by Chief Justice Marshall in the Nercide case of 1815, reaffirmed time and again by the Supreme Court of the United States in all judicial determinations by the court up to this time.

Hence, had I been able to attend the Senate sessions, I would, upon full consideration, have dissented from the "Cash and Carry" feature of the embargo bill. However, I imagine the circumstances were such, unhappily, to make the action taken expedient, if not desirable.

Nevertheless, persons actuated by reason and not by considerations of pseudo-humanitarianism could well wish that the United States would not be taken to the verge of poltroonism, as was so cogently expressed in 1916 by Senator Sutherland, since a notable member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Moral Sense of Nation

Even with the harsh and unprecedented restrictions upon our merchant shipping, there is no assurance that Hitler's submarines and bombers will not disregard all requirements of law. His pledged word is not worth a thrip.

He is a fervent believer in the immoral Machiavellian doctrine of the end justifying the means, however vile the end may be. He has repeatedly lied as to his purposes since the deplorable Munich conference, and it may confidently be expected that under his wretched domination Germany still regards written treaties as mere scraps of paper.

This country went into the World War to indicate its rights on the high seas, and now to relinquish these rights through fear of Hitlerism is to dishonor our dead. The proposition is utterly destitute of courage and moral sense. A nation without spirit or an elevated soul is as bad as a derelict on the seas, and must be devoid of self-respect and unworthy of the respect of other nations.

This country should not be content simply to eat and sleep and go to the movies. That would be a sorry contribution to modern civilization.

The talk about the munitions industry dragging this country into war, either past or present, is incredible fiction. As a matter of fact, in the World War our munitions industry was utterly incapable of supplying our own demands, and American troops at the front had to be supplied with rifles by France.

U. S. Is Banker For All Allies in Reich Prisons

State Department Transfers Money From Relatives to Interned in Germany

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The American government has become an international banker for citizens of Great Britain, France, Canada, Australia and New Zealand who are being held in Germany.

As the result of an agreement reached by the United States with the belligerents, a Londoner wishing to send money to a relative interned in Germany now follows this procedure:

He goes to the British Foreign Office with a check or cash in pounds sterling and satisfies the office of the legitimacy of his request.

The Foreign Office transfers the money to the British Embassy in Washington. The Embassy converts it into dollars and turns over the request to the State Department with the money.

The State Department thereupon cables Alexander C. Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, authorizing him to turn over that amount of dollars in marks to the person in the prison or concentration camp.

Mr. Kirk draws a draft on the State Department for the amount of dollars involved and automatically converts them into marks. These he transfers to the American Consul nearest the Britisher's relative with instructions to turn them over to him.

Expenses of the transaction must be borne by the British citizen sending the money. As a matter of courtesy, however, the State Department and the American Foreign Service officers make no charge for their work.

PARIS, OCT. 29—(AP)—PREMIER DALADIER TODAY COMPLETED A WEEKEND INSPECTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ALSACE ALONG THE NORTHERN FLANK OF THE WESTERN FRONT, WHERE HE DESCRIBED THE FRENCH ENTRENCHMENTS AS "REMARKABLE."

THE PREMIER FOUND THE FRONT CALM. AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED TONIGHT AFTER HIS RETURN CONSISTED ONLY OF THE WORDS:

"ALL QUIET GENERALLY DURING THE DAY."

SNOW AND ICY RAIN FORCED THE GERMAN PATROL, WHOSE ACTIVITY HAD BEEN INCREASING, TO SLOW DOWN. NAZI BIG GUNS CEASED FIRING, IN CONTRAST TO THEIR GROWING FORCE OF THE LAST FEW DAYS.

DALADIER SAID THAT DURING LONG TALKS WITH THE TROOPS HE FOUND THEIR

BY H. TAYLOR HENRY

30.24-4365

30.24-4365

MORALE UNIFORMLY HIGH.

THE GENERAL ATTITUDE AT THE FRONT WAS DESCRIBED BY THE PREMIER AS ONE OF CALMLY WAITING FOR WHATEVER WAS TO COME.

AS DALADIER SPENT THE WEEKEND AT THE FRONT, FRANCE'S "OLD SOLDIERS" MARCHED OUT OF THEIR BARRACKS BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE.

DESPITE ALARMS IN FRANCE BY REPORTS OF SHIFTING OF GERMAN FORCES BEHIND THE FRONT, THERE STILL WAS NO EVIDENCE OF MAJOR OPERATIONS. THE FRENCH ARMY'S MORNING COMMUNIQUE SAID THERE WAS ONLY "VERY REDUCED ACTIVITY DURING THE NIGHT."

ALTHOUGH FRENCH MILITARY DISPATCHES REPORTED GERMANY HAD SUFFICIENT STRENGTH MASSED IN THE WEST TO LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE ANY TIME, AUTUMN STORMS HAVE CONFINED OPERATIONS TO LOCAL SCOUTING.

MILITARY EXPERTS BELIEVED IT WOULD BE AT LEAST ANOTHER TWO WEEKS BEFORE THERE WOULD BE ANY COLD, DRY WINTER WEATHER TO MAKE THE TERRAIN FAVORABLE FOR LARGE SCALE ATTACKS.

OCT 31 1939

WM1217PES

MOSCOW, OCT. 29--(AP)--A TWO-HOUR CEREMONIAL MARCH OF RED ARMY UNITS PAST THE LWOW CITY THEATER TODAY MARKED A DEMONSTRATION CELEBRATING THE DECISION OF THE POLISH UKRAINE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO JOIN SOVIET RUSSIA.

AT THE SAME TIME TASS, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THE ADOPTION BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA, ALSO FORMER POLISH TERRITORY, OF A DECLARATION REQUESTING ADMISSION TO THE SOVIET UNION AND PROCLAIMING ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET POWER THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY.

DESCRIBING THE LWOW PARADE, TASS SAID COMMANDER TIMOSHENKO CONGRATULATED THE PEOPLE ON THEIR "LIBERATION FROM THE YOKE OF THE POLISH LANDLORDS."

THE PARADE, SAID TASS, WAS FOLLOWED BY A DEMONSTRATION "BY THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE CITY. METAL AND TRAM WORKERS, TEACHERS, ENGINEERS MARCHED BY CARRYING RED BANNERS AND SLOGANS ARDENTLY APPROVING THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AND PORTRAITS OF MARX, ENGELS, LENIN AND STALIN."

OCT 30 1939

TASS

MOSCOW, OCT 29-(AP)-TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, TODAY REPORTED THAT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA ADOPTED A RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET POWER THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY.

OCT 30 1939

WESTERN WHITE RUSSIA WAS POLISH UNTIL OCCUPIED IN SEPTEMBER BY THE RED ARMY.

P607PES

RIGA,LATVIA,OCT.29-(AP)-THE FIRST TRAINLOAD OF RUSSIAN TROOPS ARRIVED TODAY AT THE FRONTIER STATION OF ZILUPE, UNDER THE RUSSIAN-LATVIAN PACT WHICH GAVE RUSSIA NAVAL AND MILITARY CONCESSIONS.

WM259PES

OCT 30 1939

German Crew Sails the Flint Out of Tromsoe; Ship Already 500 Miles on Way to Hamburg

Captured American Vessel in Grim Game With British—Three More English Ships Are Sunk.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Reports from Norway today said that the American freighter City of Flint, released from a Soviet Russian port to her German captors, left Tromsoe, Norway, late this afternoon.

These reports provided the first clew to the whereabouts of the vessel, which was taken to Murmansk, Russia, by a German prize crew following her capture while carry a miscellaneous cargo to England.

The City of Flint was said to have sailed at 4 P. M. (10 A. M. New York time) from Tromsoe, the north Norwegian port at which the captured ship halted briefly on her northward journey to Russia more than a week ago.

Sailed 500 Miles.

Tromsoe is about 500 miles from Murmansk and more than 800 miles from Hamburg, mentioned as the probable destination of the German prize crew.

Tromsoe newspaper sources in response to an inquiry about the City of Flint said they were forbidden by the authorities to give any information.

The Norwegian Government has prohibited the disclosure of the position of ships at sea during war time.

Hide-and-Seek.

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The American freighter City of Flint was apparently the quarry today in a grim game of hide-and-seek somewhere on the North Atlantic, according to the best available information here, but German officialdom was silent.

Unofficial informants said that the United States Government owned vessel was still in the hands of a German prize crew and was attempting to dodge the British blockade on a run from Murmansk, Russia, to a German port. But official circles said that until the City of Flint docks "there will be no information about this ship."

The American crew, who were taken to the Russian arctic port after the capture of the City of Flint, were said to be probably still aboard, but as "passengers," without any responsibility for navigating her.

Beyond the assertion that the ship had left Murmansk the authorities regarded all information concerning her as a military secret, and took the view that precise information on when she had left or her present whereabouts might invite a British attempt to capture her.

[British naval experts declared at London today that the British Navy would be handicapped by nature in attempting to intercept the City of Flint in her trip to a German port. In the authorized British view, the German prize crew could readily sail her down the coast of Norway to Germany, thus taking advantage of territorial waters to prevent the British from stepping in.]

Submarine Drive.

In informed quarters, meanwhile, hints were dropped of an intensified German submarine campaign against British sea commerce.

"Give England a taste of what a blockade means," was a phrase uttered in naval circles and appearing in the press.

Enthusiasm over the successes so far in the eight weeks of submarine warfare has led many Germans to the conclusion that the Nazi underea raiders have discovered the weakest spot in Great Britain's defense—and that this is the spot to hit hardest.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, encouraged this view and supported intensification of the submarine warfare by describing the treatment allegedly accorded the captains of German vessels seized by the British. The newspaper disclosed that the captain and crew of the Poseidon, a German merchantman stopped by a British warship, were threatened with shooting, if they abandoned their vessel.

Building Submarines Fast.

The reason for the threat, it said, was that some German captains prefer to set time bombs and flee with their crews in lifeboats, rather than permit their ships to fall into enemy hands.

"If England persists in throwing overboard, one after another, all conceptions of international rules, then it must reckon with inevitable intensification of war against its commerce," the Beobachter declared.

The last report of Weyer's Naval Almanac indicated that at the beginning of this year forty-three German submarines were at sea and twenty-eight others were planned or under construction. Informed persons considered it certain that construction had been stepped up and noted that at the height of her output during the world war, Germany was building more than twenty-five submarines a month.

Four More Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Seventy survivors of the British steamship Malabar, sunk yesterday with a loss of five lives, landed today in western England. Some survivors attributed the sinking to German submarine action.

The Malabar, a 7,976-ton freighter, was operated by the Cunard White Star Line to the United States, Calcutta and London. On her last voyage she loaded general cargo at Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Halifax.

The sinking of three more ships, two of them British, was also reported today sending the known loss to all nations to 102 vessels with a gross tonnage of more than 408,110.

England's known [illegible] rose to fifty-six ships with the Malabar sinking and destruction of the fishing trawlers Saint Nidan and Lynx II.

The crew of ten on the 250-ton fishing trawler Lynx II were rescued as were the crew of fifteen on the trawler Saint Nidan, 565 tons, both destroyed in the North Sea.

Dispatches from Stavanger, Norway, stated that the Stavanger Aftenblad today reported the 3,618-ton Norwegian steamship Varangmalm struck a mine in the North Sea en route from the North Cape to Antwerp with a cargo of iron ore. The Norwegians said that the crew of thirty had been rescued and were being taken to Grimsby, England.

France Disputes U-Boat Figures.

PARIS, Oct. 30 [illegible] P.).—A French Admiralty communique today denied the official German contention that only three German submarines have been sunk by the allies and asserted that the French probably have sunk more than that themselves.

Semi-official sources asserted the British and French together have sunk at least twenty German submarines since the war's start.

Nazi Ship in Mexican Port.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—An official of the steamship agency operating the German freighter Havelland declared today that the ship is still in the Pacific port of Manzanillo, and denied a report attributed to the Mexican navy that she had sailed for Mazatlan.

United States embassy sources said that the U. S. gunboat Erie remains at Manzanillo, and that latest advices to the embassy also place the Havelland there.

Embassy spokesmen have said that the presence of the Erie in the Mexican port with the German ship was a "coincidence," but in reliable quarters it was stated that the gunboat had been keeping a precautionary watch on the Havelland, which left Punta Arenas, Costa Rica on October 8.

NAZIS TAKING CREW OF FLINT TO REICH

American Seamen Are Aboard As Ship Steams Down Norwegian Coast

Germans Utilize Darkness In Attempting To Reach Home Port

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Oct. 30 — The captive American freighter City of Flint, which the Germans are trying to slip through the British blockade, proceeded on her dangerous southward way tonight after being escorted from Norwegian waters by a Norwegian warship.

Aboard were both her German prize crew and her American crew.

Reports from Tromsoe, in northwestern Norway, that the freighter had called at that port today, were confirmed by the German consul there.

He said he had gone aboard, but declined to give further information.

Position Kept Secret

Other details of the captive freighter's dangerous voyage through wartime waters were difficult to obtain because of Norwegian Government regulations against disclosing the positions of ships at sea during war time.

However, it was learned she had put in at the port at 1 P. M. and departed three hours later, escorted outside Norway's territorial waters by a Norwegian warship.

The early approach of nightfall in this northern latitude at this season favored the German prize crew in its efforts to take the American vessel into a German port for disposition of its cargo, alleged to contain contraband.

It was already dark when she sailed and she had many hours of darkness ahead.

Provides First Clue

The reports from Tromsoe provided the first clue to the vessel's progress since Saturday night, when official Russian sources said she had sailed from Murmansk, the Russian port in the Arctic.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Determined not to endanger the southward progress of their prize, German officials in Berlin maintained silence on the City of Flint and her attempt to dodge the British blockade. Until the ship docks, Berlin officials declared, "there will be no information about this ship."]

500 Miles From Murmansk

Tromsoe, in northern Norway, is about 500 miles from Murmansk, which is above the Actic Circle and more than 800 miles from Hamburg.

The Norwegian Government's regulation against disclosing positions of ships at sea during [illegible] precluded definite information from Norway on the vessel's progress.

The reported call at Tromsoe was the second time in ten days that she has visited that port.

Landed Seamen There

It was on October 20 that the City of Flint, under her German prize crew of eighteen, put aboard by the German pocket battleship Deutschland, arrived at Tromsoe to land thirty-eight seamen from two sunken freighters.

The forty-two American sailors comprising her crew still were aboard when she sailed northward from Tromsoe the next day. She left at order of Norwegian officials, arrived at Murmansk the next night and remained there until, it was reported, Saturday night.

Don't Know Where, Say Nazis

Washington, Oct. 30 (AP)—Alexander C. Kirk, American charge d'affaires at Berlin, cabled the State Department today that the German Foreign Office had informed him orally that it still was without definite information concerning the whereabouts of the City of Flint.

From no other of its sources could the State Department obtain any word of the vessel.

Don't Worry, Says Officer

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Roberson, of Norfolk, said today she had received a message reading "All well, don't worry" from her husband, J. V. Roberson, third assistant engineer aboard the American steamer City of Flint.

The message was relayed through the Department of State from Tromsö, Norway, where it was sent October 21.

Carried Winchargers

Chicago, Oct. 30 (AP)—E. F. McDonald, Jr., president of the Wincharger Corporation, reported today that the cargo of the City of Flint included a "large consignment" of Winchargers—electric generators equipped with wind propellers and used to generate electricity from the wind.

He said the winchargers were destined for Eire, a neutral country, where they were to be installed in air-raid shelters.

REICH FLYERS ATTACK SHIPS IN NORTH SEA

Admiralty Says Destroyers Escaped Damage Off Dogger Bank.

FALSE WARNING IN LONDON

Alarm Sounded by Mistake in Capital After Planes Are Sighted Near Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that British destroyers and German planes had met in battle today off the Dogger Bank in the North Sea.

30.24-4367

30.24-4367

An Admiralty communique said:

"This morning off the Dogger Bank a flotilla of our destroyers came into action with two German bombers. There were no casualties in or damage to our destroyers and it is not known whether the enemy suffered damage."

British fighter planes went up to investigate the presence of unidentified aircraft off the Essex coast today and a German plane also was seen over the northeast coast, the Air Ministry announced. Air raid signals were rounded in London by mistake.

The Ministry issued two communiques, the first saying:

"An air raid warning which was given in the East Kent area this morning was due to the presence of unidentified aircraft off the Essex coast proceeding south."

"British fighter aircraft went up to investigate.

"The all-clear signal was sounded ten minutes later."

The second communique said:

"An enemy aircraft was observed off the northeast coast of England this morning. British fighter aircraft went up to investigate, whereupon the enemy aircraft made off in an easterly direction before contact could be made."

The sounding of air raid warnings in London at the height of the morning rush to work sent thousands scurrying to shelter.

First Time Since September 6.

Today's warning was the fourth for London, others having been sounded on September 3, 4 and 6.

Some office workers grumbled about the false alarm and speculated on whether German strategy might be to provoke premature precautions with "finger" flights, then capitalize later on the sense of false security created.

Warnings were sounded first in the northeast this morning and continued on a zig-zag line to Kent, on the southeastern coast.

The communiques did not immediately fill in a terse report, passed for publication, of a northeast coast incident in which civilians were said to have seen bursts of machine-gun fire as an airplane with German markings and a British craft flew close together at a low altitude.

The scene was later identified as the East Lothian area where a German warplane was forced down on Saturday.

An air raid warning in the Firth of Forth area lasted half an hour.

There was a brief alarm at the Ministry of Information Building, surprising the 400 or more members of the headquarters staff, who heard twenty-five wardens throughout the building blow their whistles for the first time in nearly six weeks.

With gas masks slung over their shoulders, officials, typists and messengers followed a trail of blue arrows to the basement.

Some newspaper men continued at work in the building.

Alarms in Zigzag Course.

Today's warnings were sounded first in the northeast part of England and continued through Kent, tracing a zigzag pattern.

Shortly before the alarms had been heard along the Kentish coast, at the southeasternmost tip of Britain, two unidentified planes were seen passing over a town in northeastern England, and machine-gun fire was heard there.

At several points in Kent, the alarms lasted for ten or twelve minutes. At one spot, 3,000 children quit their schools in orderly fashion in less than four minutes.

The gunfire was reported to have been heard from the direction of the English Channel. British fighter planes were known to have taken the air.

About seven out of every ten persons were seen carrying gas masks today, compared with about nine out of ten immediately after the war started on September 3.

BRITISH NAVAL UNIT BATTLES NAZI BOMBERS

Destroyers Come Out Unscathed After Duel In North Sea

Plane Raids England, Driven Off—Five More Ships Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

London, Oct. 30—A battle between two German bombers and a flotilla of British destroyers off the Dogger Bank in the North Sea today was reported by the Admiralty.

The announcement said there were no casualties on any of the British warships and that none of the vessels was damaged in the exchange of fire. It was not known whether the Germans suffered any casualties.

Scouts Nazi Air Fields

For its part, the British Royal Air Force made extensive scouting flights over German aviation fields in northern Germany, the Air Ministry announced.

Up to midnight one of the planes had not returned.

"In spite of opposition," the announcement said, "much valuable information was gained and many photographs were taken."

The North Sea engagement came shortly after the first German air raider over England since the war's start was sighted on the northeast coast. Aerial fighters went aloft but it escaped, the Air Ministry said, before contact could be made. No bombs were dropped.

No Inland Raids Previously

Previous German flights were directed at the Firth of Forth in Scotland and the Scapa Flow naval base in the Orkney Islands, rather than at England.

Air-raid warnings sounded in London today for the first time since the first week of the war, but it developed they were sounded by mistake.

The Ministry of Home Security stated tonight "an official inquiry has been made into the sounding of air-raid sirens in central London this morning. It appears that at one police barracks a message was wrongly interpreted and sirens were sounded accordingly."

Nazi Planes Sighted

German planes were sighted near England three days after war was declared, but the Ministry of Information announced at the time that no bombs were dropped and that the invaders apparently did not "penetrate our defenses at any point."

British fighter planes also went up today to investigate the presence of an unidentified aircraft off the Essex coast. Alarms were sounded in the east Kent area and the all-clear signal was given about ten minutes later.

A new development in air-raid precautions was the offering of backyard shelters to the public on the installment purchase plan. The shelters can be bought outright or on a monthly payment plan at costs ranging from about $27 to $40, depending on the size.

Five Ships Sunk

In the war at sea, announcement was made today that three British ships, the Lynx, St. Nidan and the Malabar, the Finnish steamer Juno and the Norwegian vessel Varangnaam were sunk over the week end "by enemy action."

Fishermen of the trawler St. Nidan reported they were shipwrecked twice in one night by a submarine whose commander said: "It's not you fellows we want, it's Chamberlain."

They would have been shipwrecked a third time but the submarine apparently mistook another trawler for a warship. Hardly had the trawler Lynx picked them up after the St. Nidan went down when it, too, was sunk. Then the trawler Lady Hogarth appeared and the submarine fled.

Survivors Landed

Nineteen of the twenty-three persons aboard the 1,241-ton Juno were landed in England tonight by the Norwegian ship Minona. Five of the rescued were women. The Juno was sunk today.

Meanwhile, the Government tonight indicated in a White Paper there was not "the slightest prospect of reaching any settlement" with Nazi Germany.

The position was given in a long statement dealing with German concentration camps which presented a collection of affidavits, mostly from British consular officials in Germany, which the Government contended showed Nazi "savagery" in "the treatment of German nationals in Germany, 1938-1939."

Disclosure Held Up

"These documents were not written for publication," the White Paper said, "and, indeed, as long as there was the slightest prospect of reaching any settlement with the German Government it would have been wrong to do anything to embitter relations between the two countries.

"Even after the outbreak of war his Majesty's Government felt reluctant to take action which might have the effect of inspiring hatred.

"But the attitude of the German Government and the unscrupulous propaganda which they are spreading compels his Majesty's Government to publish these documents so that public opinion, both at home and abroad, may be able to judge for itself."

The publication said that "flogging and torture were the order of the day (in concentration camps) and it was common knowledge in Germany that the National Socialistic movement was taking terrible vengeance on those who had the temerity to oppose it."

5 Of 24 Merchantmen In Convoy Sunk By Subs

Oslo, Oct. 30 (AP)—At least three German submarines were reported to have attacked a convoy of twenty-four merchantmen which left Gibraltar October 14, sinking five of them, the crew of the Swedish vessel Bardaland said on arrival here today.

The Bardaland in two rescues took aboard sixty-one members of the crew of the Glasgow steamer Clan Chisholm, which gave a report of the attack. The Chisholm crew men, who were landed at Kirkwall, said they were unable to give the names of the other ships sunk or how many were lost.

(THE CREW OF THE SWEDISH SHIP BARDALAND REPORTED ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT OSLO TODAY THAT AT LEAST THREE SUBMARINES ATTACKED A CONVOY OF 24 VESSELS WHICH HAD LEFT GIBRALTAR OCT.14 AND SANK FIVE OF THEM. THE BARDALAND RESCUED 61 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE GLASGOW STEAMER CLAN CHISHOLM WHO SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE THE NAMES OF THE OTHER SHIPS OR HOW MANY WERE LOST.

(A SWEDISH SHIP ARRIVING AT HAUGESUND ON THE WEST COAST OF NORWAY REPORTED IT HAD RESCUED NINETY SAILORS FROM THREE TORPEDOED BRITISH SHIPS. THE SURVIVORS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF INDIANS, WERE TAKEN TO A BRITISH PORT. THE MENTION OF THE INDIANS SUGGESTED THE RESCUE MIGHT HAVE BEEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME TORPEDOINGS REPORTED BY THE BARDALAND.

(THE SURVIVORS RESCUED BY THE BARDALAND INCLUDED 19 INDIANS.

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leave Blank

(GIBRALTAR REPORTS SAID OCT.23 THAT FOUR SHIPS SUNK 80 MILES WEST OF THERE WERE THE LEDBURY, 3,528 TONS; THE MENIN RIDGE, 2,474 TONS; THE TAFNA, 4,413 TONS AND THE CLAN CHISHOLM, 7,256 TONS. THE ENTIRE CREW OF 25 MEN FROM THE LEDBURY WERE PICKED UP BY THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER CROWN CITY. THE LEDBURY PREVIOUSLY HAD PICKED UP FIVE SEAMEN FROM THE MENIN RIDGE. TAFNA SURVIVORS WERE LANDED AT GIBRALTAR OCT.28.)

London Sees No Hope of Peace

Issues White Paper Accusing Nazis of Savagery to Their Own People.

LONDON Oct. 30 (A. P.).—In a statement dealing with German concentration camps, the British Government tonight indicated that there was not "the slightest prospect of reaching any settlement" with Nazi Germany.

The statement contained a collection of affidavits that showed, Britain said, Nazi "savagery" in the treatment of German nationals in Germany, 1938-1939. An introduction to the statement declared:

"These documents were not written for publication and, indeed, as long as there was the slightest prospect of reaching any settlement with the German Government it would have been wrong to do anything to embitter relations between the two countries.

"Even after the outbreak of war his Majesty's Government felt reluctant to take action which might have the effect of inspiring hatred.

"But the attitude of the German Government, and the unscrupulous propaganda which they are spreading, compels his Majesty's Government to publish these documents so that public opinion, both at home and abroad, may be able to judge for itself."

The Government asserted in its 30,000-word "white paper" that Germany had circulated "shameless propaganda which is wholly devoid of any foundation" accusing "Great Britain of atrocities in South Africa forty years ago" during the Boer war.

It said that most of the papers in the publication came from British Consular officials in Germany. Many dealt with concentration camps.

"Flogging and torture were the order of the day," the publication said, "and it was common knowledge in Germany that the National Socialist movement was taking terrible vengeance on those who had the temerity to oppose it."

FIGHTING FLARES ALONG WHOLE OF WESTERN FRONT

French Report Intense Air Activity as Clear, Dry Weather Sets In.

PARIS, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—A renewal of patrol raids along the entire western front accompanied by "intensely active" operations of both fighting and scouting planes was reported tonight by the French High Command.

The return of relatively good weather to the front after more than a week of rains, wind and snow also revived artillery action in local bombardments.

The General Staff announced officially that France had lost merchant ships totaling 41,000 tons to German undersea and surface raiders during the first two months of the war.

During the same period, the communique added, "we captured four ships, one of which, the German freighter Halle was sunk by her crew. Three others of a total of 19,000 tons are being made use of by us. Since hostilities began our merchant fleet has therefore been reduced 22,000 tons or about 1 per cent of the total seagoing tonnage."

The skies cleared during the night and a dry cold set in at the start of the ninth week of the war which may prove, some military experts believe, to be a turning point.

The French morning communique said that several German raids had been repulsed. A German unit detected throwing up earthworks east of the industrial city of Saarbruecken was reported dispersed by French mortars.

Military dispatches said that the Germans were maintaining heavy troop concentrations all along the front. Military men said that several days of dry weather would still be necessary, however, to harden the soaked ground and permit of large scale operations.

Dispatches from Luxemburg indicated increased artillery activity along the Moselle and Saar rivers. Luxemburg border guards who are unarmed, were ordered to wear white helmets to distinguish them from French and German soldiers.

Daladier Confers on Aviation.

Meanwhile today Premier Daladier conferred with Air Minister Guy La Chambre on the state of the allied defenses against a possible German aerial offensive, and a French Deputy warned France against depending too heavily on the United States for war supplies, urging that home industries be organized first on an increased production basis.

Henri de Kerillis, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, said in his newspaper, L'Epoque, that France should not get the idea that "from the moment she can count on American aid she can dispense with fabricating for herself immense quantities of materials for prosecuting the war."

In listing three reasons for not leaning too heavily on the United States, even if the American arms embargo should be lifted, he declared that French gold reserves would be drained by purchases abroad, that there would be delays in setting up in the United States the production of French inventions already in manufacture here, and that the United States might be rushed in order to supply Great Britain's and other customers' needs.

Charles Morice, writing in Le Petit Parisien, declared: "Let France and Britain carry potential production to maximum, and victory will follow."

Alsatian Parties Outlawed.

Premier Daladier yesterday promulgated a decree which outlawed three Alsace-Lorraine political parties which had been controlled by Dr. Karl Roos, the autonomy leader put to death last Friday for espionage.

The decree abolished the Landespartei, the Workers and Peasants' party and the Fatherland Front. All these parties were described by the French as key units of agitation for the separation from France of the two provinces she won back from Germany at the end of the world war.

The decree also forbade, under penalty of five years' imprisonment and a heavy fine, the circulation of anything which might perpetuate the parties' beliefs.

BERLIN ASSAILS U. S. FOR STAND ON FLINT

Criticizes Washington For "Twofold Yardstick" Policy In War

Intimates That When British Search Ships The Matter Is Overlooked

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, Oct. 30—Criticism of the United States for a "twofold yardstick" policy in connection with the European war was voiced today by the German Foreign Office mouthpiece, *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.*

The semi-official commentary cited as "symptoms" the case of the City of Flint, American freighter now held by a German prize crew, and the "differentiating treatment" of armed commercial ships and U-boats by President Roosevelt, with its "dangerous obliteration of the character of war and trade ships."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—President Roosevelt at a press conference on October 20, when asked about the possibility of extending to surface vessels of belligerent European nations the restrictions he imposed by proclamation on the use of American ports and territorial waters by their submarines, said he did not think the two were analogous.]

Letting Case Be Pressed

The Foreign Office commentary said the manner of the "snatching up" of the City of Flint affair "points to the fact that responsible officials in America are permitting the case to be pressed more and more into a fixed direction.

"It hardly corresponds," the mouthpiece continued, "to the spirit of impartiality if on the one hand 'a case' is to be constructed for a definite actual purpose at the expense of all possible propaganda methods out of a prize affair which was carried out orderly with strict consideration for the men and goods and which is to be objectively settled before a German prize court.

Hints At Discrimination

"When, however, on the other hand, numerous American ships are brought in and subjected to criminal search, such disturbances do not appear worth mentioning because it is English action."

Korrespondenz pointed to recent speeches by President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Woodring in which they said the United States was determined to keep out of war, and to the United States Senate's action in approving repeal of the Embargo Act.

From the joy which prevailed in England and France it must be assumed, the commentary added, "that at least in the eyes of the western powers those assurances of the President and his War Minister were not to be taken so seriously after all."

"Only The First Stage"

"The lifting of the arms embargo," the commentary said, "alone could hardly justify such enthusiasm if it was not imputed at the same time that this was only the first stage.

"Even if the attack on the Athenia did not immediately lead to the desired goal, there remained—especially since all American doors stand open for English propaganda — always enough other possibilities to induce the desired second step and, if still necessary, the third step.

"Symptoms" such as the City of Flint "did not exactly discourage such seriously nursed hopes in the west."

Roosevelt's Words Recalled

Korrespondenz recalled President Roosevelt's statement at Chautauqua, N. Y., on August, 14, 1936, that it was a "tragic series of small decisions" which led to the United States' entry into the World War.

It concluded that the desire of the American people without doubt is to remain neutral but that "according to another sentence of Roosevelt's Chautauqua speech, the effective maintenance of America's neutrality depends today as in the past on the wisdom and determination of those who at a given moment 'occupy the office of President and Secretary of State.'"

Brevity Of Bulletins Cited

As the commentary's views were made public, Germans were discussing the brevity of the high command's war bulletins and a lull in Nazi diplomatic action.

Today's morning communique, covering Sunday's developments and typical of recent bulletins, merely said:

"At the Western front the situation remained unchanged."

Hints were dropped in informed quarters of an impending intensified submarine campaign against Britain. The phrase "Give England a taste of what a blockade means" was heard often.

Warning Voiced

The *Voelkischer Beobachter*, Hitler's newspaper, declared that if England persists in throwing overboard, one after another, all conceptions of international rules, then it must reckon with inevitable intensification of war against its commerce."

Germany continued to withdraw Germans from the Baltic area, which Hitler has conceded to be in Russia's sphere of influence. More than 2,000 Germans have arrived at Danzig from Estonia and Latvia during the last three days.

The number of Germans repatriated for settlement of the western sections of former Poland was placed at about 5,000.

PARLIAMENT'S FIFTH SPECIAL SESSION CALLED

Molotoff To Tell Of New Pacts And To Describe Foreign Policy

Russians, Busy, May Put Off Return Of Finnish Delegation

By WITT HANCOCK

Associated Press Correspondent

Moscow, Oct. 30—Soviet Russia, with great fanfare, will set the stage tomorrow for welcoming "liberated" sections of Polish White Russia and the western Ukraine into the Soviet Union and "under the sun of Stalin."

The fifth extraordinary session of the Soviet Supreme Council, or Parliament, called to take over the two provinces returned to Russia by the German-Russian partition of Poland, is expected to last a week.

Well-informed circles were of the opinion that Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier-Foreign Commissar, would address the council on his foreign policy. It was believed he would report on the recently concluded mutual assistance pacts with Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia as well as the treaty of friendship and new frontiers with Germany.

May Discuss War

30.24-4369

30.24-4369

Taking their cue from recent opinions expressed in the controlled Russian press, some diplomatic observers held it likely that Molotoff would make a statement on Russia's attitude on the war in Europe. The press repeatedly has blamed France and England for carrying on an "imperialistic" war. Soviet newspapers also are beginning to criticize the United States, especially the pending legislation to repeal the arms embargo.

The time of convening the Supreme Council was not announced. Foreign correspondents usually are asked to the sessions, but tonight they had received no invitation.

Foreign observers thought it likely that the return of a Finnish delegation for a third series of talks at the Kremlin might be delayed indefinitely.

To Have Busy Week

Next week will be a crowded one for Soviet officials, who will be busy with the Parliament session and who also will observe the official holidays beginning November 7 on the twenty-second anniversary of the Red Revolution.

As to another field of Russian diplomatic activity, the Balkans, foreign quarters heard reports abroad concerning possible Russian aims there, but no information on the subject was forthcoming from Russian sources.

Diplomatic observers here were of the opinion that Russia seemed most concerned with lining up her northern flank with pacts concerning the Baltic and Scandinavian states before turning her attentions to the southeast.

These sources said Russia's failure to negotiate a pact with Turkey might stay her diplomatic hand in the Balkans.

Finnish Evacuees Urged To Stay Away From Cities

Helsinki, Oct. 30 (AP)—Thousands of Finns who have left cities for safer areas were urged tonight to remain in the evacuation centers while the Government prepared what political quarters indicated would be a firm "no" to Soviet Russian demands.

The Ministry of Interior said some Finns who left their homes at the first indication of possible trouble were returning and that others were planning a similar move.

Government officials said the critical situation which caused the original exodus was not changed, and asked the Finns to remain "calmly" at the evacuation centers.

Reply Is Prepared

Meanwhile, translators in the Foreign Office worked on Finland's reply to Russia, which will be presented to Joseph Stalin and Vyacheslaff Molotoff by a delegation expected to leave Helsinki tomorrow night for Moscow.

It will be the third trip to Moscow for Dr. Juho Husti Paasikivi, head of the delegation, and Finance Minister Vaino Tanner.

Informed political quarters intimated that Finland's reply was based on the conviction that Russia needed no naval or air bases on Finnish soil to protect her position on the Baltic and Gulf of Finland.

Asks 50-Mile Strip, Report

While the actual subject of the negotiations remained an official secret, reports circulating through the capital said Russia had asked for a fifty-mile strip of the coast and four Finnish islands in the Gulf of Finland, a military pact and the right to participate in the fortification of the strategic Aaland Islands.

The Foreign Office declined to comment on the reports.

A spokesman said the work of translating into Russian the Cabinet's instructions to the Finnish delegation delayed the delegates' return to Moscow until tomorrow.

Finns meanwhile dug air-raid protection trenches and made other defense preparations.

FINNS REFUSING TO YIELD BASES

MOLOTOV SPEECH AWAITED

May Reveal Moscow's Intentions in War—Balkans Watch Russia Anxiously.

HELSINKI, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Authoritative political quarters intimated today that the Finnish government, in a "final answer" to Russian demands, had taken the attitude that Russia needed no naval or air bases on Finnish soil to protect her position on the Baltic and Gulf of Finland.

The Finnish delegation to the Moscow conversations planned to leave tomorrow night for the third session at the Kremlin.

The actual subject of the negotiations remained the secret of the Kremlin and Finnish leaders.

A Foreign Office spokesman said only that the Cabinet and leaders of various party groups in the Diet (Parliament) had reached complete agreement on the Finnish course. Never before, he said, had the Government been so united as in the present emergency. The Cabinet discussed future steps with party leaders for more than four hours yesterday.

A campaign for a defense fund of 500,000,000 markka (about $9,400,000) was in full swing. A group of insurance firms has announced that it was taking one-fifth of the total issue of bonds. Voluntary contributions to the fund were said to be close to $1,000,000.

Soviet Supreme Council Gathering.

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The fifth extraordinary session of the Soviet Supreme Council, summoned for tomorrow, is expected to be a triumphal celebration of the reunion of White Russia and the Western Ukraine with Soviet Russia. These two provinces, which went to Poland after the world war, have been returned to Russia by the Russian-German partition of Poland.

Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov probably will make a report to the Council, or parliament. In view of opinion expressed in the controlled press, some foreign observers believe Molotov may outline the Russian attitude toward the war in Europe.

The press has repeatedly urged a cessation of hostilities in Europe, and has called it an "imperialistic war." Soviet newspapers have blamed Britain and France for the war's continuance, and argued in essence that "it should be stopped before it becomes a second world war."

Stalin to Receive Newcomers.

A delegation of sixty-six members of the newly elected National Assembly of the Western Ukraine left Lwow yesterday for Moscow and a similar delegation was expected to leave Belostok, White Russia, today to report to the Supreme Soviet. They will ask the Council to admit them to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There was no doubt that the requests would be granted.

The delegations were expected to be singled out for the honor of being received by Joseph Stalin.

The Council session is likely to last five or six days, probably closing a day or two before the celebrations beginning November 7 of the twenty-second anniversary of the revolution.

It was considered likely that Molotov would ask the Council to confirm ratification by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the recently concluded pacts with Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia as well as the pact of friendship and frontiers with Germany.

Soviet Russia and Italy for influence in the Balkans sharpened southeast Europe's watch today for a clew to Moscow's intentions. The Foreign Offices of the Balkan countries hope for a definite statement on Russia's aims when the Supreme Soviet meets tomorrow.

The crux of the tense situation demonstration in Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, ended with the arrest of several students and workers.

Indications of close co-operation between Hungary and Italy were reflected in a Government-censored front-page editorial of the Magyar Newzet, Budapest newspaper, which declared: "Neither political nor spiritual Rome is willing to make

MOSCOW-FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X X THE BALKANS.

UNOFFICIAL FIGURES RECEIVED TODAY ON THE RUSSIAN-LITHUANIAN AGREEMENT ON THE RETURN OF WILNO SHOWED THAT WHEREAS THE POLES IN 1920 TOOK 10,400 SQUARE MILES FROM THE LITHUANIANS, A TERRITORY WHICH, ACCORDING TO THE 1931 CENSUS, HAD A POPULATION OF 1,230,000, SOVIET RUSSIA RETURNED TO LITHUANIA A TERRITORY OF 2,603 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 326,000. OF THE RETURNED 326,000 POPULATION, 210,000 WERE BELIEVED TO BE IN THE CITY OF WILNO ALONE.

IF THESE FIGURES ARE CORRECT THEY WOULD INDICATE THE U.S.S.R. GAVE BACK ROUGHLY ONE-FOURTH OF WHAT THE POLES TOOK FROM THE LITHUANIANS.

NO OFFICIAL MAPS OR DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED HERE.

BZg37PES

BALKANS KEEP EYE ON MOSCOW

Look for Sign of Russia's Intentions Tomorrow.

TROUBLE SPOT IS BULGARIA

Italian Influence Waxing Strong in Other States.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Anxiety over the rivalry between Soviet Russia and Italy for influence in the Balkans sharpened southeast Europe's watch today for a clew to Moscow's intentions. The Foreign Offices of the Balkan countries hope for a definite statement on Russia's aims when the Supreme Soviet meets tomorrow.

The crux of the tense situation was reported to be Russian support for Bulgaria's territorial claims on Rumanian Dobruja.

What course Turkey would follow in case Russia supported Bulgaria against Rumania was not forthcoming from Ankara, where ceremonies celebrating the Turkish Republic's sixteenth birthday are being held. Turkey and Rumania are in the Balkan Entente.

The jailing of forty-four pro-Nazi Iron Guard members accused of plotting to assassinate Gen. Gabriel Marinescu, the Rumanian Minister of War, only momentarily diverted Rumanian attention from the international situation.

Italy Gaining Influence.

In diplomatic circles it was said that Italy was combatting Russian moves with promises of continued neutrality and increased trade. Hungary and Yugoslavia were reported favoring Italy. A pro-Soviet demonstration in Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, ended with the arrest of several students and workers.

Indications of close co-operation between Hungary and Italy were reflected in a Government-censored front-page editorial of the Magyar Newzet, Budapest newspaper, which declared: "Neither political nor spiritual Rome is willing to make fruitless, cheap compromises with those Powers which are laying siege to European and Christian civilization."

The editorial recalled the empire of Marcus Aurelius's time when "German Slavic tribes in a terrifying barbaric flood swept over Roman military outposts in Pannonia (modern Hungary)."

Diplomatic informants said that Italy's Balkan influence has grown steadily since the start of the war, while Germany's has ebbed.

Ankara Confident.

ANKARA, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Turkey's political leaders expressed confidence today that the recently concluded mutual assistance pact with France and Great Britain would bring prosperity and safety for Turkey.

Latvia and Germany Sign Repatriation Pact

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Latvia and Germany signed a treaty today completing arrangements for the repatriation of an estimated 55,000 German Latvians to the Reich.

The treaty was negotiated by a German commission. The transfer of the Germans has already started.

Dec. 15 Is Deadline

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 30 (AP)—All members of the German minority in Latvia who desire to migrate to Germany must leave before Dec. 15, the German-Latvian repatriation treaty, signed today, provided.

They were severely restricted in the matter of taking possessions with them. Household goods may be taken but not foreign currency, precious metals, bonds, automobiles, agricultural or industrial machinery, stocks in trade, objects of historical or cultural value purchased after Oct. 6.

Immovable property remaining unsold before departure will be under the administration of trustees who must sell it before the end of 1941 if urban property, or by Jan. 31, 1940, if rural.

Otherwise it will be taken over by the Latvian Government. Proceeds from the sales will be accumulated in a special account of the Bank of Latvia.

RUMANIA STANDS FIRM ON BULGARIAN CLAIM

No Soil Will Be Ceded, Oficials Say—Soviet Fears Abate

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 30 (AP)—Rumanian officials reiterated tonight that they would refuse flatly to cede an inch of soil to Bulgaria, which is reported to have Soviet Russian support for return of the Dobruja territory.

At the same time it was learned authoritatively that should Russia decide to occupy the Rumanian province of Bessarabia, she probably would meet little opposition because of the strategic disposition of Rumanian forces.

Although it was admitted here that a "symbolic" territorial concession to Bulgaria in Dobruja could be made with little material loss, the concern is that such a step might be taken by Rumania's neighbors as a sign that the country was crumbling.

Bessarabia Poorly Defended

BUCHAREST, Oct. 30 (AP).—It was learned authoritatively today that should Russia decide to occupy her former province of Bessarabia, now Rumanian, she probably would meet little opposition because of the strategic disposition of the Rumanian Army.

Bessarabia is now devoid of Rumanian armed forces except for cavalry and small motorized units which, it was expected, would fall back quickly in the event of invasion. Rumania's first line of defense has been set up along the River Plut, which divides Bessarabia from the province of Moldavia, some sixty miles from the Russian frontier. The second line of defense is in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, another sixty miles back.

Confidence was increasing in government circles that Russia would not move precipitately into Bessarabia. For the moment Rumania has two allies in Bessarabia—mud and typhoid. An invading army not only would have to wallow through mires, but would be faced with widespread typhoid which always breaks out in Bessarabia in the wet days of early winter.

Refuse to Cede Any Soil

Meanwhile, Rumanian officials reiterated that they would refuse flatly to cede an inch of soil to Bulgaria, reported to have Russian support for return of the Dobrudja territory, a 9,000-square mile area which was attached to Rumania after the World War.

Rumania's ace diplomat, Vasile Stoica, Ambassador to Turkey, has been conferring with King Carol II and Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu for several days. He was scheduled to leave for Sofia tomorrow on a special mission, and was expected to strive there for a "psychological settlement" by stressing that it would be in the interests of both countries to avoid war. It was understood that he would express Rumania's willingness to make concessions to the Bulgarian minority in the Dobrudja.

Rumania is anxious for the formation of a strong neutral block in the Balkans. Italy has been discussed in foreign circles as the leader of such a block if it could be formed.

Swiss Dancer Tried as Spy

Woman and Three Men Face Geneva Court —Also Accused of Treason.

GENEVA, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—A dark-eyed dancer of Italian birth, accused of leading a spy ring working for several foreign governments, went on trial today with three men—Virginia Capt Rota, thirty-five-year-old performer from the night clubs of Rome, Paris and Madrid, who has been in jail here since December 19 last.

Swiss counter-espionage operatives charged that they caught her and Roger Joel, 35 years old, a draftsman once employed in a Swiss arms factory, as they tried to cross into France carrying plans for a new anti-aircraft gun and other military information from Switzerland and other countries.

The authorities said that the dancer twice went on hunger strikes and once tried to commit suicide by slashing her wrists with broken glass. Finally she was placed in a prison hospital under a twenty-four hour guard.

A magistrate's report on the case said that Paul Rochat, another of the four defendants and former operator of a private detective agency in Geneva, delivered information concerning Switzerland's national defense to the Consul-General of Italy.

Seized on Tip From French.

Rochat, whose arrest was due partly to tips received from French counter-espionage agents who trailed him through Tunisia and Algeria in January, was said to be the ring's contact man with the representatives of foreign governments.

The trial, the first big case to come before the court since the European war began, was held behind locked doors before five Geneva Federal judges. The prosecution said that the maximum penalty would be asked, since Switzerland was in the midst of an anti-espionage drive.

At the time the four were arrested, the maximum was five years' imprisonment, but all are further charged with treason. All are Swiss citizens.

Called Master Mind.

Although the dancer is of Italian parentage, she became a naturalized Swiss citizen after marrying a Swiss from whom she was later on divorced.

The Federal police said at the time of her arrest that they believed she was the master mind of an international ring of spies.

From the beginning of 1939 to the start of the war, the police have arrested about 300 persons on charges of espionage. Since then scores have been jailed and many more ordered out of the country, no official statistics have been issued.

The Federal Government has authorized the army to help in spy-chasing, giving it extraordinary powers of search, telephone-tapping and letter-opening for this purpose. Another section of the new law makes every Swiss citizen a counter-espionage agent as a patriotic duty.

Swiss Question Dancer as Spy In Secret Trial

'Nina,' NightClub Favorite, Accused With 3 in Plot to Steal Arms Designs

GENEVA, Oct. 30 (AP).—An attractive dancer known in Continental night clubs as "Nina" was called to a secret session of Federal Court today to defend herself against charges of treason and espionage, and it was reported she had refused to answer questions. The thirty-five-year-old dancer, whose name is Virginia Capt Rota, is on trial with two men and another woman in Switzerland's first major spy trial since the European war began.

Only meager details of the trial seeped through the locked doors of the courtroom where the accused, guarded by police, faced five Swiss Federal judges. It was stated officially, however, that her handsome Swiss friend, Roger Joel, one-time draftsman in an arms factory, was accused by the prosecution of making models of secret Swiss anti-aircraft-gun designs and other arms for the dancer.

"Nina," modishly dressed in black and wearing a leopard coat, sat unmoved and silent while being questioned, it was reported. It was said the dancer displayed no emotion when Joel was being questioned.

Miss Rota and Joel face possible sentences of from three to twenty years in prison on the double count of espionage and treason.

The other defendants, Paul Rochat and his wife, were charged with organizing an information service for an Italian Consul General in Switzerland under the dancer's orders. Rochat is a former operator of a private detective agency.

"Nina" and Joel were arrested Swiss secret police said, as they attempted to cross into France with plans for the anti-aircraft gun and other military data.

The dancer, who once appeared in night clubs of Rome, Paris and Madrid, is of Italian parentage but became a naturalized Swiss citizen. Christened Virginia Rota, she took the name Capt Rota after her divorce from a Swiss named Capt.

Belgian Weekly Banned For Neutrality Breach

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The police confiscated the weekly paper Le Rire today for transgressing press neutrality regulations.

Le Rire's issue was forbidden because of a caricature whose subject was not announced. The police took similar action last week against the Belgian Pourquoi Pas? and the French Marianne on charges of carrying anti-German material.

BRITONS RESENT EARLY CLOSING

Storekeepers Plan to Defy Wartime Regulation.

FLOOD OF COMPLAINTS HEARD

'Grievance Week' Begins for the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—Shopkeepers all over Great Britain, holding out for "business as usual" in this war of waiting, have decided to defy an early closing order which went into force today.

The order says that stores must close at 6 P. M. on week days and 7 P. M. on Saturdays, but London has taken advantage of a provision which permits local authorities to extend the limits by one hour.

Merchants from other parts of the country met at Birmingham yesterday and voted to ignore the regulation, designed to clear the streets early.

The action opened what some members of Parliament called "grievance week" for the House of Commons. When the House meets tomorrow, the Opposition has expressed its intention of focusing attention on the Government's wartime powers to restrict freedom of speech and the press.

Other complaints concern postal delays, the darkness of trains and widespread dislocation of business, attributed to control committees and the pooling of supplies.

The London Daily Mail summed up the complaints as follows:

"The muddlers, the meddlers, the purveyors of red tape, are strangling British trade and industry, forcing up prices, creating unemployment and gravely hampering our war effort."

American neutrality legislation was still getting prominent attention, the Times stating:

"The first duty of watchers on this side of the Atlantic is to appreciate that this legislation, though its fate may be of urgent importance to themselves, is not being passed for their benefit, but solely in the interests of the American people. . . . It is simply to keep America out of war."

The inauguration of air mail service today to Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris, Stockholm, Oslo and Helsinki was expected to improve postal speed to the Continent.

troops which repulsed a German attack on October 16, said by the French to have been the largest action of the war to date.

A. R. P. on Installment Plan

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP).—A new development in air-raid precautions was the offering of back-yard shelters to the public today on an installment purchase plan. The shelters can be bought outright or on a monthly payment [illegible] at costs ranging from about $5 to $40, depending on the size.

Goering Hiring Huntsmen To Help Fill Nazi Larder

Gunners Also Offered Traveling Expenses for Bagging Game in Poland

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP).—Germany mobilized her huntsmen today in an effort to increase the domestic food supply.

Colonel General Goering, the Reich's hunting master, called on gunners to shoot small game in provinces wrested from Poland and in the vast Tucheler forest of West Prussia, where wild life is reported plentiful.

Volunteer hunters are offered traveling expenses and $2.80 a day, plus two cartridges for every animal or bird they bag for Germany's food reserves. For hunters with dogs, $3.20 a day is offered. Employment is promised until January 14.

The campaign was described as a minor detail, but one that Germans could not overlook in keeping the larder full.

WAR SADDENS WINDSOR

Duke Comments on Empty Strasbourg Streets.

PARIS, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—While traveling through Strasbourg to inspect French troops, the Duke of Windsor expressed "great sadness," Le Journal says today, at the sight of empty streets caused by the removal of the population under the menace of German cannon.

The paper quoted the Duke as having said that he was impressed by the spirit of the troops and rear-line work of the soldiers. He told the paper:

"There are already many French soldiers who have received or will receive useful packages from the Duchess of Windsor.

The Duke review ed yesterday the

ESCAPED TORPEDOING

British Reaching Boston Say Missile Crossed Bow.

BOSTON, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—A narrow escape from a torpedo, which crossed her bow, was reported today by members of the crew of the British freighter Barrhwin upon arrival at Boston to load scrap metal. The Barrhwin was sixteen days on a passage from Southampton, during the first three days of which she and seven other steamships were convoyed by British warships.

The escape from the torpedo occurred, seamen said, while the Barrhwin still was in the British Channel. No submarine was sighted.

30.24-4371

SPECIAL RULE REPORTED FOR NEUTRAL BILL

House Committee Approves Sending Measure to Conference.

VICIOUS GAG, FISH CHARGES

Demands Chamber Have Right to Vote on Important Changes Made by Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The Rules Committee outlined today for House consideration of the administration neutrality bill a course of parliamentary procedure condemned as gag rule by Representatives opposing repeal of the arms embargo.

If the House itself approves the procedure voted by the committee, the bill over which the Senate struggled for a month will soon be on its way to a joint committee of the House and Senate.

This committee would be charged with adjusting differences between the bill passed by the Senate last week, substituting a cash-and-carry plan for the arms embargo, and a House bill approved last June providing for a limited arms embargo.

The Rules Committee's course of action would permit a single type of motion on the House floor—to give the representatives for the House on the conference committee specific instructions on what should be retained in the final draft of the neutrality bill. It was explained that motions to instruct could be offered by as many members as Speaker Bankhead recognized.

Most Vicious Gag, Says Fish.

Such motions are expected to be debated two or three days. Democratic leaders said they would try to reach an agreement as to an exact time for ending debate. That failing, they planned to operate under the general rules of the House which would permit each member recognition for an hour.

Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, a leader of the fight to keep the arms embargo in the bill and a member of the Rules Committee, termed the procedure "a gag—the most vicious we've ever had in this Congress."

Chairman Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, announced there was no record vote in the Rules Committee. He disputed Mr. Fish's "gag" charge, asserting he was "getting fed up on this political buncombe."

Mr. Fish countered that unless the procedure were liberalized he thought the House itself would "beat the rule" and open up the Senate-approved neutrality measure to House amendments.

The New Yorker listed what he described as the three most important Senate changes on which he thought the House should have a right to vote.

POLES SEND HULL NOTE OF PROTEST

State Non-recognition Stand on Nazi Seizures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (A. P.).—The Polish Government told the United States Government today that it considered Germany's annexation of part of Poland an illegal act and therefore null and void. In a note to Secretary Hull through Polish Ambassador Count Potocki, the Polish Government said that Germany's creation of two new provinces called West Prussia and Posen and enlargement of the existing provinces of German Silesia and East Prussia "constitutes a new violation by the Reich of the elementary principles of international law relating to the conduct of an enemy in occupied territory."

Mr. Hull said in reply that he had taken note of the Polish Government's declaration.

The Polish note read:

"The Ambassador of Poland presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and upon instructions of his Government has the honor to inform him that the Polish Government have learned that the German Reich decreed the annexation from November 1, 1939, of part of the territory of the Polish Republic, creating two new provinces called West Prussia and Posen and enlarging the existing provinces of German-Silesia and East Prussia.

"The Polish Government declare that this administrative organization constitutes a new violation by the Reich of the elementary principles of international law relating to the conduct of an enemy in occupied territory. Hence, the Polish Government consider this illegal act as null and void."

Secretary Hull has refused to recognize the conquest of Poland. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Ambassador to Poland, is accredited to the new Polish Government with provisional headquarters in Paris.

Swiss Vote Conservative; Communists Defeated

Government's Neutral Policy Wins Landslide Support

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 30 (AP)—Incomplete returns from the week end's nation-wide Parliamentary election showed today that the Swiss gave overwhelming support to their conservative neutral government.

The election was almost a landslide against the Communists in Basel—the city which elected one of the two Communists already on the old National Council.

Switzerland's only politically active Nazi party tossed in the sponge before the elections. The Nazis had one Deputy in the National Council, but presented no candidate.

The Socialists lost heavily to the Centrists.

44% of Britons Queried Want War Aims Published

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 31—To the question, "Should Britain and France draw up and publish their war aims?" 44 per cent of Britons polled by the British Institute of Public Opinion replied affirmatively, The News Chronicle of London reported today.

Twelve per cent answered negatively, 29 per cent said the aims already were clear enough, and 15 per cent did not know, The News Chronicle reported.

BULLITT STAGE SHOW GUEST

Attends Military Affair "Somewhere In France"

Paris, Oct. 30 (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt was the guest of honor at a military theatrical performance tonight staged "somewhere in France."

High ranking officers escorted Bullitt to the performance. The "Star-Spangled Banner," played in Bullitt's honor, was broadcast over all French radio stations.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, OCT. 30-AP-The Swiss Federal Council today sent a circular to cantonal governments to advise citizens of their "duties and rights" in the event Switzerland should be invaded by x foreign troops.

The W Swiss Telegraphic Agency said the circular warned of precautions to be taken "in the event the territory be partially or entirely occupied by foreign armies."

The instructions in the circular were the result of more than a year's work by the government in preparing for the defense of the country. Details of the instructions were not published. *****

LONDON, OCT. 30-AP-A merchant sailor from the sunken British steamer Stonegate was quoted by the News Chroncle today as saying the German battleship Deutschland gave the American ship City of Flint the choice of being sunk or taken to Germany.

The sailor, one of 37 of Stonegate's crew who arrived at a northeastern English port today, was quoted thus:

"On the fifth day (Oct.9) just before we were due to go for exercise, we saw through the porthole, a ship which x proved to be the City of Flint.

"The American captain was asked whether he would prefer to have his vessel sunk or taken to Germany. He replied that he would rather have the vessel taken to Germany". ******

WILNO, OCT. 30-AP-THE Gedymin regiment raised the Lithuanian flag Sunday over the ruined castle of Gedymin, Lithuanian ruler who in the fourteenth century made Wilno (Vilna) the nation's capital.

Thus symbolically Lithuania completed repossession of the ancient city which had been Polish since 1920 and which Russia restored to the Lithuanians after the recent partition of Poland.

Crowds sang the Lithuanian national anthem and kissed each other in street celebrations.

Religious services were held in Ostrobrama chapel, a Lithuanian holy spot, where a group of artists, authors and students laid a wreath at the tomb of Jonas Basanavicius, "patriarch of the Lithuanian renaissance," who died in 1927.

A military parade ended the day's celebration. *****

LONDON, OCT. 30-AP-The Air Ministry announced tonight that the Royal Air Force made extensive flights over norhern Germany today.

The Ministry's brief communique said: "The Royal Air Force made extensive reconnaisances of aerodromes in Northern Germany today. In spite of opposition, much valuable information was gained and many photographs were kk taken. ******

LONDON, OCT.30-(AP)-NAVAL EXPERTS SAID TODAY THE BRITISH NAVY WOULD BE HANDICAPPED BY NATURE IN ATTEMPTING TO INTERCEPT THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT IN HER TRIP TO A GERMAN PORT.

IN THE AUTHORIZED BRITISH VIEW, THE GERMAN PRIZE CREW READILY COULD SAIL HER DOWN THE COAST OF NORWAY TO GERMANY, THUS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF TERRITORIAL WATERS TO PREVENT THE BRITISH FROM STEPPING IN.

(THE CITY OF FLINT WAS CAPTURED EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND BY A GERMAN WARSHIP, BOARDED BY A NAZI PRIZE CREW AND SAILED TO THE RUSSIAN PORT OF MURMANSK. LATEST REPORTS INDICATED THE VESSEL LEFT MURMANSK STILL IN CHARGE OF THE NAZI CREW FOR A GERMAN PORT.)

NAVAL CIRCLES DISPUTED GERMAN CLAIMS OF SUBMARINE SUCCESS AGAINST BRITAIN'S MERCHANT SHIPS, SUGGESTING THE NAZI STATEMENTS WERE MADE TO LURE THE BRITISH INTO TRYING "SOME SPECTACULAR STUNT OUTSIDE NAVAL STRATEGY."

SPOKESMEN PLACED TOTAL LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR AT 221,000 TONS. REVISING UPWARD THE FIGURE OF 210,021 TONS GIVEN SATURDAY. AT THAT TIME NEUTRAL LOSSES WERE GIVEN AS 72,000 TONS.

(A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SATURDAY ASSERTED 115 MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALING 475,321 TONS HAD BEEN SUNK SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.)

NAVAL SOURCES SAID LAST WEEK 21,000 TONS OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS WERE LOST, A LOSS OFFSET IN PART BY THE CAPTURE OF 19,500 TONS OF GERMAN SHIPPING.

JG849AES

LONDON, OCT 30-(AP)-THE FINNISH STEAMER JUNO, 1241 TONS, SANK IN THE NORTH SEA TODAY FOLLOWING AN EXPLOSION. NINETEEN OF THE 23 PERSONS ABOARD WERE LANDED IN ENGLAND TONIGHT BY THE NORWEGIAN SHIP MINONA. FIVE OF THE RESCUED WERE WOMEN.

P532PES

BERLIN, OCT. 30-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE MOUTHPIECE, DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, TODAY CRITICIZED THE UNITED STATES FOR A POLICY OF A "TWO-FOLD YARDSTICK" IN RELATION TO THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

IT CITED AS "SYMPTOMS" THE CITY OF FLINT CASE AND "DIFFERENTIATING TREATMENT" OF ARMED COMMERCIAL SHIPS AND SUBMARINES BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH ITS "DANGEROUS OBLITERATION OF THE CHARACTER OF WAR AND TRADE SHIPS."

BRUSSELS, OCT. 30-(AP)-BELGIAN AIR DEFENSE UNITS FIRED UNSUCCESSFULLY TODAY ON AN UNIDENTIFIED FOREIGN PLANE WHICH FLEW AT HIGH ALTITUDE OVER NAMUR IN CENTRAL BELGIUM.

JS1157AES

STAVANGER, NORWAY, OCT.30-(AP)-THE STAVANGER AFTENBLAD TODAY REPORTED THE 2,618-TON NORWEGIAN STEAMER VARANGHALM STRUCK A MINE IN THE NORTH SEA ENROUTE FROM THE NORTH CAPE TO ANTWERP WITH A CARGO OF IRON ORE. THE CREW OF 30 WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED AND TAKEN TO GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.

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30.24-4373

SOFIA, OCT 30-(AP)-INCREASED RUSSIAN ATTENTION TO BULGARIA WAS INDICATED TODAY IN REPORTS THAT THE SOVIET LEGATION HERE WILL BE EXPANDED TO FORM RUSSIA'S KEY DIPLOMATIC STATION FOR ALL THE BALKANS EXPECT TURKEY.

IT WAS LEARNED FROM RELIABLE SOURCES THAT ARKADII LAVRENTIKIFF, NEW SOVIET MINISTER TO SOFIA, WAS EXPECTED TOMORROW WITH AT LEAST TWO NEW SECRETARIES FOR HIS ALREADY-INCREASED STAFF.

P755PES

LUXEMBOURG, OCT. 30-(AP)-INCREASED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED TODAY ALONG THE MOSELLE AND SAAR RIVERS. LUXEMBOURG BORDER GUARDS WHO ARE UNARMED, WERE ORDERED TO WEAR WHITE HELMETS TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM FRENCH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS.

JS1133AES

PARIS, OCT. 30-(AP)-MILITARY DISPATCHES SAID FRENCH SCOUTING PARTIES, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE FIRST CLEAR SKIES IN SEVERAL WEEKS, BEGAN TODAY A SERIES OF CAUTIOUS EXPLORATORY OPERATIONS BEFORE THE HEAVY GERMAN LINE BETWEEN SAARBRUECKEN AND ZWEIBRUECKEN.

RESULTS REMAINED A MILITARY SECRET, ALTHOUGH COMMENTATORS IN PARIS ASSERTED THE PARTIES RETURNED WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION ON THE STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS.

DISPATCHES SAID THERE WAS NO ACTUAL FIGHTING. FORCES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FRONT, THEY SAID, WERE BUSY REPAIRING DAMAGE DONE BY DAYS OF SNOW, RAIN AND SLEET.

THE HIGH COMMAND'S MORNING COMMUNIQUE SAID SEVERAL GERMAN RAIDS WERE REPULSED.

FRENCH SAID THE HIGH COMMAND STILL CONSIDERED IT POSSIBLE THAT NAZI TROOPS ALIGNED IN BATTLE FORMATION MIGHT ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE FRONT WITH A LARGE SCALE OFFENSIVE. THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SEVERAL DAYS OF DRY WEATHER STILL WERE NEEDED TO HARDEN THE SOAKED GROUND AND MAKE LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS POSSIBLE.

A FRENCH ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE DENIED THE OFFICIAL GERMAN CONTENTION THAT ONLY THREE GERMAN SUBMARINES HAVE BEEN SUNK BY THE ALLIES AND ASSERTED THE FRENCH PROBABLY HAVE SUNK MORE THAN THAT THEMSELVES.

SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES PREVIOUSLY ASSERTED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TOGETHER HAVE SUNK AT LEAST 20 GERMAN SUBMARINE'S SINCE THE WAR'S START.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PLANES, MILITARY DISPATCHES REPORTED, SCOUTED GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS ALONG THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RHINE.

UNDER THE PROTECTION OF FIGHTING SQUADRONS, THE HIGH-FLYING RE-CONNAISSANCE CRAFT BROUGHT BACK WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS "ALL SORTS OF INFORMATION."

AT THE SAME TIME FRENCH PATROLS MADE CAREFUL THRUSTS ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT TO TEST GERMAN STRENGTH.

MILITARY SOURCES SAID THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE FRONT LINES.

PARIS, OCT.30-(AP)-A FRENCH WAR COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT 9:22 A.M. (3:22 A.M. EST) TODAY SAID:

ALL QUIET DURING NIGHT. WE REPELLED SEVERAL ENEMY RAIDING PARTIES.

FH417AES

OSLO, OCT. 30-(AP)-AT LEAST THREE GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ATTACKED A CONVOY OF 24 MERCHANTMEN WHICH LEFT GIBRALTAR OCT. 14, SINKING FIVE OF THEM, THE CREW OF THE SWEDISH VESSEL BARDALAND SAID ON ARRIVAL HERE TODAY.

THE BARDALAND IN TWO RESCUES TOOK ABOARD 61 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE GLASGOW STEAMER CLAN CHISHOLM WHICH GAVE A REPORT OF THE ATTACK. THE CHISHOLM CREW MEN, WHO WERE LANDED AT KIRKWALL, SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO GIVE THE NAMES OF THE OTHER SHIPS SUNK OR HOW MANY WERE LOST.

THE BARDALAND REPORTED THE VESSELS LEFT GIBRALTAR ACCOMPANIED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS WHICH RETURNED TO GIBRALTAR AFTER 24 HOURS. THE MERCHANTMEN WERE ATTACKED THE NEXT DAY.

(PREVIOUS REPORTS FROM GIBRALTAR SAID FOUR SHIPS WERE SUNK NEAR GIBRALTAR--THE LEDBURY, 3,528 TONS; THE MENIN RIDGE, 2,474 TONS; THE TAFNA, 4,413 TONS AND THE CLAN CHISHOLM, 7,256 TONS.)

THE BARDALAND RESCUED A CLAN CHISHOLM LIFE BOAT OCT. 20, 300 MILES NORTHWEST OF CAPE SINISTERRIE IN A ROUGH SEA. FIVE ENGLISHMEN AND 19 INDIANS HAD BEEN IN THE BOAT FOR THREE DAYS. THEIR ONLY FOOD WAS TWO BISCUITS AND ONE CUP OF WATER A DAY PER MAN. TWO OF THE MEN WERE INJURED.

LATER THE SAME DAY, THE BARDALAND PICKED UP ANOTHER CLAN CHISHOLM LIFEBOAT CONTAINING 37 MEN. THESE SURVIVORS SAID THAT FOUR LIFEBOATS IN ALL LEFT THE CLAN CHISHOLM.

JG425PES

CITY OF FLINT

WASHINGTON, OCT 30-(AP)-ALEXANDER C. KIRK, AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT BERLIN, CABLED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY THAT THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE HAD INFORMED HIM ORALLY THAT IT STILL WAS WITHOUT DEFINITE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE CITY OF FLINT.

FROM NO OTHER OF ITS SOURCES COULD THE STATE DEPARTMENT OBTAIN ANY WORD OF THE VESSEL.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, OCT. 30-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FORMALLY DENIED TODAY THAT THE LINER ATHENIA CARRIED GUNS, WAS DESIGNED TO BE A RAIDER, OR WAS SUNK BY THE BRITISH.

A NOTE PRESENTED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT BY LORD LOTHIAN, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, ALSO SAID THAT THE SHIP CARRIED NEITHER BULLION, NOR SECURITIES, AND REITERATED THAT "ACCORDING TO THE EVIDENCE IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, SHE WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE."

PAUL GOEBBELS, THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER, HAD CHARGED THAT THE ATHENIA CARRIED GUNS FOR CANADIAN COAST DEFENSE AND FOR EQUIPPING THE SHIP WAS A RAIDER. BERLIN OFFICIALS REPEATEDLY HAVE DENIED THAT THE SHIP WAS SUNK BY A GERMAN WAR VESSEL AND GOEBBELS SUGGESTED THAT THE BRITISH SANK HER IN AN EFFORT TO INVOLVE THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR.

LORD LOTHIAN'S NOTE MADE NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO GOEBBELS' CHARGES, BUT NOTED THAT GUSTAV ANDERSON, AN AMERICAN PASSENGER ON THE ATHENIA, HAD MADE AN AFFIDAVIT THAT B.M.COPLAND (CORRECT), THE SHIP'S CHIEF OFFICER, TOLD HIM THAT THERE WERE GUNS IN THE HOLD AND THAT

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THE ATHENIA WAS TO BE OUTFITTED AS A RAIDER. ANDERSON'S AFFIDAVIT WAS TAKEN DURING THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S INVESTIGATION OF THE SINKING. TWENTY-EIGHT AMERICANS WERE LOST WHEN THE SHIP WENT DOWN SEPT.3.

THE AMBASSADOR'S NOTE SAID THAT "CHIEF OFFICER COPLAND HAS SWORN IN AN AFFIDAVIT THAT HE NEVER DISCUSSED WITH MR.GUSTAV ANDERSON, THE QUESTION WHETHER OR NOT THERE WERE GUNS ON BOARD THE 'ATHENIA.' MR.COPLAND'S AFFIDAVIT ALSO CONTAINS A SWORN STATEMENT THAT THERE WERE IN POINT OF FACT NO GUNS OR OTHER MUNITIONS CARRIED AS CARGO IN THE SHIP ON THE VOYAGE IN QUESTION."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS TUESDAY OCT.31)

AJ743PES

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OCT. 29--VARANGHALM (NOR) FREIGHTER, 8,618 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY MINE IN NORTH SEA WHILE ENROUTE NORTH CAPE TO ANTWERP WITH CARGO OF IRON ORE, CREW OF 30 RESCUED AND TAKEN TO GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.

OCT. 30--LYNX II (BR) FISHING TRAWLER, 250 GROSS TONS, SUNK IN NORTH SEA BY GERMAN U-BOAT, CREW OF 10 RESCUED.

OCT. 30--SAINT NIDAN (BR) FISHING TRAWLER, 565 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE, CREW OF 15 RESCUED.

JG116PES

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, OCT. 30-(AP)-CONSTANTINE A.OUMANSKY, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, IS CUSTOMARILY A VERY CHEERFUL SOUL, BUT HIS OPTIMISM MAY BE STRETCHED TO THE LIMIT BY THE EFFORT REQUIRED TO BRING SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS INTO THE REALM OF CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP.

SINCE OUMANSKY, NOW ORDERED BACK TO THE UNITED STATES. WENT TO RUSSIA SEVERAL MONTHS AGO ON LEAVE, MANY EVENTS HAVE OCCURRED THAT RAISE A QUESTION AS TO THE PRESENT STATE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. THE LACK OF COOPERATION CHARGED AGAINST THE SOVIETS BY SECRETARY HULL IN THE CASE OF "THE CITY OF FLINT" IS ONLY THE CULMINATION OF THE SERIES.

FEELING IN ADMINISTRATION QUARTERS HERE TURNED SHARPLY AGAINST RUSSIA SHORTLY AFTER HER NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH GERMANY. WHEN THE WAR BEGAN, SOME OFFICIALS HELD RUSSIA INDIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR IT, SINCE THEY BELIEVED HITLER MIGHT NOT HAVE MARCHED INTO POLAND IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THE RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

SENTIMENT HERE CRYSTALLIZED WHEN RUSSIAN TROOPS INVADED POLAND. RUSSIA'S STATEMENT OF NEUTRALITY WAS RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WITH MUCH SKEPTICISM. IT WAS DECIDED, HOWEVER, NOT TO TAKE ANY ACTION SUCH AS DENOMINATING RUSSIA A BELLIGERENT AND INCLUDING HER WITHIN THE NEUTRALITY ACT PROCLAMATION, BECAUSE IT WAS FELT IT WAS UP TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO DECIDE AS TO RUSSIA'S POSITION AND THAT ANY ABRUPT MOVE MIGHT FORCE RUSSIA STILL FURTHER INTO GERMANY'S ARMS.

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THEN CAME RUSSIA'S RAPID MOVES INTO THE BALTIC--INTO ESTHONIA, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA. THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, TRADITIONALLY FRIENDLY TO SMALL NATIONS, COULD NOT VIEW THIS WITH EQUANIMITY. WHEN THE TURN OF FINLAND SEEMED NEXT, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT APPEALED TO PRESIDENT KALININ OF RUSSIA NOT TO DISTURB THE PEACE IN THE BALTIC.

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IT WAS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE APPEAL WAS MADE ONLY TO RUSSIA, NOT TO [illegible] AND RUSSIA, THUS INDICATING CLEARLY THAT THE PRES-

IDENT THOUGHT THAT IF THERE WAS TO BE A BREACH OF PEACE IT WOULD COME FROM RUSSIA AND NOT FROM FINLAND. THE REPLY FROM SOVIET PRESIDENT KALININ DID NOT AT ALL SATISFY OFFICIALS HERE. THEY WERE FAR FROM REASSURED AT THE SOVIET STATEMENT THAT SHE WANTED ONLY THE MUTUAL SECURITY OF HERSELF AND FINLAND.

ON THE HEELS OF THIS, CAME THE CITY OF FLINT INCIDENT, MARKED BY WHAT OFFICIALS HERE CONSIDERED DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT, BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE. NOR WAS IT THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CRISIS THAT AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT HAD BEEN TREATED WITH LESS THAN COURTESY. THE SOVIETS ARRESTED VICE-CONSUL WILLIAM MORTON, OF THE STAFF OF THE WARSAW CONSULATE, WHEN HE WAS SUPERVISING THE EVACUATION OF AMERICANS FROM RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED POLAND.

AND ON THIS SIDE WE HAVE HAD THE INDICTMENT OF EARL BROWDER, LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY HERE, ON THE CHARGE OF USING FALSE AMERICAN PASSPORTS IN TRAVELING TO SOVIETLAND.

THESE INCIDENTS DO NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW. BUT THEY MAKE IT ALL BUT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY SERIOUS COLLABORATION TO EXIST BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

OUMANSKY HAS INDEED A REAL TASK BEFORE HIM.

SU252PES NM

OCT. 30--JUNO (FIN) FREIGHTER, 1,241 GROSS TONS, SANK IN NORTH SEA FOLLOWING EXPLOSION, 19 OF 23 IN CREW, INCLUDING FIVE WOMEN, RESCUED AND LANDED IN ENGLAND.

WE626PES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT. 29--UNIDENTIFIED NORWEGIAN STEAMER, BRITISH ANNOUNCED SHIP SUNK IN NORTH SEA; 30 SURVIVORS, INCLUDING 3 INJURED, LANDED IN ENGLAND; CREW SAID DIDN'T KNOW HOW SHIP SUNK.

OCT. 29--MALABAR (NR) FREIGHTER, 7,976 GROSS TONS, SUNK OFF ENGLISH COAST BY GERMAN U-BOAT; 3 KILLED, 70 RESCUED.

(EDS: THIS LIST IS MINUS SEVEN MERCHANT SHIPS THE BRITISH ADMIT LOSING, INCLUDING AN UNIDENTIFIED FREIGHTER SUNK NEAR PANAMA WITH 15 DEATHS. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO OBTAIN THE NAME OF THE SHIPS.)

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

HOPE DIES HARD THAT SOMEWAY PEACE MAY COME IN THE EUROPEAN WAR WITHOUT THE CONFLICT RUNNING A BLOODY COURSE TO A DECISIVE FINISH.

LEADING FIGURES IN MANY NEUTRAL STATES ARE CONTINUING TO PUSH AS HARD AS THE VERY DELICATE CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT IN AN EFFORT TO FIND AN OPENING FOR INAUGURATION OF FORMAL PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

HERE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE ARE WORKING QUIETLY BUT DILIGENTLY TO THIS END. IT IS A BATTLE AGAINST TIME, FOR IF SUCCESS DOESN'T COME BEFORE THE FIRST GREAT OFFENSIVE HAS UNDAMMED FRESH FLOODS OF BITTERNESS, IT MAY BE TOO LATE.

MEDIATION UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD HAVE BEEN OFFERED LONG AGO BY SOME NEUTRAL COUNTRY OR INDIVIDUAL HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE FEAR THAT PREMATURE ACTION MIGHT BE WORSE THAN NO ACTION AT ALL.

HERR HITLER HAS MADE IT CLEAR BY WORD AND BY DEED THAT HE HAS BEEN DELAYING ANY MAJOR OPERATIONS ON LAND AND IN AIR IN THE WESTERN THEATRE IN HOPE THAT HE MIGHT GET PEACE.

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. "THE FACT THAT THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN INSISTS ON HIS OWN TERMS DOESN'T ALTER THE FACT THAT HE DEFINITELY DOESN'T WANT WAR, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS NOW APPEAR TO BE PREPARING FOR A POSSIBLE OFFENSIVE.

THE ALLIES, ON THEIR PART, FOUGHT UNTIL THE LAST DOG WAS DEAD TO AVERT WAR.

ONE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IS THAT BOTH SIDES HAVE TAKEN UP CATEGORICAL POSITIONS FROM WHICH IT IS HARD TO RECEDE.

HITLER INSISTS ON RETAINING THE FRUITS OF HIS CONQUESTS, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD HAS DECLARED ITS DETERMINATION TO "CRUSH HITLERISM."

TO PUT THE THING IN MORE DIRECT TERMS, EACH SIDE CLAIMS THAT THE OTHER IS OUT TO RULE EUROPE FOR ITS OWN SELFISH ENDS.

IT WOULD BE ABSURD TO SUGGEST THAT A PROBLEM OF THIS MAGNITUDE IS SUSCEPTIBLE OF EASY SETTLEMENT.

BUT ONE THING WE DO KNOW--WAR ISN'T A PANACEA. IT WON'T CURE EVERY ILL KNOWN TO MAN.

THE BLOODIEST WAR IN HISTORY WAS THE WORLD WAR, AND THAT DIDN'T SETTLE ANYTHING.

THE FEELING IS GROWING IN MANY QUARTERS THAT WE MIGHT PREVENT THE HOLOCAUST WHICH RAPIDLY IS BLANKETING UNHAPPY EUROPE, IF GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES EITHER WERE WISE ENOUGH OR STUPID ENOUGH TO SAY:

"LET'S CALL A TRUCE AND POOL ALL OUR ARGUMENTS AND PROBLEMS TO SEE IF WE CAN'T IRON OUT THIS BUSINESS PEACEFULLY. LET'S MAKE IT A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE. INVITE EVERYBODY WHO COULD POSSIBLY BE INTERESTED, AND CONSIDER EVERY INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY, BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC."

OF COURSE, TREMENDOUS CONCESSIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE BY BOTH SIDES. WRONGS WOULD HAVE TO BE RECTIFIED.

BUT MAYBE AFTER ALL THE LAST WORD HASN'T BEEN SAID IN THE MATTER OF CONCESSIONS. CERTAINLY THAT WORD WON'T BE HEARD AMIDST THE ROAR OF ARTILLERY AND CRASHING BOMBS.

OPPONENTS OF THE IDEA OF A TRUCE TO INVESTIGATE PEACE POSSIBILITIES ARGUE THAT THE ISSUES AT STAKE WILL HAVE TO BE IRONED OUT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD SOONER OR LATER, AND NOW IS THE APPOINTED HOUR. BUT THAT ISN'T NECESSARILY TRUE.

THERE MIGHT EASILY BE MANY FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS DURING A TRUCE.

IN ANY EVENT, A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES TO CONSIDER WAYS AND MEANS WOULD GIVE MILLIONS OF YOUTHS A LITTLE REPRIEVE FROM DEATH. THAT'S SOMETHING.

AND IF THE PARLEY DIDN'T SUCCEED IN SECURING REPARATIONS AND GUARANTEES FOR FUTURE SECURITY, WHY ALL PARTIES WOULD STILL BE PACKING GUNS AND COULD PROCEED TO SHOOT IT OUT.

MAYBE THE WAR HAS GONE TOO FAR FOR NEGOTIATIONS AT THIS TIME, BUT IT WOULD REQUIRE ONLY TWO DEVELOPMENTS TO GIVE US A CHANCE TO FIND OUT:

1. THE APPEARANCE OF SOME NEUTRAL OF THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDING WHO WOULD BE WILLING TO RISK REBUFF IN ASKING THE COMBATTANTS TO CALL AN INTERMISSION FOR AT LEAST A PRELIMINARY CHAT.

OCT 31 1939

2. A LIMBERING-UP OF STIFF NECKS AMONG STATESMEN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONTROVERSY, SO THAT THEY COULD SHELVE THEIR "IRREDUCIBLE DEMANDS" FOR A BIT--AT LEAST LONG ENOUGH TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE MIGHT NOT BE ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES POSSIBLE IN SOME CASES.

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Russia Assails Roosevelt 'Intervention', Warns Finland, Hails Closer Nazi Ties; Finns Are Shocked, See 'New Situation'

NOV 1 1939

Molotov Condemns Plea for Finland, Says Arms Sales Will Intensify War

Published Demands Dismay Helsingfors

Army Warned Outlook Is 'Most Serious'; Hull and Roosevelt Are Reticent

World reaction to the address of Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov included:

HELSINGFORS—Associated Press said Finnish government announced Molotov's publication of Russian demands on Finland "created new situation" and caused delay in negotiations; Finnish officials were "shocked." United Press reported Finnish Foreign Minister Erkko said "major danger" had been created by Molotov's allegedly premature disclosure of Russian demands and that Finnish Cabinet informed general staff situation suddenly had become "most serious."

LONDON — English newspapers hailed reaffirmation of Russian neutrality as rebuff to Hitler.

BERLIN — German quarters welcomed Molotov's designation of Britain as an aggressor, but described his speech as unsurprising.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull declined to comment on Molotov's criticism of their policy.

Molotov Chides Roosevelt

By The Associated Press

NOV 1 1939

MOSCOW, Oct. 31—Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov chided President Roosevelt today for lending Finland the "moral support" of the United States, in effect warned the Finns to come to terms and notified the world that Russia was drawing closer to Germany and Japan, once partners in the anti-Comintern pact.

In an exhaustive report on Russia's new foreign policy the Premier and Foreign Commissar told more than 1,100 Deputies attending the extraordinary joint session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) that the United States' move to repeal its arms embargo would "intensify, aggravate and protract" the European war.

Molotov's Chief Points

Salient points in Molotov's eighty-five-minute speech were:

He berated President Roosevelt for "intervening" in Russia's negotiations with Finland "in contradiction of the United States' policy of neutrality."

He declared Russia was unable to understand Finland's refusal of a mutual assistance pact similar to those by which the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania granted military, naval and air bases to the Soviet Union.

He denounced Great Britain and France for carrying on the war with Germany for the purpose, he said, of safeguarding their colonial possessions.

He said that "there can be no question of restoring the old Poland" and that it was "absurd to continue the present war" for such a cause.

He asserted that German and Russian relations were being placed on an increasingly solid and friendly basis.

He announced trade negotiations would be started with Japan, and opened the door for a move by Tokio toward stronger co-operation—possibly a non-aggression pact.

He gave no hint of any possible Soviet aims in the Balkans, but said Turkey, which refused a pact with Russia and signed one with Britain and France, must take note of the offer of co-operation to Japan. By her pact with Britain and France, he said, Turkey had moved into the "orbit of war," and he would not hazard a guess whether Turkey would come to regret it.

Turkey "In Orbit Of War"

By her pact with Britain and France, he said, Turkey had moved into the "orbit of war" and he would not hazard a guess whether Turkey would come to regret it.

Russia's dictator, Joseph Stalin, was given a tremendous ovation when he seated himself along with other Soviet leaders in front of the chairman's rostrum of the modern hall built behind the Kremlin.

After referring to the September 18 truce which ended the "sometimes very sanguinary" war on the border between Sovietized Outer Mongolia and Japanese-dominated Manchoukuo, Molotoff said the "possibility" had been established for starting Japanese-Soviet trade negotiations.

Pleased With Overtures

"For our part I must say that we look with favor on Japanese overtures" for improvement of relations, he said, but added "it is difficult as yet to judge how far we may reckon on the rapid development of this tendency."

Finds U. S. Action Unneutral

Touching on President Roosevelt's plea on Oct. 11 for Finland, Molotov said near the end of his address:

"One finds it hard to reconcile that with the American policy of neutrality. In a message to Comrade Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope that friendly and peaceful relations between the U. S. S. R. and Finland would be preserved and developed.

"One might think that matters are in better shape between the United States and, let us say, the Philippines or Cuba, who have long been demanding freedom and independence from the United States and cannot get them, than between the Soviet Union and Finland, who has long ago obtained both freedom and political independence from the Soviet Union."

Of the negotiations with Finland, he said the Soviet Union had urged Finland to agree to a pact similar to those recently concluded with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which gave Russia extensive rights to station troops, warships and planes on the soil of her Baltic neighbors.

Would Protect Leningrad

Molotov said Russia "did not insist" on her position when Finland objected. He disclosed that Finnish-Soviet negotiations had turned now to matters concerning the protection of Leningrad, Russia's western metropolis.

After Finland's rejection of the proposed mutual assistance pact, Molotov said, negotiations were proceeding on Finnish cession of "several dozen kilometers" of soil on the Isthmus of Karelia, north of Leningrad, the lease of a small section of Finnish territory near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland for a Russian naval base, and the exchange of some islands in the Gulf of Finland.

He declared Russia had no designs on the strategic Aland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, between Finland and Sweden, and said Russia was not preparing demands on any other northern nations.

[The United Press said Molotov promised that if the "main" Russian proposals were accepted by Finland the Russians would be prepared to drop their objections to the fortification of the Aland Islands—which the Finnish and Swedish governments long have sought to accomplish—providing that the fortification was done by Finland's own national forces without participation of any other country.]

Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of Finland's delegation to Russia, is expected here tomorrow for his third visit since Russia and Finland began negotiations. An indication of what Russia expected was given when Molotov said:

"It should be clear that, granted good will, the Finnish government will meet our proposals, which are minimal ones and which—far from militating against the national and state interests of Finland—will enhance her security and form a broad basis for further extensive development of the political and economic relations between our countries."

Referring to the war between Germany "and the Anglo-French bloc," he said that the ruling circles of Britain and France had been "lately attempting to depict themselves as champions of the democratic rights of nations against Hitlerism," and that the British government had announced that its aim in the war with Germany was nothing more nor less than "the destruction of Hitlerism."

"One may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism as well as any other ideological system," Molotov said. "But everybody would understand that ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated by war. It is therefore not only senseless but criminal to wage such a fight . . . camouflaged as a fight for 'democracy'."

Molotov revealed for the first time the extent of Russian casualties in the Soviet occupation of eastern Poland. He said the Red army lost 737 men slain and 1,862 wounded. He added that 900 guns, 10,000 machine guns, 300,000 rifles, 300 planes and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were seized.

Turning to recent unsuccessful negotiations with Turkey, Molotov said that nation had "entered the orbit of developing European war" by concluding a pact of mutual assistance with Great Britain and France.

"This is highly pleasing to both Great Britain and France," he said. "Whether Turkey will not come to regret it we shall not try to guess."

Molotov disclosed that the subject at issue during the protracted negotiations with Turkey in Moscow was a pact for mutual assistance limited to the regions of the Black Sea and the Straits.

"The U. S. S. R.," he said, "considered, firstly, that the conclusion of such a pact could not induce it to actions which might draw it into armed conflict with Germany; secondly, that the U. S. S. R. should have a guaranty that, in view of the war danger, Turkey would not allow warships of the non-Black Sea powers through the Bosporus to the Black Sea. Turkey rejected both these stipulations of the U. S. S. R., and thereby made conclusion of the pact impossible."

The Premier-Foreign Commissar said Russia was confident the policy of peace which she had been "consistently pursuing holds out the best prospects for the future . . . and this policy we will pursue in the region of the Black Sea, too."

Molotov next turned to Japan and said the agreement concluded in Moscow on Sept. 15 "liquidated" the Russian-Japanese conflict on the Mongolia-Manchukuo border and was the first step toward improvement of relations between the two nations. He said the next step would be formation of a joint frontier commission to examine disputed portions of the border.

"In addition, the possibility has been established of starting Soviet-Japanese trade negotiations," he said.

Molotov's report was approved unanimously by the delegates.

Russia's Main Proposals

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (AP).—Here are the main proposals made by Soviet Russia to Finland as outlined today by Premier - Foreign Commissar Molotov:

NOV 1 1939

1. A mutual assistance pact which Finland rejected as contradictory to her neutral position and which Russia did not press.

2. To redraw the Soviet-Finnish border on the Isthmus of Karelia "several down kilometers" further to the north of Leningrad.

3. For Finland to lease to the Soviet government "for a definite term" a small section of Finnish territory near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland for the purpose of establishing a Russian naval base.

4. The exchange of "certain islands" in the Gulf of Finland.

In return, Russia offered Finland:

1. A part of Soviet Karelia twice the size of the Finnish territory ceded to Russia under the border change.

2. Withdrawal of Soviet objections to refortification of the Aland Islands, provided Finland alone did so without help of any other power.

3. Demilitarization of fortified sections along the Finnish-Soviet frontier.

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HELSINKI'S REJECTION DISCLOSED BY RUSSIAN

NOV 1 1939

Soviet Premier Charges That the Allies Are Balking Efforts to Bring About Peace — Says Poland Will Never Rise Again.

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov today accused President Roosevelt of mixing in Soviet Russia's negotiations with Finland "in contradiction of the United States' policy of neutrality."

Molotov, in a sweeping review of Russia's foreign policy, made his accusation before an extraordinary session of the Russian Parliament while disclosing that the Soviet Union had asked and Finland had rejected a pact similar to those recently concluded with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which gave Russia extensive rights to station troops, warships and planes on the soil of her Baltic neighbors.

"We did not insist," when the Finnish Government said such a pact would "contradict its neutrality," Molotov said, adding that the Finnish-Soviet negotiations since had turned to considerations for "safeguarding the security" of Russia.

Takes Fling at U. S.

In a brief reference to American affairs he said that lifting of the arms embargo "may prolong and sharpen the war."

Concerning the Finnish-Soviet negotiations he said:

"Even the President of the United States," he said, "has found it possible to mix in this question, which is in contradiction of the United States policy of neutrality.

"As if things were better there!

"The Philippines have not gotten independence while in 1917 we gave the Finns independence and sovereignty."

[On October 11 President Roosevelt sent a note to Moscow expressing "hope that the Soviet Union will make no demands on Finland which are inconsistent with maintenance and development of amicable and peaceful relations between the two countries, and the independence of each." President Kalinin replied that negotiations between Finland and Russia were solely for "consolidation of the reciprocal relations" between the two Powers.]

Molotov reported that Russia was ready for "vital improvement" of relations with Japan and said that the initiative was up to Japan. He disclosed, however, that "trade talks between the two nations are imminent."

Russia's aims were outlined by Molotov as:

"1. A free hand.

"2. Continued neutrality.

"3. Not to help spread war, but to help stop it."

Speaks for 85 Minutes.

"We hope we will be able to do it," he said in an eighty-five-minute speech that stressed friendly Soviet relations with Germany and accused Great Britain and France of pursuing the war to protect their colonial possessions.

Laurence A. Steinhardt, the United States ambassador, was absent, but the British envoy, Sir William Seeds, heard the bitter criticism of the allies' war aims.

Touching on negotiations with Turkey, which recently ended without agreement, Molotov said:

"Turkey has made pacts with Britain and France, who are at war. We must take notice. It is not the same policy which the Soviet Union follows."

In connection with negotiations with Finland, Molotov disclosed that Russia had offered the Finns an exchange of territory, designed to give Leningrad more protection, but that Finland had rejected the offer.

"We are especially interested in the Gulf of Finland," he said, pointing out that Leningrad lies less than thirty miles from the Finnish frontier.

He denied that Russia was interested in the Aaland Islands, which lie strategically between Finland and Sweden, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia.

"Our proposals do not contradict an independent Finland," he asserted.

No Restoration of Poland.

Rumors that Soviet demands on other northern States were being prepared were dismissed by Molotov as unworthy even of denial.

"We want a mutual aid pact approximately along the lines of those with other Baltic States," he said.

Molotov declared that "there can be no question of restoring Poland" and that it was "absurd to continue the present war" for such a cause.

He declared that "although the governments of Britain and France understand this, they do not want the war stopped and peace restored."

He accused the allies of "seeking new excuses for continuing war with Germany" and scoffed at the British and French ruling classes which he said "have lately been attempting to depict themselves as champions of the democratic rights of nations against Hitlerism."

The Premier for the first time disclosed the officially admitted Russian casualties incurred in occupying the eastern half of Poland —737 dead and 1,862 wounded. Two-thirds of the casualties occurred in taking over the Western Ukraine, he said, adding that 300 planes were among the large quantities of war supplies captured.

Surveying the international situation, Molotov said that Great Britain and France had declared "something in the nature of an ideological war on Germany, reminiscent of the religious wars of olden times."

"Is it back to the middle ages, to the days of religious wars, superstition and cultural deterioration that the ruling classes of Britain and France want to drag us?" he asked.

"There is absolutely no justification for a war of this kind."

Scores War on Hitlerism.

He said that the war which has started is "fraught with even greater danger for the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

"One may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism as well as any other ideological system. That is a matter of political views. But everybody should understand that ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated by war.

"It is therefore not only senseless, but criminal to wage such a war as a war for 'the destruction of Hitlerism' camouflaged as a fight for 'democracy.'

"And indeed you cannot give the name of a fight for democracy to such action as the banning of the Communist party in France, arrests of communist deputies of the French Parliament, or the curtailing of political liberties in England or the unremitting national oppression in India."

Developments of the European scene have given new connotations to old terms, he said, and outdated old political formulas.

Molotov said that now "Germany is in the position of a state which is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, while Britain and France, which but yesterday were declaiming against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war."

Molotov asserted the war "is not a fight for democracy, but something else of which these gentlemen do not speak openly, . . . their profoundly material interests as mighty colonial Powers.

Sees Battle for Colonies.

"It is the fear of Germany's claim to these colonial possessions that is at the bottom of the present war of England and France with a Germany who has grown substantially stronger lately as a result of the collapse of the Versailles treaty.

"It is the fear of losing world supremacy that dictates to the ruling classes of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting war with Germany.

"Thus the imperialist character of this war is obvious to anyone who wants to face the realities.

"One can see from all this who is interested in this war. . . . Certainly not the working class. This war promises nothing to the working class but bloody sacrifice and hardships."

Turning to Russia's own position in the changing international picture, Molotov said that "thanks to our consistently pursued peaceful foreign policy, we have succeeded in considerably strengthening our position and the international weight of the Soviet Union."

Russia's neutrality stand was "in no wise contradicted" by the entry of Soviet troops into Poland to participate in partition of that State, he said.

Defends March Into Poland.

"Our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish State had collapsed and actually ceased to exist. Naturally we could not remain neutral toward these facts, since as the result of these event we were confronted with urgent problems concerning the security of our State."

The Supreme Soviet was given a survey of important changes in the international situation during the last two months by Molotov, who said these changes applied "above all to Europe but also to countries far beyond the confines of Europe."

He dwelt first on the "changes that have taken place in the relations of the Soviet Union and Germany since conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact"—which came a few days before the outbreak of the European war.

In Attack on Poland.

"Instead of enmity, which was fostered in every way by certain European Powers, we now have a rapprochement and establishment of friendly relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany," he said.

Molotov declared "this radical change in relations between the Soviet Union and Germany, the two biggest States in Europe, was bound to have an effect on the entire international situation."

He said his previous estimate of the importance of the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty had been confirmed by subsequent events and paid particular attention to "the collapse of Poland."

"One swift blow to Poland, first by the German Army and then by the Red army, and nothing was left of this ugly offspring of the Versailles Treaty which had existed by oppressing non-Polish nationalities," he said.

He added that Poland's policy of "unprincipled maneuvering between Germany and the U. S. S. R. and playing one off against the other" had proved unsound.

Meanwhile Russia oiled its legislative machinery today to annex the Polish Ukraine and White Russian areas.

The fifth extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet was expected to give quick approval to taking over the two provinces returned to Russia by the German-Russian partition of Poland.

London Delays Comment.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—British officials tonight refused to comment on Russian Premier Molotov's speech until they had had time to study it in detail.

An early impression in diplomatic circles, however, was that the speech did not greatly alter the position of the warring nations and was "mainly for internal consumption."

NOV 1 1939

Text of Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff's Report on Foreign Affairs to the Supreme Soviet

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 31—Following is the text as made public by Tass, official Soviet news agency, of the report of Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the Soviet Union and Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, at the extraordinary fifth session of the Supreme Soviet:

Comrade Deputies:

There have been important changes in the international situation during the past two months. This applies above all to Europe, but also to countries far beyond the confines of Europe. In this connection mention must be made of three principal circumstances which are of decisive importance.

First, mention should be made of the changes that have taken place in the relations between the Soviet Union and Germany. Since the conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact on Aug. 23, an end has been put to the abnormal relations that have existed between the Soviet Union and Germany for a number of years.

Instead of the enmity that was fostered in every way by certain European powers, we now have a rapprochement and the establishment of friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Germany. Further improvement of these new relations, good relations, found its reflection in the German-Soviet treaty on amity and frontier signed in Moscow Sept. 28.

This radical change in relations between the Soviet Union and Germany, the two biggest States in Europe, was bound to have its affect on the entire international situation. Furthermore, events have entirely confirmed the estimate of the political significance of the Soviet-German rapprochement given at the last session of the Supreme Soviet.

View of Poland's Collapse

Second, mention must be made of such a fact as the defeat of Poland in war and the collapse of the Polish State. The ruling circles of Poland boasted quite a lot about the "stability" of their State and the "might" of their army. However, one swift blow to Poland, first by the German Army and then by the Red Army, and nothing was left of this ugly offspring of the Versailles treaty which had existed by oppressing non-Polish nationalities.

The "traditional policy" of unprincipled manoeuvring between Germany and the U.S.S.R., and the playing of one against the other has proved unsound and has suffered complete bankruptcy.

Third, it must be admitted that the big war that has flared up in Europe has caused radical changes in the entire international situation. It is a war begun as a war between Germany and Poland and turned into a war between Germany on the one hand and Britain and France on the other.

The war between Germany and Poland ended quickly owing to the utter bankruptcy of the Polish leaders. As we know, neither the British nor the French guarantees were of help to Poland. To this day, in fact, nobody knows what these "guarantees" were.

The war between Germany and the Anglo-French bloc is only in its first stage and has not yet been really developed. It is nevertheless clear that a war like this was bound to cause radical changes in the situation in Europe and not only in Europe. In connection with these important changes in the international situation, certain old formulas, which we employed but recently and to which many people are so accustomed, are now obviously out of date and unapplicable.

We must be quite clear on this point so as to avoid making gross errors in judging the new political situation that has developed in Europe.

Sees the Positions Reversed

We know, for example, that in the past few months such concepts as "aggression" and "aggressor" have acquired a new concrete connotation, a new meaning. It is not hard to understand that we can no longer employ these concepts in the sense we did, say, three or four months ago.

Today, as far as the European great powers are concerned, Germany is in the position of a State that is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, while Britain and France, which but yesterday were declaiming against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war and are opposed to the conclusion of peace. The roles, as you see, are changing.

Efforts of the British and French Governments to justify their new position on the grounds of their undertakings to Poland are, of course, obviously unsound. Everybody realizes that there can be no question of restoring the old Poland.

It is, therefore, absurd to continue the present war under the flag of the restoration of the former Polish State. Although the governments of Britain and France understand this they do not want the war stopped and peace restored but are seeking new excuses for continuing the war with Germany.

The ruling circles of Britain and France have been lately attempting to depict themselves as champions of the democratic rights of nations against Hitlerism and the British Government has announced that its aim in the war with Germany is nothing more nor less than "the destruction of Hitlerism." It amounts to this, that the British, and with them the French supporters of the war, have declared something in the nature of an "ideological" war on Germany, reminiscent of the religious wars of olden times.

In fact, religious wars against heretics and religious dissenters were once the fashion. As we know, they led to direst results for the masses, to economic ruin and the cultural deterioration of nations.

These wars could have no other outcome. But they were wars of the Middle Ages. Is it back to the Middle Ages, to the days of religious wars, superstition and cultural deterioration that the ruling classes of Britain and France want to drag us?

In any case under an "ideological" flag has now been started a war of even greater dimensions and fraught with even greater danger for the peoples of Europe and the whole world. But there is absolutely no justification for a war of this kind. One may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism as well as any other ideological system; that is a matter of political views.

But everybody would understand that an ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated by war. It is, therefore, not only senseless but criminal to wage such a war as the war for "the destruction of Hitlerism," camouflaged as a fight for "democracy." And, indeed, you cannot give the name of a fight for democracy to such action as the banning of the Communist party in France, arrests of the Communist Deputies in the French Parliament, or the curtailing of political liberties in England or the unremitting national oppression in India, etc.

Is it not clear that the aim of the present war in Europe is not what it is proclaimed to be in the official statements intended for the public in France and England. That is, it is not a fight for democracy but something else of which these gentlemen do not speak openly.

"Real Cause" of the War

The real cause of the Anglo-French war with Germany was not that Britain and France had vowed to restore old Poland and not, of course, that they decided to undertake a fight for democracy. The ruling circles of Britain and France have, of course, other and more actual motives for going to war with Germany. These motives do not lie in any ideology but in their profoundly material interests as mighty colonial powers.

Great Britain, with a population of 47,000,000, possesses colonies with a population of 480,000,000. The colonial empire of France, whose population does not exceed 42,000,000, embraces a population of 72,000,000 in the French colonies. The possession of these colonies, which makes possible the exploitation of hundreds of millions of people, is the foundation of the world supremacy of Great Britain and France. It is the fear of Germany's claim to these colonial possessions that is at the bottom of the present war of England and France with Germany, who has grown substantially stronger lately as the result of the collapse of the Versailles treaty.

It is fear of losing world supremacy that dictates to the ruling circles of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting war with Germany. Thus the imperialist character of this war is obvious to any one who wants to face realities and does not close his eyes to facts.

Only Sacrifices by Workers

One can see from all this who is interested in this war which is being waged for world supremacy. Certainly not the working class. This war promises nothing to the working class but bloody sacrifice and hardships.

Well, now, judge for yourselves whether the meaning of such concepts as "aggression" and "aggressor" has changed recently or not. It is not difficult to see that the use of these words in their old meaning, that is, the meaning attached to them before the recent decisive turn in the political relations between the Soviet Union and Germany and before the outbreak of the great imperialist war in Europe, can only create confusion in the people's minds and must inevitably lead to erroneous conclusions.

To avoid this we must not allow an uncritical attitude toward the old concepts, which are no longer applicable in the new international situation. That has been the course of international affairs in the recent period.

I shall now pass the changes that have taken place in the international position of the Soviet Union itself. Here the changes have been no mean ones; but, if we confine ourselves to essentials, the following must be admitted, namely, that thanks to our consistently pursued peaceful foreign policy we have succeeded in considerably strengthening our position and the international weight of the Soviet Union.

As I have said, our relations with Germany have radically improved. Here development has proceeded along the line of strengthening our friendly relations, extending our practical cooperation and rendering Germany political support in her efforts for peace.

Stresses Neutrality in War

The non-aggression pact concluded between the Soviet Union and Germany bound us to maintain neutrality in case of Germany's participating in war. We have consistently pursued this course, which was in no wise contradicted by the entry of our troops into territory of the former Poland, which began Sept. 17.

It will be sufficient to recall the fact that on that same day, Sept. 17, the Soviet Government sent a special note to all the States with which it maintains diplomatic relations, declaring that the U.S.S.R. will continue its policy of neutrality in its relations with them.

It is known that our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish State had collapsed and actually ceased to exist. Naturally, we could not remain neutral toward these facts, since as a result of these events we were confronted with urgent problems concerning the security of our State.

Furthermore, the Soviet Government could not but reckon with the exceptional situation created for our brothers in Western Ukraine and Western White Russia, who had been abandoned to their fate as a result of the collapse of Poland.

Subsequent events fully confirmed that the new Soviet-German relations are based on the firm foundation of mutual interests. After Red Army units entered the territory of the former Polish State serious questions arose relating to the delimitation of the State interests of the U.S.S.R. and Germany. These questions were promptly settled by mutual agreement.

The German-Soviet treaty on amity and frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Germany, concluded at the end of September, has consolidated our relations with the German State. Relations between Germany and the other West European bourgeois States have in the past two decades been determined primarily by Germany's efforts to break the fetters of the Versailles treaty, whose authors were Great Britain and France with the active participation of the United States. This, in the long run, led to the present war in Europe.

Basis of Relations With Reich

The relations between the Soviet Union and Germany have been based on a different foundation which had no interest whatever in perpetuating the post-war Versailles system. We have always held that a strong Germany is an indispensable condition for a durable peace in Europe.

It would be ridiculous to think that Germany could be "simply put out of commission" and struck off the books. The powers that cherish this foolish and dangerous dream ignore the deplorable experience of Versailles, do not realize Germany's increased might, and fail to see that any attempt at repetition of Versailles in the present state of international affairs, which radically differ from that of 1914, may end in disaster for them.

We have consistently striven to improve our relations with Germany and have wholeheartedly welcomed similar strivings in Germany. Today our relations with the German State are based on our friendly relations, on our readiness to support Germany's efforts for peace and at the same time on a desire to contribute in every way to the development of Soviet-German economic relations to the mutual benefit of both States.

Special mention should be made of the fact that the change that has taken place in Soviet-German political relations has created favorable conditions for the development of Soviet-German economic relations. Recent economic negotiations carried on by the German delegation in Moscow and the present negotiations carried on by the Soviet economic delegation in Germany are preparing a broad basis for the development of trade between the Soviet Union and Germany.

Permit me, now, to dwell on events directly connected with the entry of our troops into the territory of the former Polish State. There is no need for me to describe the course of these events. They have been reported in detail in our press and you, Comrade Deputies, are well acquainted with the facts.

I shall only dwell on what is most essential. There is no need to prove that at the moment when the Polish State was in a state of complete collapse our government was obliged to extend a helping hand to our brother Ukrainians and White Russians inhabiting the territory of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia.

Greeted as "Liberators"

That is what it did. When the Red Army marched into these regions it was greeted with the general sympathy of the Ukranian and White Russian population who welcomed our troops as liberators from the yoke of the gentry, from the yoke of the Polish landlords and capitalists.

As the Red Army advanced through these districts there were serious encounters in some places between our troops and Polish troops and consequently there were casualties. These casualties were as follows:

On the White Russian front, counting both commanders and rank and file of the Red Army, there were 246 killed and 503 wounded, or a total of 749.

On the Ukrainian front there were 491 commanders and rank and file killed and 1,359 wounded or a total of 1,850.

Thus the total casualties of the Red Army on the territory of western White Russia and western Ukraine were 737 killed and 1,862 wounded, or a total of 1,599.

As for our trophies in Poland, they consisted of more than 900 guns, more than 10,000 machine-guns, more than 300,000 rifles, more than 150,000,000 rifle cartridges, more than 1,000,000 artillery shells, about 300 airplanes, etc.

The territory that has passed to the U. S. S. R. is equal in area to a large European State. Thus the area of Western White Russia is 108,000 square kilometers and its population is 4,800,000. The area of Western Ukraine is 88,000 square kilometers and its population 8,000,000. Hence together the territory of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia that has passed to us has an area of 196,000 square kilometers and a population of about 13,000,000 of whom more than 7,000,000 are Ukrainians, and more than 3,000,000 White Russians, more than 1,000,000 Poles and more than 1,000,000 Jews.

The political significance of these events can scarcely be over-

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rated. All the reports from Western Ukraine and Western White Russia show the population greeted their liberation from the yoke of the gentry with indescribable enthusiasm and rapturously hailed this great new victory of the Soviet system.

The recent elections to the National Assemblies of Western Ukraine and Western White Russia, conducted for the first time in the history of those territories on a basis of universal direct equal suffrage and secret ballot, have shown that at least nine-tenths of the population of these regions have long been ready to rejoin the Soviet Union. The decisions of the National Assemblies in Lwow and Byelostok, with which we are all now familiar, testify to the complete unanimity of the people's representatives on political questions.

I shall now pass on to our relations with the Baltic countries. As you know, important changes have taken place in this sphere as well.

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The relations of the Soviet Union with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are based on peace treaties concluded with the respective countries in 1920. By these treaties Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became independent States, and ever since then the Soviet Union has invariably pursued a friendly policy toward these newly created small States.

This was the reflection of a radical difference between the policy of the Soviet Government and the policy of Czarist Russia, which brutally oppressed the small nations, denied them every opportunity of independent national and political development and left them with the most painful memories of it.

It must be admitted that the experience of the past two decades of the development of Soviet-Estonian, Soviet-Latvian and Soviet-Lithuanian friendly relations created favorable conditions for the further consolidation of political and all other relations between thhe U.S.S.R. and its Baltic neighbors. This has been revealed, too, in the recent diplomatic negotiations with representatives of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania and in treaties that were signed in Moscow as a result of these negotiations.

As you know, the Soviet Union has concluded pacts of mutual assistance with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania that are of major political significance. The principles underlying all these pacts are identical. They are based on mutual assistance between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the other, and they include military assistance in case any of these countries is attacked.

Defense Bases Are Obtained

In view of the special geographic position of these countries, which are, in a way, approaches to the U.S.S.R., particularly from the Baltic, these pacts allow the Soviet Union to maintain naval bases and airfields in specified parts of Estonia and Latvia, and, in the case of Lithuania, the pact provides for defense of Lithuanian borders jointly with the Soviet Union.

The creation of these Soviet naval bases and airfields on territory of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and the stationing of a certain number of Red Army units to protect these bases and airfields, insure reliable defense bases not only for the Soviet Union but also for the Baltic States themselves and thereby contribute to the preservation of peace, which is to the interest of our peoples.

Our recent diplomatic negotiations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have shown that we have sufficient confidence in each other and the proper understanding of the necessity of adopting these measures of military defense in the interests both of the Soviet Union and of these States themselves. The negotiations have fully revealed the anxiety of the parties concerned to preserve peace and safeguard the security of our peoples, who are engaged in peaceful labor.

It was all this that insured a successful completion of the negotiations and the conclusion of the pacts of mutual assistance which are of great historical importance.

The special character of these mutual assistance pacts in no way implies any interference by the Soviet Union in the affairs of Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania, as some foreign newspapers are trying to make out. On the contrary, all these pacts of mutual assistance strictly stipulate the inviolability of the sovereignty of the signatory States and the principle of non-interference in each other's affairs.

These pacts are based on mutual respect for the political, social and economic structure of the contracting parties, and are designed to strengthen the basis for peaceful, neighborly cooperation between our peoples. We stand for the scrupulous and punctilious observance of pacts on a basis of complete reciprocity, and we declare that all nonsense about sovietizing the Baltic countries is only to the interest of our common enemies and of all anti-Soviet provocateurs. In view of the improvement in our political relations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Soviet Union has gone a long way to meet the economic needs of these States and has concluded trade agreements with them.

Thanks to these economic agreements, trade with the Baltic countries will increase several fold, and there are favorable prospects for its further growth. At a time when all European countries, including neutral States, are experiencing tremendous trade difficulties, these economic agreements between the U. S. S. R. and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are of great and positive importance to them.

Thus the rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. on the one hand and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the other will contribute to more rapid progress of agriculture, industry and transport and in general to the national well-being of our Baltic neighbors.

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The principles of Soviet policy toward small countries have been demonstrated with particular force by the treaty providing for the transfer of the city of Vilna and the Vilna region to the Lithuanian Republic. Thereby the Lithuanian State, with its population of 2,500,000, considerably extends its territory, increases its population by 550,000 and receives the city of Vilna, whose population is almost double that of the present Lithuanian capital.

Vilna Transfer Explained

The Soviet Union agreed to transfer the city of Vilna to the Lithuanian Republic not because Vilna has a predominantly Lithuanian population. No, the majority of the inhabitants of Vilna are non-Lithuanian. But the Soviet Government took into consideration the fact that the city of Vilna, which was forcibly wrested from Lithuania by Poland, ought to belong to Lithuania as a city with which are associated on the one hand the historical past of the Lithuanian State and on the other hand the national aspirations of the Lithuanian people.

It has been pointed out in the foreign press that there has never been a case in world history of a big country's handing over such a big city to a small State of its own free will. All the more strikingly, therefore, does this act of the Soviet State demonstrate its good-will.

Our relations with Finland are of a special character. This is to be explained chiefly by the fact that in Finland there is a greater amount of outside influence on the part of third powers. An impartial person must admit, however, that the same problems concerning the security of the Soviet Union and particularly of Leningrad which figured in the negotiations with Estonia also figure in the negotiations with Finland. In a certain sense it may be said that in this case the problem of the Soviet Union's security is even more acute inasmuch as Leningrad, which after Moscow is the most important city of the Soviet State, is situated at a distance of only thirty-two kilometers from the Finnish border. This means that the distance of Leningrad from the border of a foreign State is less than that required for modern long-range guns to shell it. On the other hand, the approaches to Leningrad from the sea also depend to a large extent on whether Finland, which owns the entire northern shore of the Gulf of Finland and all the islands along the central part of the Gulf of Finland, is hostile or friendly toward the Soviet Union. In view of this, as well as in view of the present situation in Europe, it may be expected that Finland will display necessary understanding.

Basis of Finnish Relations

What has been the basis of the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland during all these years? As you know, the basis of these relations has been the peace treaty of 1920, which was on the pattern of our treaties with our other Baltic neighbors. Of its own free will the Soviet Union insured the separated and independent existence of Finland.

There can be no doubt that only the Soviet Government, which recognizes the principle of the free development of nationalities, could make such a step. It must be said that none but the Soviet Government in Russia could tolerate the existence of an independent Finland at the very gates of Leningrad.

This is eloquently testified by Finland's experience with the "democratic" government of Kerensky and Tsereteli, not to mention the government of Prince Lvov and Milyukoff, let alone the Czarist government. Doubtless this important circumstance might serve as a sound premise for the improvement in Soviet-Finnish relations, in which, as may be seen, Finland is no less interested than the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Finnish negotiations were begun recently on our initiative. What is the subject of these negotiations? It is not difficult to see that in the present state of international affairs, when in the center of Europe war is developing between some of the biggest States, a war fraught with great surprises and dangers for all European States, the Soviet Union is not only entitled but obliged to adopt serious measures to increase its security.

It is natural for the Soviet Government to display particular concern with regard to the Gulf of Finland, which is the approach to Leningrad from the sea, and also with regard to the land border which hangs over Leningrad some thirty kilometers away.

I must remind you that the population of Leningrad has grown to 3,500,000, which almost equals the entire population of Finland, amounting to 3,650,000.

Reported Demands Denied

There is scarcely any need to dwell on the tales spread by the foreign press about the Soviet Union's proposals in the negotiations with Finland. Some assert the U.S.S.R. "demands" the city of Vyborg and the northern part of Lake Ladoga. Let us say for our part that this is a sheer fabrication and lie.

Others assert that the U.S.S.R. demands the cession of the Aland Islands. This is also a fabrication and lie.

There is also nonsensical talk about some allegedly existing claims of the Soviet Union against Sweden and Norway. But these irresponsible lies are not even worth refuting.

Actually our proposals in the negotiations with Finland are extremely modest and are confined to that minimum without which it is impossible to safeguard the security of the U.S.S.R. and to put on a firm footing the friendly relations with Finland.

We have begun negotiations with Finnish representatives. [Juho] Paasikivi and [V. A.] Tanner were sent for this purpose by the Finnish Government to Moscow, proposing the conclusion of a Soviet-Finnish pact of mutual assistance approximately on the lines of our pacts of mutual assistance with other Baltic States, but inasmuch as the Finnish Government declared that the conclusion of such a pact would contradict its position of absolute neutrality we did not insist on our proposal.

We then proposed that we proceed to discuss concrete questions in which we are interested from the standpoint of safeguarding the security of the U.S.S.R. and especially of Leningrad, both from the sea—in the Gulf of Finland—and from the land in view of the extreme proximity of the border to Leningrad.

We have proposed that an agreement be reached to shift the Soviet-Finnish border on the Isthmus of Karelia several dozen kilometers further to the north of Leningrad. In exchange for this we have proposed to transfer to Finland part of Soviet Karelia double the size of the territory which Finland is to transfer to the Soviet Union.

Proposal for Naval Base

We have further proposed that an agreement be reached for Finland to lease to us for a definite term a small section of her territory near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland where we might establish a naval base. With a Soviet naval base at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Finland, namely at Baltic Port, as provided for by the Soviet-Estonian pact of mutual assistance, the establishment of a naval base at the northern entrance to the Gulf of Finland would fully safeguard the Gulf of Finland against hostile attempts on the part of other states.

We have no doubt that the establishment of such a base would not only be in the interests of the Soviet Union but also of the security of Finland herself.

Our other proposals, in particular our proposal as regards the exchange of certain islands in the Gulf of Finland as well as parts of the Rybachi and Sredni peninsulas for territory twice as large in Soviet Karelia evidently do not meet with any objections on the part of the Finnish Government. Differences with regard to certain of our proposals have not yet been overcome, and concessions made by Finland in this respect, as for instance the cession of part of the territory of the Isthmus of Karelia obviously do not meet the purpose.

We have further made a number of new steps to meet Finland half way. We declared that if our main proposals are accepted we shall be prepared to drop our objections to the fortification of the Aland Islands, on which the Finnish Government has been insisting for a long time. We only made one stipulation. We said that we would drop our objection to fortification of the Aland Islands on condition that the fortification is done by Finland's own national forces without the participation of any third country, inasmuch as the U.S.S.R. will take no part in it.

We have also proposed to Finland to disarm the fortified zones along the entire Soviet-Finnish border on the Isthmus of Karelia, which should fully accord with the interests of Finland. We have further expressed our desire to reinforce the Soviet-Finnish pact of non-aggression with additional mutual guarantees.

Lastly, consolidation of Soviet-Finnish political relations would undoubtedly form a splendid basis for the rapid development of economic relations between the two countries. Thus we are ready to meet Finland in matters in which she is particularly interested.

Doubts Finland Will Balk

In view of all this we do not think that Finland will seek a pretext to frustrate the proposed agreement. This would not be in line with the policy of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and would, of course, work to the serious detriment of Finland. We are certain that Finnish leading circles will properly understand the importance of consolidating friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and that Finnish public men will not yield to anti-Soviet influence or instigation from any quarter.

I must, however, inform you that even the President of the United States of America considered it proper to intervene in these matters, which one finds it hard to reconcile with the American policy of neutrality. In a message to Comrade Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, dated Oct. 12, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope that the friendly and peaceful relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland would be preserved and developed.

One might think that matters are in better shape between the United States and, let us say the Philippines or Cuba, who have long been demanding freedom and independence from the United States and cannot get them, than between the Soviet Union and Finland, who has long ago obtained both freedom and political independence from the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kalinin replied to Mr. Roosevelt's message as follows: "I consider it proper to remind you, Mr. President, that the political independence of the Republic of Finland was recognized, by free will of the Soviet Government, on Dec. 31, 1917, and that the sovereignty of Finland was secured to her by the treaty of peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland of Oct. 14, 1920. These acts of the Soviet Government defined the fundamental principles governing the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. It is in conformity with these principles that the present negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government of Finland are being conducted. Contrary to the tendentious version, spread by circles who are evidently not interested in European peace, the sole object of these negotiations is to consolidate relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and to strengthen the peaceful cooperation of the two countries in the matter of safeguarding the security of the Soviet Union and Finland."

After this plain reply by the chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. it should be quite clear that, granted good will, the Finnish Government will meet our proposals, which are minimal ones and which—far from militating against the national and State interests of Finland—will enhance her security and form a broad basis for further extensive development of the political and economic relations between our countries.

Negotiations With Turkey

A few words about our negotiations with Turkey. All kinds of tales are being spread abroad regarding the substance of these negotiations. Some allege that the U. S. S. R. demanded cession of the district of Ardagan and Kars. Let us say for our part that this is a sheer fabrication and lie.

Others allege that the U. S. S. R. has demanded changes in the international convention concluded at Montreux and a privileged position as regards the Straits. That is also a fabrication and lie.

As a matter of fact the subject at issue was the conclusion of a bilateral pact of mutual assistance limited to the regions of the Black Sea and the Straits. The U. S. S. R. considered: First, that the conclusion of such a pact could not induce it to actions which might draw it into armed conflict with Germany; second, that the U. S. S. R. should have a guarantee that in view of a war danger Turkey would not allow warships of non-Black Sea powers through the Bosporus to the Black Sea.

Turkey rejected both these stipulations of the U. S. S. R. and thereby made the conclusion of a pact impossible.

The Soviet-Turkish negotiations did not lead to the conclusion of a pact but they did help to clear up or at least to explore a number of political questions that interest us. In the present international situation it is particularly important to know the true face and policy of States, relations with whom are of serious importance.

Many things pertaining to the policy of Turkey have now become much clearer to us, both as a result of the Moscow negotiations and as a result of recent acts of the Turkish Government in the sphere of foreign policy. As you know, the government of Turkey has preferred to tie up its destinies with a definite group of European powers, belligerents in the present war. It has concluded a pact of mutual assistance with Great Britain and France, who for the past two months have been waging war on Germany.

Turkey has thereby definitely discarded her cautious policy of neutrality and has entered the orbit of the developing European war. This is highly pleasing to both Great Britain and France, who are bent on drawing as many neutral countries as possible into their sphere of war.

Whether Turkey will not come to regret it we shall not try to guess. It is only incumbent on us to take note of these new factors in the foreign policy of our neighbor and to keep a watchful eye on the developments of events.

If Turkey has now to some extent tied her hands and has taken the hazardous line of supporting one group of belligerents, the Turkish Government evidently realizes the responsibility it has thereby assumed. But that is not the foreign policy the Soviet Union is pursuing, thanks to which it has secured not a few successes in the sphere of foreign policy.

The Soviet Union prefers to keep its hands free in the future as well, to go on consistently pursuing its policy of neutrality and not only not to help the spread of war but to help strengthen whatever strivings there are for the restoration of peace.

We are confident that the policy of peace the U.S.S.R. has been consistently pursuing holds out the best prospects for the future as well. And this policy we will pursue in the region of the Black Sea, too, confident that we shall fully insure its proper application as the interests of the Soviet Union and of the States friendly to the Soviet Union demand.

Relations With Japan

Now, as regards our relations with Japan. There has recently been certain improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations. The symptoms of this improvement have been observable since the recent conclusion of the Moscow agreement, as the result of which the well-known conflict on the Mongolian-Manchurian border was liquidated.

For several months, or, to be more precise, in May, June, July and August and up to the middle of September, hostilities took place in the Nomanhan district in the vicinity of the Mongolian-Manchurian border between Japanese-Manchurian and Soviet-Mongolian troops.

During this period all arms, including airplanes and heavy artillery, were engaged in action and the battles were sometimes of a very sanguinary character. This absolutely unnecessary conflict exacted rather heavy casualties on our side and casualties several times heavier on the Japanese-Manchurian side. Finally, Japan made proposals to terminate the conflict and we willingly met the Japanese Government's wishes.

As you know, the conflict arose owing to Japan's endeavor to appropriate part of the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic and thus forcibly change the Mongolian-Manchurian border in her own favor. Such a unilateral method of action has to meet a resolute rebuff and it has once again demonstrated its utter unsoundness when applied to the Soviet Union or its allies.

While the example of luckless Poland has recently demonstrated how little pacts of mutual assistance signed by some of the European great powers are sometimes worth, what happened on the Mongolian - Manchurian border has demonstrated something quite different. It has demonstrated the value of pacts of mutual assistance to which is appended the signature of the Soviet Union.

As for the conflict in question, it was liquidated by the Soviet-Japanese agreement concluded in Moscow on Sept. 15 and peace has been fully restored on the Mongolian - Manchurian border. Thus the first step was made toward improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The next step is the formation of a joint frontier commission, consisting of representatives of the Soviet-Mongolian and Japanese-Manchurian sides. This commission will have to examine certain disputed frontier questions. There is no doubt that if good will is displayed, not only on our part, the method of businesslike examination of frontier questions will yield good results.

In addition, the possibility has been established of starting Soviet-Japanese trade negotiations. It must be admitted that the development of Soviet-Japanese trade is in the interests of both countries.

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Thus we have reason to speak of the beginnings of improvement in our relations with Japan. It is difficult as yet to judge how far we may reckon on rapid development of this tendency. We have not yet been able to ascertain how far the ground for it has been prepared in Japanese circles. For our part I must say that we look with favor on Japanese overtures of this kind and we approach them from the viewpoint of our fundamental political position and our concern for the interests of peace.

War Contraband Issue

Finally, a few words about war contraband and the export of arms from neutral countries to belligerent countries. The other day the Soviet Government's note in reply to Great Britain's notes of Sept. 6 and 11 was published. Our note explains the views of the U.S.S.R. on the subject of war contraband and states that the Soviet Government cannot regard as war contraband foodstuffs and fuel for the noncombatant population, and clothing, and that to prohibit the import of articles of mass consumption is to condemn children, women, old people and the sick to suffering and starvation.

The Soviet Government declares in this note that such questions cannot be settled by unilateral decision, as Great Britain has done, but must be settled by common consent of the powers.

We expect that neutral countries, as well as public opinion in Great Britain and France, will recognize the justice of our position and will take measures to prevent the war between the armies of the belligerent countries from being turned into a war against children, women, old people and the sick.

In any event our country, as a neutral country that is not interested in the spread of war, will take every measure to render the war less devastating, to weaken it and to hasten its termination in the interests of peace. From this standpoint the decision of the American Government to lift the embargo on the export of arms to belligerent countries raises justified misgivings. It can scarcely be doubted that the effect of this decision will not be to weaken war and hasten its termination, but on the contrary to intensify, aggravate and protract it. Of course, this decision may insure big profits for American war industries. But one asks, can this serve as any justification for lifting the embargo on the export of arms from America? Clearly it cannot.

Such is the international situation at the present moment. Such are the principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Points in Molotoff Speech

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By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Oct. 31—Following are points made by Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff on various subjects in his speech today:

Germany

Today, as far as the European great powers are concerned, Germany is in the position of a State that is striving for the earliest termination of war and for peace, while Great Britain and France, which but yesterday were declaiming against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war and are opposed to the conclusion of peace.

We have always held that a strong Germany is an indispensable condition for durable peace in Europe.

War Aims

Under the "ideological" flag has now been started a war of even greater dimensions and fraught with even greater danger for the peoples of Europe and the whole world. But there is absolutely no justification for a war of this kind.

One may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism as well as any other ideological system—that is a matter of political views. But everybody would understand that an ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated by war. It is, therefore, not only senseless but criminal to wage such a war as a war for the "destruction of Hitlerism" camouflaged as a fight for "democracy."

Poland

It is known that our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish State had collapsed and actually ceased to exist.

The Soviet Union could not but reckon with the exceptional situation created, for our brothers in the Western Ukraine and Western White Russia who had been abandoned to their fate as a result of the collapse of Poland.

Baltic States

We stand for the scrupulous and punctilious observance of the pacts [with the Baltic States] on a basis of complete reciprocity, and we declare that all nonsense about Sovietizing Baltic countries is only to the interest of our common enemies and of all anti-Soviet provocateurs.

Finland

We have begun negotiations with Finnish representatives, proposing the conclusion of a mutual assistance pact approximately on the lines of our pacts with the other Baltic States. Inasmuch as the Finnish Government declared that conclusion of such a pact would contradict its position of absolute neutrality, we did not insist on our proposal.

We are ready to meet Finland in matters in which she is particularly interested. In view of all this we do not think that Finland will seek a pretext to frustrate the proposed agreement. This would not be in line with the policy of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and would, of course, work to the serious detriment of Finland.

United States

I must, however, inform you that even the President of the United States of America considered it proper to intervene in these matters [the Finnish negotiations], which one finds it hard to reconcile with the American policy of neutrality. One might think that matters are in better shape between the United States and, let us say, the Philippines or Cuba, which have long been demanding freedom and independence from the United States and cannot get them, than between the Soviet Union and Finland, which has long ago obtained both freedom and political independence from the Soviet Union.

The decision of the American Government to lift the embargo on the export of arms to belligerent countries raises justified misgivings. It can scarcely be doubted that the effect of this decision will not be to weaken war and hasten its termination, but, on the contrary, to intensify, aggravate and protract it.

Japan

For our part I must say that we look with favor on Japanese overtures of this kind [for trade negotiations], and we approach them from the viewpoint of our fundamental political position and our concern for the interests of peace.

IRKED FINNS DELAY TALKS WITH SOVIET

Hold Molotoff Disclosure of Terms Alters Situation—Plan Firm Refusal

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By The Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Finland, Wednesday, Nov. 1—The Finnish Government announced early today that publication of Soviet Russia's demands on the republic has "created a new situation" and caused a delay in the negotiations.

The exact effect of the unexpected disclosures by Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff in his speech to the Russian Parliament yesterday was not clear, but it was certain that he had profoundly shocked Finnish officials.

It was probable that a Cabinet meeting would be held today to consider the new situation.

The communiqué did not say whether Finland's delegation to Moscow, which left Helsinki last night, would continue its journey or return here for new instructions. The delegation was scheduled to arrive in Leningrad today. The Finnish Government had kept the negotiations a matter of close secrecy.

TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE

The communiqué said:

The Soviet Union has stated they desire to discuss with Finland the questions mentioned by Foreign Commissar Molotoff. By making public the point of view of the Soviet Union at a moment when Finland's plenipotentiaries have just left Helsinki

LONDON, OCT. 31—(AP)—BRITISH OFFICIALS TONIGHT REFUSED TO COMMENT ON RUSSIAN PREMIER MOLOTOFF'S SPEECH UNTIL THEY HAD HAD TIME TO STUDY IT IN DETAIL. AN EARLY IMPRESSION IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, HOWEVER, WAS THAT THE SPEECH DID NOT GREATLY ALTER THE POSITION OF THE WARRING NATIONS AND WAS "MAINLY FOR INTERNAL CONSUMPTION."

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to hand the Soviet Government the answer of the Finnish Government, Foreign Commissar Molotoff has created a new situation.

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Hitherto the discussions have been confidential and Finland has independently, without pressure from any foreign power whatever and free from prejudice, sought to find a solution of the questions presented her in spite of their difficulty due to the policy of neutrality which Finland has adopted.

In doing this it has also been desired by Finland to respect the efforts of the Soviet Union to insure the security of Leningrad without, however, endangering her own safety.

It is too early to say anything about the extent to which the statements of Commissar Molotoff will affect the standpoint of the Finnish Government. In any case, his speech has naturally caused delay in continued negotiations.

Commissar Molotoff stated in his speech that the Soviet Union has the right and obligation to take effective measures for protecting its security on the Gulf of Finland and the frontier nearest Leningrad.

For this reason the Foreign Office of Finland states that the Soviet Union in the non-aggression pact entered into with Finland in 1932 undertook to respect the frontiers fixed between Finland and the Soviet Union by the Peace Treaty of Dorpat, and to arrange all differences of opinion between their countries by peaceful means.

Finland relies on the Soviet Union respecting this agreement, the validity of which was extended to the end of the year 1945 by agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union in the year 1934.

The storm that Mr. Molotoff's speech created here was apparent in the almost unprecedented issuance of the communiqué at 4:30 A. M.

Firm Rejection Planned

The first reaction in political circles was a belief that Finland would not yield to the demands, which, as outlined by Mr. Molotoff, involved an exchange of territory and the granting to Russia of the right to establish a naval base on Finnish territory near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

The Finnish negotiators, who entrained for Moscow last night with their "final answer," had been expected to leave the next step up to the Russians after registering their rejection of the Soviet demands. It was generally expected that the Finnish Government, for one thing, would now place its case before the world with a complete exposition of the hitherto secret negotiations.

A crowd of some 4,000 Finns bade farewell to the delegation, showing by its silence that the fateful possibilities of the journey were appreciated.

Hope for Agreement Ebbs

Informed political circles were of the opinion that the answer being taken to Moscow was a firm refusal to yield to the Russian territorial demands. The Foreign Office said counter-proposals were being submitted. The Russian demands were believed to be so firm and inflexible, however, that little hope for agreement was held in informed circles.

The attitude expressed was that Finland could not meet present Russian demands and still maintain independence and neutrality. However, the government had been proceeding on the theory that agreement was possible.

As determined as they have been from the day Moscow's invitation to negotiate was received, Oct. 5, the Finns went busily ahead with preparations to defend the republic from any attack.

Frontier districts were crowded with troops. Almost all territorial waters along the southern coast have been mined.

the delegation departs at 9:35 P. M.

One of the Diet's bills would give the Goernment broader powers to execute work decrees and handle private property for military purposes.

$1,000,000 Given for Defense.

Gifts to a new defense fund reached the equivalent of $1,000,000. The Government announced it would offer about 2,000,000 pounds of coffee for sale outside rationing restrictions at increased prices. This measure is expected to raise $800,000 in Finnish markka.

The negotiating committee, headed by Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, is expected to reach Moscow on Thursday morning.

The Ministry of the Interior, in asking border residents not to return to their homes, said that the situation which had caused their original removal had not changed.

The air of having made a definite decision pervaded Government circles.

War Preparations Go On.

The task of digging air shelter trenches and other defense preparations went ahead steadily.

The Government decreed a 20 per cent increase in tobacco prices, half the advance going to the National Treasury for defense expenses.

The Foreign Office declined comment on reports circulating here that Russia had asked for a fifty-mile coastal strip and four islands in the Gulf of Finland for military purposes, the right to participate in the fortification of the Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, and a Russo-Finnish military pact. The exact nature of the Russian demands remained secret, but the Government was taking the position that Russia needed no bases on Finnish soil in view of the concessions already obtained from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Finnish Diet Hurries War Bills

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Parliament's Action Strengthens Report Finland Won't Budge on Soviet Demands.

HELSINKI, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—On the eve of the departure of a Finnish delegation to Moscow with Finland's "final answer" to Russian demands, the Diet today hurried bills to passage which will give the Government a clear hand in case of war. The Diet's action appeared to bear out predictions heard in diplomatic circles that Finland's answer to Russia granted few, if any, concessions.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Finland was proceeding on the assumption that an agreement could be reached, but the general feeling in political quarters was that a stalemate would result from the current trip to Moscow.

Finland's reply to the Soviets will be submitted to President Kyoesti Kallio for final approval just before

IL DUCE REVAMPS CABINET AND TRANSFERS ARMY MEN

Gen. Pariani, Who Held Staff Talks With Germans, Loses Post to Gen. Graziani.

STARACE AND ALFIERI MOVED

British Forecast Italo-Greek Pact—Berlin's Envoy Speeds Home for Conference.

ROME, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini reorganized the entire leadership of the Fascist regime today in a shake-up of Cabinet, party and top military posts unprecedented in its sweeping scope.

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Seven Cabinet members, the Secretary of the Fascist party, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Air Force and Fascist Militia and four Under-Secretaries of State were replaced in the drastic reshuffling. In addition, Mussolini himself yielded the portfolio of Minister for Italian Africa to Gen. Attilio Teruzzi.

Il Duce removed his army Chief of Staff, Gen. Alberto Pariani, who a few months ago carried out military consultations with German Army officers under the Italian-German military alliance signed last May but now no longer mentioned in Italy. Gen. Pariani, for whom no new post was announced, was replaced by Marshal Rudolfo Graziani as head of the Army Staff and by Gen. Soddu as Under-Secretary of War.

Also among those shifted were two Fascist notables widely credited with pro-German tendencies, Lieut.-Gen. Achille Starace, relieved of the secretaryship of the Fascist party "at his own request," and Dino Alfieri, Minister of Popular Culture (Propaganda).

Gen. Starace was made Chief of the General Staff of the Fascist Militia; Signor Alfieri was appointed an Ambassador awaiting assignment.

German Influence.

Although some observers saw in the shake-up evidences of a lessening of German influence in Rome, foreign diplomatic circles here generally attributed it to conditions within the Fascist party and Government and considered it without bearing on foreign policy.

However, it was noted that it came shortly after the German Ambassador, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, had left Rome for Berlin. He went home on Sunday, his embassy said, "for an extraordinary reason."

The arrival in Rome on September 15 of a German described as a former admiral, and a personal friend of the Ambassador, was responsible for reports in foreign circles that Germany was endeavoring to counter the allied efforts to keep Italy neutral. The visitor was never identified, however, and nothing further was disclosed concerning his visit.

Herr von Mackensen ten days ago completed with Italy the arrangements for removing to Germany about 200,000 German-speaking residents of the Italian Tyrol by 1942. Diplomats said that this was designed to eliminate any German claim on the South Tyrol area which once belonged to Austria.

Britain and Albania.

Also today Italy received a request of the British Government for authorization to establish a Consulate-General in Tirana, capital of Italian-occupied Albania. Great Britain, like most other nations, has been without a consular representative at Tirana since the Italian armies marched into the city on April 9.

Reports from southeast Europe, meanwhile, have indicated that Rome was bending her efforts toward forging a bloc of neutral States that would make Italian influence paramount over Russian and German in the Balkans.

[Authoritative British informants said at London today that Great Britain expects Italy and Greece to reach a non-aggression agreement soon and that such a step is welcomed there as a "stabilizing" influence in the Balkans; that Great Britain was fully informed of the negotiations between Greece and Italy; and that it was understood that such an agreement, broadly speaking, would be a reaffirmation of a similar agreement arrived at between those countries in 1928.]

[At Berlin officials said they were unable to comment at present on the Italian Cabinet shake-up. They indicated that Herr von Mackensen's visit to Berlin was a routine one and not connected with the Cabinet events.

[In Paris French diplomats welcomed the Rome shakeup, asserting that Il Duce's purpose was to create a "Government of neutrality." The shifting of Gen. Starace and Signor Alfieri was cited as evidence of a partial lessening of Nazi influence in Rome.]

Gen. Starace had been secretary of the Fascist party since December 12, 1931, and was one of Il Duce's generals in the Ethiopian campaign. His successor as party secretary will be Ettore Muti, Consul-General of the Militia.

Russo Under-Secretary of State.

As Chief of Staff of the Militia, Gen. Starace succeeds Lieut.-Gen. Luigi Russo, who had held that position since February 1, 1936, and who now receives the position of Under-Secretary of State in the office of Premier Mussolini.

Gen. Francesco Pricolo, commander of the Second Territorial Air Zone, replaced Squadron Gen. Giuseppe Valle as Chief of the Italian Air Forces.

Other important new appointments were:

Minister of Corporations—Renato Ricci, former Under-Secretary of Youth Education, succeeding Ferruccio Lantini; Minister of Popular Culture: Alessandro Pavolini, former president of the Confederation of Artists and Professional People, succeeding Alfieri; Minister of Foreign Trade: Raffaldo Riccardi, president of the new airline, Lapi, succeeding Felice Guarnieri; Minister of Agriculture: Giuseppe Tassinari, former Under-Secretary, succeeding Edmundo Rossoni; Minister of Communications: Host Venturi, former Under-Secretary, succeeding Commendatore Antonio Stefani Benni; Minister of Public Works: Adelchi Serena, vice-secretary of the Fascist party, succeeding Giuseppe Cobolli-Gigli.

Under-Secretaries Shifted.

Under-Secretary of War — Gen. Soddu, succeeding Pariani; Under-Secretary of Air Forces—Gen. Francesco Pricolo, succeeding Gen. Giuseppe Valle; Under-Secretary of Reclamation—Sergio Nannini, former Commissioner of International Migration, and Under-Secretary of State in the Premier's office—Lieut. Gen. Luigi Russo, former Chief of Staff of the Militia, succeeding Medici del Vascello.

Tassinari's promotion made way for appointment of Nannini as Under-Secretary of Reclamation in order to carry out the extension of Italy's tillable land in the campaign for agricultural self-sufficiency. Nannini was succeeded as Commissioner of International Migration by Giuseppe Lombrassa.

Muti, who has been active in the Fascist party since the march on Rome eighteen years ago and now becomes the party secretary, is a world war veteran, although only 37 years old—thirteen years younger than Starace. He was one of D'Annunzio's legionnaires in the seizure of Fiume.

One of the first members of the party, having joined in 1919, he was often wounded while fighting with its strong-arm squads. He fought as a volunteer aviator in the Ethiopian war and was among the first group of Italian aviators to go to Spain as volunteers in the Spanish civil war. Going there July 18, 1936, he remained throughout the war, which ended last spring.

Captured Tirana.

Muti also commanded the advance column of Italian troops which occupied Tirana on last Good Friday's invasion of Albania. He is one of the few living holders of the gold medal for valor. Last August he was named inspector of Fascists abroad and a member of the new Chamber of Fasces and Guilds.

Starace and Alfieri had been Fascist kingpins more than three years, since the last previous shakeup.

Starace served in the Ethiopian war and was commander of a column which cut itself loose from the

main forces and marched on Gondar. A few days ago he was awarded the silver medal for gallantry in that action.

As party secretary he was credited with sponsoring some of Fascism's direct movements, including anti-Jewish laws, the campaign to purge the country of all lingering anti-Fascist elements, and the attempted elimination of the third-person form of address.

Fostered Hoop Jumping.

It was Starace who fathered the idea of having Fascist officials jump through hoops of fire to demonstrate their virility.

Signor Alfieri had been Minister of Propaganda since June 9, 1936, and as long ago as 1929 was Under Secretary of the Ministry of Corporations in the Mussolini Cabinet. Last year, he forbade the publication of foreign comic strips with the exception of Walt Disney's productions, and on August 11 of this year concluded with the German Propaganda Ministry a pact for intensive collaboration in journalism, propaganda, the radio, screen and stage.

For a time in July he was mentioned for appointment to be Italy's Ambassador to London. In the end, however, that post fell to Giuseppe Bastianini.

Dino Alfieri, Italian Minister of Propaganda, was named for an ambassadorial post, but it was not announced at what capital. He had been mentioned for possible assignment to London in July, but that post was filled by Giuseppe Bastianini.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was made Chief of the Army General Staff in place of Alberto Pariani, while Gen. Francesco Pricolo, commander of the Second Territorial Air Zone, replaced Squadron Gen. Giuseppe Valle as Chief of the Italian Air Forces.

Alessandro Pavolini, president of the Confederation of Artists and Professional People, becomes Minister of Popular Culture in the reorganization.

Ferruccio Lantini was appointed president of the National Institute of Social Insurance; Giuseppe Cobolli-Gigli, president of the Italian General Petroleum Agency; and Cornelio Di Marzio, president of the Confederation succeeding Signor Pavolini.

Ettore Muti, who succeeds to the secretaryship of the Fascist party, is a thirty-seven-year-old party hero, thirteen years younger than Gen. Starace, and thus meets Premier Mussolini's requirement of young men in high posts of the organization.

The Cabinet shakeup, the first in three years, places in new jobs two Fascist notables widely credited with pro-German tendencies—Gen. Starace and Signor Alfieri.

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Duce Ousts Pro-Germans In Fascist Party Shakeup

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By CHARLES H. GUPTILL.

Rome, Oct. 31 (AP).—Premier Mussolini in a sweeping overhauling of the Fascist leadership today removed three military chiefs who had conducted staff talks with German officers and two Cabinet members popularly regarded as pro-German.

The shuffling of military chiefs, Army leaders, and ministers, however, was regarded in foreign circles as primarily designed to reinforce the Fascist regime at home, with the international aspect incidental to domestic factors.

Whether there was any deliberate thought of shelving those in the Government who had been looked on as pro-German could not be ascertained.

Pleasing to People.

But all three of the replaced Chiefs of Staff—Gen. Alberto Pariani of the Army, Gen. Giuseppe Valle of the Air Force and Lieut.-Gen. Luigi Russo, of the Blackshirt Militia—had conferred with their German counterparts after signing the Italian-German military alliance last May—an alliance no longer mentioned in Italy.

The two Cabinet members considered as having pro-German sympathies and affected by the shakeup were Lieut.-Gen. Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Dino Alfieri, Minister of Popular Culture (propaganda). Transfer to other posts removed them from the Cabinet.

The shakeup was expected to please the Italian people. There have been widespread reports of popular dissatisfaction with the pro-German tendencies of some of the lesser Fascist leaders.

Diplomatic quarters in Paris hailed the shifting of Starace and Alfieri as evidence of a lessening of Nazi influence in Rome. These quarters asserted Mussolini's purpose was a "government of neutrality."

Official comment was not forthcoming in Berlin, but authoritative sources denied that the summoning home Sunday of the Reich's Ambassador to Rome, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, was in any way connected to the cabinet shift. The Nazi Embassy in Rome had announced, however, that the envoy had departed for "an extraordinary reason."

Mussolini himself stepped out as Minister for Italian Africa, appointing Gen. Attilio Teruzzi. Il Duce retained the four other ministries he held besides the premiership.

Better British Relations.

The shakeup came at a time when Italian relations with Britain, as a result of both the war and Mussolini's own non-belligerent stand, were better than some months ago.

Britain today in effect recognized Italy's conquest of Albania by arranging to establish a consulate at Tirana.

The shakeup involved replacement of eight ministers and four undersecretaries, as well as the staff chiefs. With the changes, some foreign observers considered Mussolini had established a middle-of-the-road Cabinet. His son-in-law, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, and Minister of Justice Count Dino Grandi remained as perhaps the outstanding figures next to Il Duce.

Pariano Superseded.

At the end of this game of bureaucratic musical chairs, several incumbents were left without new posts. Conspicuous among them was Gen. Pariani, who was succeeded by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani as Chief of Staff and by Gen. Ubaldo Soddu as Undersecretary of War.

Also left without a post was Gen. Valle, who was Undersecretary of Aeronautics as well as Aviation Chief of Staff. He was replaced by Gen. Francesco Pricolo, considered one of Italy's best air officers.

The third Army chief affected by the shakeup, Lieut.-Gen. Russo, was made Undersecretary of State in Mussolini's office, succeeding Medici del Vascello.

Starace, "at his own request," was relieved of the secretaryship of the Fascist Party and was succeeded by Ettore Muti, 37-year-old World War veteran.

Concern Expressed to Nazis and British as Craft Nears Blockade.

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SEEN OFF LODINGEN LIGHT

Norwegian Warship Dogs German Prize After Latter Takes On Stores at Tromsoe.

two eventualities were most feared by officials:

First, that the German prize crew might blow up the vessel if British warships attempted to capture her.

Second, that the British might sink the ship.

The second possibility was held by most officials to be less likely, as it was believed the British would prefer to take the vessel which was carrying a cargo to England when the Germans seized her two weeks ago.

Hopes to Get Ship Back.

Asked whether he considered Russia had acted in a neutral manner in the City of Flint case, Mr. Roosevelt said he could not answer.

He had no comment, either, on the address in which Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov of Russia accused him of mixing in Soviet-Finnish negotiatio in contradiction of this country's neutrality policy.

BERLIN, OCT 31-(AP)-AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES TONIGHT SAID THEY REGARDED THE ITALIAN CABINET SHAKEUP AS "MUSSOLINI'S USUAL UNHERALDED, SUDDEN CHANGE OF GUARD."

THEY SAID IL DUCE PERIODICALLY SHUFFLES HIS LIEUTENANTS AND THAT NO SPECIAL IMPORTANCE WAS TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MOVES FROM A FOREIGN POLITICAL VIEWPOINT.

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BUDAPEST, OCT 31-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S RESHUFFLING OF HIS CABINET WAS VIEWED BY DIPLOMATS IN MOST OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE TODAY AS A SUBMERGENCE OF GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITALIAN POLICY, IF NOT THE ACTUAL BEGINNING OF A BREAKUP OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

ALLHOUGH OFFICIAL CIRCLES RESERVED JUDGMENT, THE POPULAR OPINION IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA, GREECE AND TURKEY WAS THAT THE CABINET CHANGES WERE OF VITAL SIGNIFICANCE.

SN923PES

U. S. ASKS BOTH SIDES TO GUARD CREW OF FLINT

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The United States asked both Great Britain and Germany today to avoid any action which would imperil unnecessarily the captive American crew aboard the freighter City of Flint, now somewhere in the blockaded North Sea bound for Germany.

While the American request did not ask precautions against any specific action, it was learned that

At the same time President Roosevelt said he still hoped the United States would get back the City of Flint.

Mr. Roosevelt said last week that he hoped for the return of the vessel, which was then in the Russian port of Murmansk. He was asked today whether he retained that hope. He said that he did.

He added that he had no more information on the ship than what newspaper men were getting. He is receiving various reports through the State Department, he said.

Hull Seeks To Protect American Crew Of Flint

Washington, Oct. 31 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, took steps to protect the American crew of the City of Flint today by instructing the American embassies in Germany a England to request those governments to avoid exposing the crew to unnecessary danger.

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The City of Flint's position was dif-

30.24-4385

30.24-4385

known to the State Department tonight, but it was supposed she was making her way slowly southward along the Norwegian coast. Aboard her were Captain Gainard, forty American crew members and the German prize crew of seventeen.

President Roosevelt said he had no new information on the City of Flint, but he still hoped for her return.

Still Seeking Information

Secretary Hull disclosed he still was pressing Soviet Russia for full information on what had happened to the ship at Murmansk. He further disclosed that the Department of Justice would prepare the Government's case when the City of Flint seizure is taken up by the German prize court at Hamburg.

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The instructions he sent to Berlin and London expressed this Government's concern for the safety of the American crew and its expectation that both belligerents would take precautions to avoid exposing the crew members to unnecessary danger.

The text of the instructions was not released at the State Department pending official word that they had been presented to the respective governments. It was reliably learned that Hull did not base his request on any international law, but indications were that he would hold Germany responsible. He hinted at a possibility that the American crew might be put ashore at some neutral port, but said he had not requested this.

Kirk Delivers Message.

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Alexander C. Kirk, United States charge d'affaires, "informally" called the attention of the German Government today to the responsibility devolving upon it for the safety of the American crew of the freighter City of Flint.

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On instructions from Washington, Mr. Kirk called at the Foreign Office to deliver his message.

Meanwhile the City of Flint, American steamship seized by the German Navy as a prize of war, was heading down the Norwegian coast for a German port under command of a Nazi prize crew.

It was authoritatively said today that no further information will be divulged on the German side regarding the ship.

"We now come dangerously close to provisions of the law regarding treason," these sources said.

Since it was believed the City of Flint was headed for Hamburg, it was expected that the United States consulate at that city would handle details of prize-court proceedings when and if the City of Flint arrives at that port.

Shipping men gave the prize crew an even chance of escaping detection on the blockade-dodging voyage of the American vessel along the rugged coast of Norway.

Thousands of islands and numerous fiords offered places for experienced navigators to hide temporarily from British warships, especially if the City of Flint traveled mostly by night. Moreover, fog and low visibility ware on the side of her captors.

British Comment on Request.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—An Admiralty spokesman, commenting on the American request to Great Britain to avoid unnecessary danger to the American crew of the German-captured City of Flint, said that "naturally we won't expose the crew to 'unnecessary danger.'"

"We don't sink ships on sight," he said. "This is an American ship carrying a British cargo. We don't sink American or any other neutral ships."

Meanwhile, lengthy delays of American ships by the British contraband control were criticized in the House of Lords today by Lord Stragolgi, a Laborite, who asserted that "it annoys neutrals to have their ships treated like this."

Long Delays Criticized.

He said that in one case it had taken twenty-four days to clear an American ship and that inquiries were made by the American Consul-General.

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He added that "there was a delay of nine days between permission being given by the Minister of Economic Warfare for the ship to clear and the information reaching the customs officials at the ship's side."

"Such a delay made it very expensive for the unfortunate owners and this particular ship had to pay war risk insurance all the time she was idle," he added.

Authoritative sources said that complaints over shipping delays caused by the contraband control were numerous.

Shipping circles said that in the best circumstances it took at least three days, because of red tape, to clear a ship after permission had been granted for it to sail.

Destroyer Dogging Flint.

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The United States freighter City of Flint, under command of a German prize crew, felt her way southward along the northern Norwegian coast today with a Norwegian naval watch-dog close on her heels.

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The City of Flint was sighted off Lodingen Light at 11 A. M., while steaming close behind was a Norwegian ship, believed to be the 1,170-ton destroyer Sleipner, which escorted the captured American vessel out of Tromsoe waters yesterday.

The appearance of the City of Flint off Lodingen on the inland route down one of the world's most broken coasts was taken as an indication that the German prize crew had requested and obtained permission to move in Norwegian territorial waters.

Must Obey Regulations.

Persons in a position to know indicated that the Norwegian man-o' war was not permitted under any circumstances to assist in the navigation of the City of Flint. The Norwegian ship was required to follow at as much distance as was consistent with her watch.

One of the duties of the escort ship was to make certain the freighter passed through no naval port or naval district at night and that she otherwise obey all rules laid down for her passage in Norwegian waters.

In the event the vessel does not comply, it was said authoritatively that she was to be halted and both ship and crew interned.

Flint Takes Stores Aboard.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The United States freighter City of Flint, under control of a German prize crew, was reported in advices reaching here today to have taken on large supplies of fresh meat and water yesterday outside the Norwegian port of Tromsoe.

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The vessel was said to be flying the German flag. As a prize ship, the City of Flint was unable to enter the harbor anchorage, but reports here said this difficulty was solved by moving the vessel at slow speed in Tromsoe sound, while a motorship came alongside and made a transfer of supplies.

The City of Flint was said to have lingered for three hours in Tromsoe waters, although the transfer of supplies took only about an hour.

During this time, Norwegian officials were said to have made certain there was no contact between the vessel and the shore, other than those authorized officially. Officials at Tromsoe declined to make any comment on the vessel.

Tromsoe residents who saw the vessel said they were unable to determine whether the forty-one members of the American crew were on board.

It was considered unlikely that the Americans had been landed.

After tarrying at Tromsoe for three hours, the City of Flint was reported to have been escorted back to international waters by a Norwegian warship, by way of Malangen Sound. She was said to have proceeded on a course which should have brought her off Lofotens by mid-day today.

Tromsoe residents were said to believe the City of Flint was being convoyed southward by two armed German cargo boats. One such boat, without visible marks of identification, was said to have passed the entrance of the sound two hours before the City of Flint arrived and another, also unidentified, about an hour after the Flint departed.

freighter passed through no naval port or naval district at night, and that she otherwise obeyed all rules laid down for her passage in Norwegian waters. In the event the vessel did not comply, it was said authoritatively, she was to be halted and both ship and crew interned.

(Reports reaching Copenhagen from Tromsoe said the City of Flint was in Tromsoe waters three hours

Flint Creeps Down Norse Coast, Trailed by Norwegian Warship

American Freighter Is Sailed by Nazi Prize Crew Past Jagged Shoals at Rate That Would Take Another Week to Pass British Blockade

NOV 1 1939

By The Associated Press

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 31.—The American freighter City of Flint, in command of a German prize crew, was feeling her way southward along the north Norwegian coast tonight, followed by a Norwegian warship.

The prize ship, on her way from the Soviet port of Murmansk to a haven in Germany, was sighted off Lodingen Light this morning flying a German flag.

Shipping circles gave the German prize crew an even chance to escape British detection on her blockade-dodging voyage along the rugged Norwegian coast.

Appearance of the City of Flint off Lodingen, on the inland route down one of the world's most broken coasts, was taken as an indication the German prize crew had requested and obtained permission to move in Norwegian territorial waters.

The Norwegian naval watchdog was believed to be the 550-ton destroyer Sleipner, which followed the captured American vessel out of Tromsoe waters yesterday. The Norwegian boat was said to be near by, not as an escort vessel, but to guard and protect Norwegian interests.

Persons in a position to know indicated that the Norwegian warship was not permitted under any circumstances to assist in the navigation of the City of Flint. The Norwegian ship was required to follow at as much distance as consistent with her watch.

One of the duties of the escort ship was to make certain the Monday and took on fresh meat and water from a motor launch which cruised slowly alongside. The City of Flint, as a prize ship, did not enter the harbor. Some Tromsoe residents believed armed German cargo boats were convoying her, since one preceded the City of Flint and another followed, by short intervals.)

Observers believed the City of Flint would follow the Scandinavian coast until she reached the Baltic, where an adequate German escort might see her into port, with Hamburg considered a likely objective.

SOS Reports Submarine in West Atlantic

NOV 1 1939

British Freighter Fails to Respond After Appeal; U. S. Ship Races to Aid

By The Associated Press

BOSTON, Nov. 1 (Wednesday).—Coast Guard Division Headquarters said today it had identified a vessel which sent an SOS in the north Atlantic as the 3,670-ton British vessel Coulmore, owned by the Dornach Shipping Company, Ltd.

The Coast Guard said it made the identification by means of the call letters sent out in the vessel's distress call, which included the phrase "SSSS submarine," taken to be a reference to a submarine attack.

The letters G Y X C given in the message are registered as those of the Coulmore, the Coast Guard said. She was built in 1936 and is 352 feet long.

Tropical Radio, at Hingham, Mass., said it had learned from a Canadian radio station at Campderdown, N. S., that the U. S. Coast Guard cutter Campbell, 200 miles from the Coulmore, was proceeding to her side and expected to reach the scene about 8:30 a. m.

Tropical added that the Canadian station's messages said the Coulmore had sighted a submarine. There was nothing in the Canadian messages to indicate the vessel's plight.

The Boston Coast Guard said that according to its record the Coulmore touched Baltimore Oct. 15.

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400 Miles From Bermuda

Mackay Radio reported in New York today receipt of an SOS from an unidentified vessel followed by the phrase "SSSS submarine," which Mackay said probably meant "submarine attack," according to the Associated Press.

The position of the ship was given as approximately 400 miles northeast of Bermuda.

Mackay reported the Canadian coastal stations were sending auto-alarm signals every few minutes and sending submarine distress signals lat. 40.20 North, 62.31 West. The call was directed to the British steamship Coulmore.

Mackay added that there was no response from the Coulmore.

Distress Call Heard Here

The New York Herald Tribune wireless picked up the Coulmore calling QRT—or cease transmission all ships and stations—and then the word "distress." This was on long-wave 600-meter ship band, the usual calling and distress wavelength. Forty minutes later station VCS, Campderdown, Nova Scotia, radio station, relayed the signal SSSS, meaning submarine sighted.

EXPLOSIONS SINK TWO MORE SHIPS

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British and Norwegian Vessels Go Down.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The sinking of the British steamship Cairn Mona, 4,666 tons, by an "explosion," was disclosed today when forty-one survivors were put ashore. Three were missing. A survivor said that the blast came without warning.

The sinking of the Finnish steamship Juno, a vessel of 1,241 tons, in the North Sea following an explosion, was also revealed here. Nineteen of the twenty-three aboard, including five women, were landed in England last night by the Norwegian ship Minona.

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German Victims.

BOULOGNE, France, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The French authorities expressed the belief today that the bodies of two German sailors, discovered on the beach at Sangatte yesterday, were from the submarine found last Thursday on the Goodwin Sands, off the English coast.

One body was that of an officer.

BERLIN-OCT.31-

GERMANS AS WELL AS NEUTRAL OBSERVERS MANIFESTED LIVELY INTEREST IN WORD THAT THE FREIGHTER HAD STOPPED FOR THREE HOURS YESTERDAY AT TROMSOE, NORWAY, ON HER ODYSSEY THROUGH NORTHERN WATERS SINCE SEIZURE OCT.9 BY THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

IT WAS A RETURN VISIT TO TROMSOE. TEN DAYS AGO, SHE CALLED THERE TO LAND 38 SEAMEN FROM TWO SUNKEN BRITISH MERCHANTMEN WHO HAD BEEN PLACED ABOARD BY THE DEUTSCHLAND. SHE ALSO TOOK ON FRESH WATER BEFORE CONTINUING ON TO THE SOVIET RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT OF MURMANSK.

(ONE OF THE BRITISH SEAMEN, FROM THE LOST FREIGHTER STONEGATE, WAS QUOTED BY THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE AS SAYING THE DEUTSCHLAND GAVE THE CITY OF FLINT THE CHOICE OF BEING SUNK, OR TAKEN TO GERMANY.

(THE CAPTAIN OF THE FREIGHTER, ACCORDING TO THIS ACCOUNT, "REPLIED THAT HE WOULD RATHER HAVE THE VESSEL TAKEN TO GERMANY." THE DEUTSCHLAND SEIZED THE CITY OF FLINT AS A CARRIER OF CONTRABAND CONSIGNED TO GREAT BRITAIN.)

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BERLIN OFFICIALS PROFESSED TO KNOW NOTHING FOR SURE OF MOVEMENTS OF THE CITY OF FLINT SINCE HER DEPARTURE FROM MURMANSK, ANNOUNCED SATURDAY NIGHT BY RUSSIAN OFFICIALS. THEY ADDED THAT THEY WOULD SAY NOTHING, IF THEY DID.

(THE GERMAN CONSUL AT TROMSOE, HOWEVER, ACKNOWLEDGED HE HAD GONE ABOARD THE CITY OF FLINT WHILE IT LAY AT ANCHOR THERE FROM ONE TO 4 P.M. (7 A.M.-10 A.M., EST) YESTERDAY.

(THE LARGEST SHIP STORE AT TROMSOE SAID NO EFFORT WAS MADE TO REPROVISION THE CITY OF FLINT WHILE IT LAY IN THE TROMSOE ROADSTEAD, SOME DISTANCE FROM THE PORT PROPER.

(TROMSOE SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF THE ONLY SHIP-TO-SHORE CONTACTS WERE THE VISIT BY THE GERMAN CONSUL, HEINRICH JEBENS, ALONG WITH PORT AUTHORITIES AND THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN ESCORT FROM NORWEIGIAN WATERS BY A NORWEGIAN WARSHIP.

(NO INDICATION OF CONDITIONS AMONG THE 18 GERMAN AND 42 AMERICAN CREWMEN REACHED THE PUBLIC AT TROMSOE, AND FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FREIGHTER'S MOVEMENTS WERE UNDISCLOSED BECAUSE OF NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT WARTIME REGULATIONS.)

GERMAN OFFICIALS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ONCE OUT OF TROMSOE--500 MILES FROM MURMANSK AND MORE THAN 800 MILES FROM HAMBURG, WHICH HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A LIKELY DESTINATION--THE CITY OF FLINT FACED THE PROSPECT OF EXCITEMENT IN RUNNING THE BRITISH BLOCKADE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND NORTH SEA.

IT WAS POINTED OUT TROMSOE IS FAR NORTH OF THE AREA OF MOST ACUTE DANGER.

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THE CASE OF THE CITY OF FLINT WAS CITED LAST NIGHT BY THE SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMENTARY, DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, AS ONE "SYMPTOM" OF WHAT IT TERMED THE UNITED STATES' "TWO-FOLD YARDSTICK" POLICY TOWARD THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ANOTHER, IT SAID, WAS THE "DIFFERENTIATING TREATMENT" OF ARMED COMMERCIAL SHIPS AND SUBMARINES BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(AT A PRESS CONFERENCE OCT. 20 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTENDING TO SURFACE VESSELS OF BELLIGERENT EUROPEAN NATIONS THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON THE USE OF AMERICAN PORTS AND TERRITORIAL WATERS BY THEIR SUBMARINES, SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE TWO KINDS OF SHIPS WERE ANALAGOUS.)

THE COMMENTARY, FOREIGN OFFICE MOUTHPIECE, SAID THE WAY IN WHICH

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THE CITY OF FLINT CASE WAS TREATED IN THE UNITED STATES "POINTS TO THE FACT THAT RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS IN AMERICA ARE PERMITTING THE CASE TO BE PRESSED MORE AND MORE INTO A FIXED DIRECTION.

"IT HARDLY CORRESPONDS TO THE SPIRIT OF IMPARTIALITY IF ON THE ONE HAND 'A CASE' IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR A DEFINITE, ACTUAL PURPOSE AT THE EXPENSE OF ALL POSSIBLE PROPAGANDA METHODS OUT OF A PRIZE AFFAIR WHICH WAS CARRIED OUT IN AN ORDERLY MANNER WITH STRICT CONSIDERATION FOR THE MEN AND GOODS AND WHICH IS TO BE SETTLED OBJECTIVELY BEFORE A GERMAN PRIZE COURT.

"WHEN, HOWEVER, ON THE OTHER HAND NUMEROUS AMERICAN SHIPS ARE BROUGHT IN AND SUBJECTED TO CRIMINAL SEARCH, SUCH DISTURBANCES DO NOT APPEAR WORTH MENTIONING BECAUSE IT IS ENGLISH ACTION. X X X"

ASIDE FROM BRIEF MENTION OF OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, GERMAN NEWSPAPERS CONFINED THEIR WAR NEWS TO REPORTS FROM NEUTRAL AND ENEMY COUNTRIES.

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THE PRESS DISPLAYED "EXPOSURE OF A JEWISH PLOT TO HAVE ENGLAND DESTROY GERMANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF WORLD JEWRY." THE STORY WAS BASED, IT SAID, ON A LETTER WRITTEN BY A LONDON JEW TO AN OFFICIAL OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AT PRAGUE.

MEANWHILE, THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT INDICATED IT WAS PREPARING REGULATIONS TO RESTRICT CIVILIAN USE OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES TO ABOUT 15 PER CENT OF NORMAL.

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Churchill Views Warships

London, Oct. 31 (AP) — Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, visited a section of the British fleet in Scottish waterstoday and returned with the remark that he had enjoyed "a quiet and pleasant day."

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BRITISH EXPECT NORTH SEA FIGHT ON VAST SCALE

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Ships and Planes Are Kept Ready in Case Gigantic Battle Develops There.

GRIEVANCES UP IN COMMONS

Emergency Governing Powers Draw Some Criticism Even From Conservatives.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Heavy naval and warplane concentrations along the east coast of Great Britain indicate that the British are prepared, military observers said today, for a gigantic North Sea battle.

"It's such a ruddy queer war," one tactical expert said, "that predictions aren't much good, but you can be sure of one thing, and that is that Great Britain wouldn't be caught napping if Adolf Hitler sent along his planes and submarines in a bunch for one terrific North Sea battle."

Much of the British feeling that the North Sea will be one of the big battlegrounds of the war comes from such German pronouncements as that which appeared in Hitler's newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, over the week end. This paper asserted that if "England persists in throwing overboard, one after the other, all conceptions of international rules, then it must reckon with inevitable intensification of the war against its commerce."

The British foresee England as the principal target of German air and sea attacks, just as she has been so far the principal target of German verbal attacks.

British tactical authorities regard the periodic raids and reconnaissance flights thus far over the Scapa Flow and Firth of Forth naval areas, and the attack on one British convoy, as "experimental" actions to feel out the resistance and test the ground for bigger things.

British tacticians expect the "serious" bombing raids to be conducted in waves of probably six planes each.

Aerial experts hinted that Britain is prepared for such attacks as follows: 1. The raiders would be met over the North Sea by fast fighting planes; 2. They would encounter Britain's balloon barrage and anti-aircraft batteries; and 3. Heavy fighters, strongly armed, would meet the raiders near their objective.

Grievances Aired.

A long list of grievances against Britain's economic set-up and restrictions imposed as war measures was aired today in the House of Commons.

Prime Minister Chamberlain disposed of one question as having "too large a variety of complaints" to deal with in a single answer.

He assured the House, however, that grievances would be removed "where this can be done consistently with the paramount objective of winning the war."

Col. J. Baldwin-Webb, conservative, had demanded that the Government consider the "growing adverse feeling" in the country over "bureaucracy" and mentioned specific instances of "interference with daily life."

His complaint mentioned "excessive" standardization of food and what he described as the interference with the daily life of the trading community such as the suggested earlier closing of shops.

Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Conservative, spoke of widespread and increasing complaints over Government control of marketing and distribution of a number of commodities.

Laborite Albert Alexander declared that complaints are being made all over the country in regard to the shortage of butter and bacon and asked when rationing would start.

Food Minister W. S. Morrison said he hoped to be able to make a statement on rationing tomorrow.

SCOUTS CROSS FRENCH LINE, GERMANS CLAIM

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News Agency Carries Report, But Army High Command Says Nothing

Experts Believe Penetration May Have Taken Place Some Time Ago

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Oct. 31—DNB, official German news agency, late today published a report describing how German scouting troops invaded two hastily evacuated French villages lying before the Maginot Line and returned with war booty.

However, military experts authorized to give information said the report did not come from the high command.

The experts would not even admit that the report was the first evidence of Germans crossing into French territory, saying that at the French-German frontier it often was difficult to know exactly where the boundary line runs, with the result that inquisitive scouting units often get on the other nation's ground.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A French high command communique, October 16, said German troops had penetrated momentarily to the French frontier post of Apach.]

"Some Time Ago"

Soon after inquiries by correspondents began to pour in, DNB advised that the report concerned "an event which occurred some time ago at the Western front."

However, a report of the same occurrence, dated October 31, was carried on the front page by early editions of tomorrow's *Voelkischer Beobachter*, central organ of the Nazi party.

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The story, contradicting DNB's assertion that the event was several days old, bore the three-column headline "With The Reconnoitering Unit In The Forefield Of The Maginot Line."

Foreign observers noted that the word "offensive" is in increasing use among many Germans, and wondered whether DNB had not revealed prematurely the sort of reconnoitering activity which precedes major military activity.

Found Unfinished Trench

DNB said scouts penetrated into French territory where they soon discovered an unfinished trench and almost a mile farther on reached the first of two villages.

The military experts also soft-pedaled DNB's report that army equipment, such as munitions, helmets and remnants of crashed airplanes, were

alleged to have been found.

When the French decided to retreat behind their line at these points, these experts said, poilus probably threw away some equipment that either was shopworn or defective, knowing they would get replacements in their next encampment.

All Still Quiet On Front

Summing up, one spokesman said nothing was changed by the DNB report and that generally speaking all still was quiet on the Western front.

This authorized explanation was at variance with the *Voelkischer Beobachter's* account by its special correspondent, Paul Dierichs, who asserted the "French must have left their positions in great haste. Had they seen ghosts? Much machine gun and grenade thrower munitions, steel helmets, army caps, pockets for instruments in the field, flasks, rocket pistols and other articles of equipment were left behind.

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"We packed everything and dragged it back home as booty in sacks, canvases and baskets."

Dierichs, who obviously visited the same two villages as DNB's reporter, spoke disparagingly of the French defense lines.

Barbed Wire Not Strong

"The wire entanglements aren't particularly strong," he said. "The dugouts are not like ours. Water stands knee-high in the holes."

As if to fill in the gap between reports of Polish victories and daring submarine exploits and the present lull on the Western front, Col. Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the German army, answered a series of questions put by the Labor Front's organ, *Joy and Work*.

Asked where Germany's military position differed today from 1914, the commander said "we are considerably stronger militarily than twenty-five years ago. That's true both as regards weapons and equipment as well especially as concerns the utilization of the entire fighting strength of the nation. . . . The West Wall is the strongest series of fortifications in the world."

German Scouts Enter France

Detachments Find Two Villages Deserted —Town Behind Line Is Shelled.

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—An official announcement said today that German scouting troops had crossed the German-French border to explore territory in front of the Maginot Line. This was the first German announcement of the crossing of German troops into France.

The announcement did not say where the crossing occurred.

German troops were said to have found a deserted French second defense line close behind the boundary posts and, about a mile from the first French village, an unfinished trench system.

In the first village, unidentified by the German announcement, houses were carefully entered, but no soldiers or villagers were found.

Second Village Also Deserted.

The announcement said that the Germans, undisturbed by enemy gunfire, searched the village and then marched on to a second community, which also was deserted. En route they were said to have found machine-gun nests, army equipment and various "signs of precipitate evacuation."

The scouts were said to have penetrated no deeper than this second village and to have returned to German soil by another route.

On the edge of a forest were the ruins of a French plane which apparently had been shot down.

The Germans returned "with as much war material as they could carry" without drawing any French fire, the announcement concluded.

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Notes of Skirmishes.

PARIS, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—French and German land forces fought a series of skirmishes today in the Lorraine sector between the Moselle and Saar rivers, the General Staff reported, bringing "marked activity" to the western front.

A communique said that both sides engaged in raids and ambushes during the second day of renewed action in the Lorraine front, extending from the Luxemburg border to Sarreguimines.

The communique added:

"In the course of many flights made October 30, a German reconnaissance bimotor was brought down in our lines. Two enemy observation planes fell out of control in German lines on the Saar front. All French planes returned to their bases."

French Town Shelled.

Military dispatches reported a French town about six miles inside the border had been shelled heavily as German artillery action came suddenly to life along the western front. The town was not otherwise identified.

These informants said that seven flights of French planes had flown over enemy territory, returning safely with valuable information. Concentration of German troops opposite the Dutch border in northwestern Germany was said to have been relaxed.

[At Berlin today the German Supreme Army Command issued the following communique: "In the west, between the Moselle River and the Palatinate Forest, minor artillery fire and activity by reconnoitering troops. No special actions on the remainder of the front. Four enemy planes were shot down."]

[At London the British Air Ministry reported: "Extensive reconnaissances of aerodromes in northern Germany today. In spite of the opposition, much valuable information was gained and many photographs were taken." It was added that one of the British planes did not return.]

Some French military commentators expressed the opinion that Germany was not likely to launch a big-scale offensive.

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Press War of Nerves.

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—New German troops concentrations were reported today in the Black Forest, but many observers expressed the belief that this might be only another maneuver in Germany's "war of nerves."

They believed that Germany had nine army corps of nearly 2,000,000 men on the western front from Switzerland to the Netherlands.

Since the French withdrew from German soil there have been at least six elaborately-planned concentrations by the Germans, these observers said. One was near the Belgian and Dutch borders, another in the Haardt Forest north of Wissembourg, then around Baden, then in the Saar area, then back to the Belgian border sector, and now in the Black Forest.

By keeping the initiative and maintaining the threat of attack through these swift concentrations, the Germans are forcing France and Great Britain into counter-concentrations, these onlookers said, and thus any arrangements for an Allied offensive are made extremely difficult.

German-Swiss border restrictions were tightened recently, although three passenger trains still run daily and peasants of both countries are permitted to cross to work in fields over the boundary.

The Germans recently erected a high wall on the frontier road, hiding part of the defense system once readily visible from the Swiss side.

Apparently little effort was made to keep secret the Black Forest concentrations, supporting in the minds of Basel observers the belief that the movement was mere "camouflage."

ENEMIES TEST EACH OTHER'S POWER IN WEST

Both French And Nazis Engage In Raids And Ambushes In Lorraine

Germans Use Heavy Artillery For First Time, Shell Town 6 Miles Back

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Oct. 31—The French reported "marked activity" on the Western front today with a series of land skirmishes between French and German forces and brisk artillery duels in which the Germans were said to have used long-range heavy artillery for the first time in the war.

A general staff communique said both sides engaged in raids and ambushes in the Lorraine sector, between the Moselle and Saar rivers on a section extending from the Luxembourg border to Sarreguzemines.

The high command also reported that "in the course of many flights" yesterday one bi-motored Nazi reconnaissance plane was downed in French territory and two fell out of control in German lines on the Saar front. The report said all French planes returned safely.

Village 6 Miles Back Shelled

Military commentators said that during the second day of renewed activity at least on eFrench village, six miles behind an unidentified area of the front, was battered by German long-range guns.

These sources said French gunners, who previously had shelled the Siegfried positions with their 155's, replied to the enemy.

The day's activities, however, were said to appear to be no more than localized or preliminary attempts to test each other's strength.

Front Line Unchanged

The front line, military observers said, remained unchanged, following almost exactly the French frontier. Exceptions were said to be several strategic outposts inside Germany in the Warndt Forest. These positions have been attacked sporadically by increasingly larger German patrols, which the French claim have been repulsed on each assault.

In the air, French observers said, French planes made seven flights over enemy territory and acquired valuable information.

French anti-aircraft batteries were said to have brought down at least one German plane and perhaps several others one hundred miles within French territory.

Daladier Calls Cabinet

On the home front, Premier Edouard Daladier called a Cabinet meeting for tomorrow morning.

Police, continuing their inquiry into Communist activities, arrested four women and two men for publishing and circulating secret pamphlets.

Twenty-nine former Communist deputies, imprisoned October 8 by military authorities after their party was banned, were notified that their request for release on bail had been denied.

NAZI SCOUT DOWNED

Plunges Into Crater With Motor Wide Open.

WITH THE BRITISH AIR FORCE, SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Death kept the secret of the location of one of the Royal Air Force airdromes from German observers today, when a British fighter sent an enemy reconnaissance machine hurtling to the earth behind the Maginot Line.

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Hit by hundreds of British bullets, the plane crashed to the ground with its engine still roaring at full throttle.

The crew of three were plunged into a crater in the earth, nine feet deep, and the plane's fuel tanks exploded with a deafening report.

PARIS, OCT. 31-(AP)-WAR WAS STILL ON A HOLIDAY AT THE WESTERN FRONT TODAY.

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DESPITE THE RETURN OF GOOD WEATHER AFTER MORE THAN A WEEK OF SNOW AND RAIN ONLY A FEW INFANTRY PATROLS AND AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE UNITS WERE ACTIVE.

THE WAR MINISTRY REPORTED, "A QUIET NIGHT ON THE WHOLE FRONT."

SOME FRENCH MILITARY COMMENTATORS EXPRESSED THE OPINION GERMANY WAS NOT LIKELY TO LAUNCH A BIG-SCALE OFFENSIVE, AND WONDERED IF GERMAN ACTION MIGHT BE CONFINED TO AIR ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH ISLES.

THEY REPORTED THE GERMANS DIGGING IN NORTH OF FORBACH AND SAAREGUEMINES, INTERPRETING THIS AS A TENDENCY TOWARD DEFENSE RATHER THAN ATTACK.

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(OBSERVERS IN BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SAID GERMAN TROOPS WERE BEING CONCENTRATED IN THE BLACK FOREST, BUT SAW IN THIS A POSSIBLE "CAMOUFLAGE" MANEUVER INTENDED TO KEEP THE ALLIES ILL AT EASE.)

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BERLIN, OCT. 31-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY REPORTED A RESUMPTION OF ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE WESTERN FRONT AFTER A TWO-DAY LULL AND THE SHOOTING DOWN OF FOUR ENEMEY PLANES.

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A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE DID NOT REVEAL DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING DOWN OF THE PLANES.

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PROBABLY ENCOURAGED BY BETTER WEATHER, THE GERMANS SENT SCOUTING PARTIES INTO NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED "MINOR ARTILLERY FIRE" AND SCOUTING OPERATIONS "IN THE WEST BETWEEN THE MOSELLE RIVER AND THE PALATINATE FOREST."

FH658AES

between the San and Vistula Rivers in former Polish territory with Lublin as the center.

The first contingent of 2,000 men between the ages of 18 and 50 left Vienna on Oct. 18. They were followed last Friday by 2,000 more, mostly men, but also many women and children more than 16. The first contingent of an undisclosed number left Maehrisch-Ostrau early last week and a second contingent, all women, on Oct. 25.

Fear was expressed among Jews in Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Breslau and other cities that they might be the next to be ordered to leave for the reservation.

The Vienna Jews had to abandon their homes and turn the keys over to the Jewish Community. They were permitted to take 110 pounds of luggage and 300 marks worth of tools and machinery "if not too bulky and in so far as there was room for them."

The deportees were advised further to take non-perishable food and, as far as possible, a stipulated list of warm wearing apparel and household necessities.

Instructions to the Jews of Maehrisch-Ostrau were much like those to the Viennese. Instructions for the second contingent directed all single women between 17 and 55 to get ready for transport, likewise all women whose husbands left in the first contingent some days previously. Children were left behind in charge of the Jewish community charged with erecting children's homes.

The homes as well as business houses will either be administered or sold by the Jewish community and the proceeds "devoted to social purposes."

In other words, whatever the deported Jews could not take with them apparently was confiscated. At least there was no intimation that the Jewish owners themselves would receive any proceeds or benefits.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Reliable informants reported today that King Carol is prepared to offer Bulgaria a 'psychological settlement" of her territorial dispute with Rumania over Dobruja.

Vasile Stoica, Rumanian Ambassador to Turkey, was said to be on his way to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, with the offer.

In diplomatic circles it was said that the proposal assures new privileges for the Bulgarian-speaking inhabitants of Dobruja, but the view prevailed that any actual cession of territory at this time will peril Rumania's existence as a nation.

Rumanian possession of Dobruja was confirmed by the world war settlement. Recent reports have indicated that Soviet Russia is prepared to back up Bulgaria's claim to the territory.

Despite the precarious diplomatic situation, Rumania has been experiencing a war boom by selling food and supplies to neutrals and belligerents.

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Agents were clamoring today for sea going freighters to take 100,000 tons of grain to Italy and another 100,000 tons to England. River boats and railroad cars for the shipment of 300,000 tons of grain contracted for by Germany were at a premium.

Although market reports were sketchy, authoritative persons said that one grain deal with Germany was completed at almost twice the world market quotation.

Italy, Turkey and Greece were reported contesting with Germany for a share of Rumania's oil.

The Government took steps to prevent internal prices from skyrocketing. Industrialists were ordered to report their raw material needs for a year in advance so that there would be no excuse for a price boost on claims of shortages.

ments of war materials from Germany into Rumania prompted divergent interpretations tonight as big assignments of airplanes, artillery, ammunition, trucks and other motorized equipment arrived by rail and Danube barge.

Military authorities said it was to meet Rumania's demand for payment under barter arrangements and thus to assure Germany a supply of oil and wheat from Rumania.

Many foreign observers, however, regarded the arms influx as a German move to fortify Rumania against the possibility of a Russian thrust into the Balkans.

Opposed To Red Advance

It was widely believed that Germany was firmly opposed to any Russian advance into this area, which the Nazis regard as part of their economic domain.

Rumania, seeking a strong Balkan neutrality bloc, redoubled efforts for an understanding with Bulgaria.

The shakeup of Italian leadership today was regarded in Balkan diplomatic quarters as a favorable omen because it was believed that Italy now would become more active in aiding development of the bloc. These same quarters believed the move was unfavorable to Germany.

King Carol was reported ready to offer Bulgaria a "psychological settlement" in the dispute over Dobruja. Bulgarian demands for this territory were reportedly backed by Russia.

Vasile Stoica, one of Rumania's ace diplomats, was said to be on his way to Sofia with Carol's offer. It was believed to assure new privileges for the Bulgarian minority in Dobruja, but to hold that any actual cession of territory would imperil Rumania's existence as a nation.

400 Plotters Seized

Meanwhile, 400 Hungarian residents of Rumania were reported under arrest in the Cluj region for planning a revolt against the Government.

Local authorities, who started the roundup of the suspected plotters ten days ago, said they had been collecting arms and a war fund for an alleged revolutionary uprising in the event of a Hungarian attempt to regain Transylvania from Rumania.

The arrests of the Hungarians followed the week-end disclosure of the seizure of forty-four members of the outlawed Nazi-inclined Iron Guard who were accused of plotting to assassinate Gen. Gabriel Marinescu.

WARSAW'S DEAD PLACED AT 50,000

NOV 1 1939

Quaker Official Asserts U. S. Relief Won't Be Hampered by Nazis

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP).—William C. McDonald of San Francisco, who recently visited Warsaw in behalf of the Quaker Commission for Polish Relief, said reliable estimates placed the number of dead in the Warsaw siege at 50,000.

Speaking before the American Chamber of Commerce of Germany, McDonald said he was "sure the German Government has the intention of taking a constructive view toward American relief work in Poland."

"The American people will not donate for any cause involving prejudice of any sort," he said. "The German Government realizes this."

McDonald, a contractor who lived in Warsaw for several years and who remained there until September 21, when all other foreigners had left, said one of the greatest needs was window panes.

"The German Commissioner for Warsaw told me that 2,000,000 square meters of glass had been broken during the siege and shelling of Warsaw," he said.

Glass in Germany costs about four marks (about $1.60) per square meter, which means the broken glass bill alone amounts to 8,000,000 marks (about $3,200,000.)

Bridges Little Hurt

McDonald said two Vistula River bridges had been bombed time and again, but that almost no damage had been done to them. McDonald said, however, that shrapnel was disconcerting.

"We used to watch the bombing interestedly," he related, "but when artillery firing began we took to the cellars."

Jewish Migration Begun

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP).—The enforced migration of Jews from Ger- territory to former Polish territory already is under way.

Several thousand Jews of Vienna and Maehrisch-Ostrau, former Czech-Slovak City, have left on three-day notices to "depart from the Reich."

NOV 1 1939

They were ordered to settle in what apparently is destined to become a Jewish reservation between the San and the Vistula rivers in former Polish territory with Lublin as the center.

JEWS MUST LEAVE VIENNA BY MARCH 1

Authorities Set Final Date as 4,000 Move From City to Reservation in Poland

PROPERTY IS CONFISCATED

NOV 1 1939

Berlin and Frankfort Among Other Large Centers That Fear Same Treatment

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—At least 4,000 Jews have left Vienna in the last two weeks for a Jewish reservation in former Polish territory and local authorities have told the Jewish communities there that Vienna must be "Jew-free" by March 1, 1940.

At a time when Germans from Estonia and Latvia were moving "home into the Reich" several thousand Jews of Vienna and Maehrisch-Ostrau as well were told they had three days to "depart from the Reich."

They were ordered to move and settle somewhere near the new western frontier of Soviet Russia

WOULD SETTLE WITH BULGARIA

NOV 1 1939

Rumanian King Is Reported Offering Concessions.

WAR BOOM SWEEPS NATION

Germany Said to Have Paid Twice World Quotation to Get Wheat.

NAZIS SENDING WAR GOODS TO RUMANIA

Some Say To Barter For Oil, Others To Reinforce Nation Against Russia

NOV 1 1939

Germany Is Reported Firmly Opposed To Red Advance Into Balkans

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Oct. 31—Increased ship-

ANTI-SPY MOVE PLANNED

Reich To Restrict Communications With Neutrals

Berlin, Oct. 31 (AP)—With the object of combatting spies, Germany announced tonight that restrictions were being placed on communications between the Reich and neutral countries.

NOV 1 1939

There was no indication whether censorship was being organized or what form the control might take.

DANCER SCORNFUL AT SWISS SPY TRIAL

Co-defendant Confesses He Stole Arms Designs.

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Thirty-three prosecution witnesses, including workers in arms factories and counter-espionage agents, were reported to have testified today at the trial of a pretty, dark-eyed dancer charged with espionage and treason.

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Reports leaking from the closed court room said the dancer, known in Continental night clubs as "Nina," but whose name is Virginia Capt Rota, smiled scornfully as a friend, Roger Joel, testified on charges that she had had models and copying designs stolen from a Swiss arms factory for her.

Miss Rota, who is 35 years old, and Joel face terms of from three to twenty years' imprisonment each for espionage and treason. They were arrested, the police said, when they attempted to cross into France with plans for an anti-aircraft gun and other military data.

On trial with them are Paul Rochat and his wife, charged with organizing an information service for an Italian Consul-General under the dancer's orders.

The dancer was reported to have remained coldly silent, while Mme. Rochat became so voluble that she had to be cut short by the court. She denied all connection with the case, although admitting that she knew Miss Rota.

Rochat was said to have denied receiving any money from the dancer.

Miss Rota is an Italian-born Swiss. She took the name of Capt Rota after her divorce from a Swiss named Capt.

Belligerents to Let Orange Planes Alone

NOV 1 1939

THE HAGUE, Oct. 31 (AP).—Germany, France and Great Britain were said officially today to have agreed in principal to a plan for orange-colored planes on commercial air lines to make them easily distinguishable in wartime.

The Netherlands K. L. M. Line will fly an orange plane to England soon as a test of the plan formulated by the airlines of the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Gas Mask Bags Used To Carry Make-up Kits

LONDON, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—The wartime habit many British women have formed of making reticules of their gas mask bags evoked a solemn Government warning today.

A Ministry of Home Security communique told them they might make their masks unfit by carrying purses, compacts, lipsticks and such in the mask containers.

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It added that gas masks are Government property and there are penalties for damage caused by neglect, but what is emphasized even more is that the mask may at any time become a vital necessity and neglect may well cost the individual more dearly than any fine."

FRENCH FINANCES CALLED IN ORDER

Stronger Than When War Began, Says Reynaud.

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PARIS, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—France's Foreign Exchange reserves, Finance Minister Paul Reynaud asserted today, are stronger today than they when war was declared despite "gigantic expenses incurred abroad in two months."

Addressing a national committee charged with co-ordinating moral and economic rearmament with military, he said that "the return of captal, begun a year ago, continues."

He called this war "psychological perhaps more than military," in stressing the need for "moral resistance" of the nation.

"I do not know if future historians will say that German financial collapse has been the underlying cause of the war, but I know that you can tell this country her finances are in order," he said.

He appealed for the French to buy armament bonds to "make the war shorter and victory certain."

PUTS NEUTRAL COST TO U. S. AT $275,000,000

President Estimates Sum Needed For First Ten Months Of War

NOV 1 1939

Sum May Boost 1941 Defense Appropriation To $2,000,000,000

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Oct. 31 — President Roosevelt estimated today it would cost $275,000,000 to safeguard and enforce American neutrality during the first ten months of the European war.

He said this sum would be asked of Congress as a deficiency appropriation in January. This strengthened the belief of some officials that the total national defense appropriation for the next session would exceed $2,000,000,000.

The extra $275,000,000, Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference, is needed chiefly to pay for increases in the armed forces ordered September 8 when he proclaimed a limited national emergency. The expense covers maintenance of the Atlantic Coast neutrality patrol and the mass training of troops ordered by the War Department.

Predicts Expanding Army

A short time before the President spoke, Chairman Sheppard (Dem., Texas), of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, predicted the expanding army would require $1,000,000,000 next year, and Chairman Scrugham (Dem., Nev.) said the House Naval Appropriations subcommittee expected the navy budget would approach this sum.

In another defense development the War Department announced the first new aerial fighting unit to be formed since Congress approved a $300,000,000 Air Corps expansion in April would be sent to Puerto Rico in November to reinforce defenses of that Caribbean outpost. It is the Twenty-seventh Reconnaissance Squadron of 28 officers, 228 enlisted men and 9 planes.

The squadron will be commanded by Major Delmar H. Dunton. The planes will be flown and the surplus officers and men will travel by ship. A unit has been in training for the last month at Langley Field, Virginia.

WAR IS BRINGING NEW TRADE HERE

Brazil Buys Bicycles and England Fire Hose.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (A. P.).—Bicycles for Brazil and fire hose for England are samples of the new foreign business coming to the United States as a result of the war.

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Sorting out some of the orders, James W. Young, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said today:

"The disrupted state of European trade has left many foreign markets open for American trade which, because of contracts, barter agreements and other factors, was impossible of attainment in the past."

Mr. Young emphasized that it was not possible to segregate clearly orders resulting from the war from those which might have been placed in this country anyway, but the type of new business reported indicated a sizable representation of actual war-born business.

These include a $16,000,000 order for various machinery from a Latin-American country.

The fire hose that England bought was distinctly a war order, in connection with air raid precautions. The hose order totaled $2,000,000 and included enough hose to stretch from Washington, D. C., to Portland, Me. It was so large that it had to be made through an association of rubber manufacturers, which allotted it among its members.

Recent railroad orders include: Brazil, $6,500,000; Argentina, $1,500,000 worth of tank cars and $300,000 worth of air brakes; Colombia, $100,000 for two locomotives. In addition, arrangements are near completion for the sale of 156 freight locomotives, twenty-two switch engines and 1,866 freight cars from Iran, and $5,000,000 of locomotives and other equipment for Portugal.

Il Duce Squelches Rival And Bolsters Neutrality

Shakeup Demotes Too Ambitious Starace and Clips Wings of Pro-Nazis

NOV 1 1939

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press Staff Writer

The explanation of Mussolini's sensational shake-up of the Fascist leadership lies to my mind in two reasons which, if this view is correct, must rank among the major developments of the European crisis. They are:

(1) Il Duce has done a vigorous piece of house-cleaning to get rid of some ambitions which probably were becoming embarrassing, and he has eliminated the strongest elements advocating war for Germany.

(2) He has at the same time apparently consolidated his position of neutrality in the present war—a position which was endangered by pro-Nazi tendencies among some of his important lieutenants.

This realignment of forces, which assumes the nature of a purge, isn't the result of a new situation being suddenly created.

It has been boiling up for a considerable period.

Lieutenant General Achille Starace, who now has been relieved of his powerful post as secretary of the Fascist Party "at his own request," is credited with nursing personal ambitions.

It has been common talk in Italian political circles that Starace had strong hopes of stepping into Mussolini's shoes when the big chief stepped out of them, and was consolidating a position calculated to lead ultimately to elevation.

The position of chief of general staff of the Fascist militia to which Starace has been shifted isn't regarded as comparing in importance to the secretaryship of the party.

Two top-men who are credited with being pro-Nazi and to have been pressing for Italian intervention in the war on the side of Germany have been assigned to new jobs. These are Starace and Dino Alfieri, Minister of Propaganda, who has been assigned to an unnamed ambassadorial post.

Il Duce thus has achieved two ends with one operation. He has

German Sailors Found Safe

Part of Columbus Crew Forced Back to Shore by Mexican Storm

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 31 (AP).—The captain and several sailors of the German liner Columbus, missing overnight after a storm, were located here today at El Quote Beach.

Coast Guard officials reported the men ran into heavy seas while returning to the lines twelve miles out, but maneuvered the launch to the beach.

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The Columbus took refuge here at the start of the European war.

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, OCT 31—(AP)—TWELVE SAILORS FROM THE GERMAN LINER COLUMBUS STILL WERE MISSING TONIGHT AFTER THEIR TWO SMALL BOATS DISAPPEARED IN THE STORM-SWEPT WATERS OF VERACRUZ HARBOR YESTERDAY. CAPT. HECTOR OROZCO, COMMANDER OF THE MEXICAN COAST GUARD CUTTER G-24, REPORTED THAT CAPT. DEHNE, PREVIOUSLY LISTED AMONG THE MISSING.

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30.24-4391

30.24 -4391

SAFE ABOARD THE COLUMBUS AT ITS ANCHORAGE 12 MILES OUT.

THE COAST GUARD SKIPPER SAID A SMALL BOAT SIGHTED AT EL QUIOTE BEACH TODAY AND BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF THE GERMAN SAILORS, WAS FOUND TO BE ANOTHER CRAFT.

NOV 1 1939

KA11A1PES

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, OCT 31-(AP)-A PARLIAMENT CRITIC OF "NAZI TENDENCIES AT HOME" TONIGHT GAVE UP HIS ATTEMPT TO ANNUL EMERGENCY WAR REGULATIONS AFTER A CABINET MINISTER PLEADED FOR A "COMMON AND UNITED FRONT" AND WARNED THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD FREE INTERNED ENEMY SPIES.

AS MANY GRIEVANCES WERE AIRED IN COMMONS, D.N.FOOT, OF THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION, DEMANDED ANNULLMENT OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL CONTAINING REGULATIONS IMPOSED AT THE START OF BRITAIN'S WAR WITH GERMANY.

FOOT WITHDREW HIS MOTION, HOWEVER, AFTER SIR SAMUEL HOARE, LORD PRIVY SEAL, SAID "IT IS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO KEEP A COMMON AND UNITED FRONT IN THE HOUSE AND NOT GIVE ANY APPEARANCE THAT THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN THEM ON ESSENTIAL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR."

NOV 1 1939

SIR SAMUEL, SPEAKING AS THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACT UNDER WHICH THE REGULATIONS WERE MADE, SAID THEY COULD NOT BE WITHDRAWN AS IT WOULD MEAN THAT ALL ENEMY SPIES NOW INTERNED UNDER THEM WOULD HAVE TO BE RELEASED.

OTHER MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT COMPLAINED AGAINST THE BRITISH BLOCKADE DELAY OF UNITED STATES SHIPS AND WARTIME "BUREAUCRATIC" CONTROL OF BUSINESS.

LORD STRABOLGI SAID ONE UNITED STATES SHIP HAD BEEN HELD 24 DAYS AND DECLARED SUCH TREATMENT "ANNOYS" NEUTRALS.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE THE GOVERNMENT WOULD REMOVE THE CAUSES OF COMPLAINT WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

FOOT, IN CALLING FOR ANNULLMENT OF THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, CALLED THE "MOST DANGEROUS" THAT WHICH RELATED TO "DISSEMINATION OF NEWS AND THE PROPAGATION OF OPINION."

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, THE HOME SECRETARY, ANSWERED "THERE WAS NO THOUGHT OF IMPOSING THE RESTRICTIONS WANTONLY OR UNNECESSARILY."

KA1027PES

NOV 1 1939

LONDON, OCT.31-(AP)-A WIDE ASSORTMENT OF WARTIME COMPLAINTS CAME BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY AND HIGH ON THE LIST WAS A PROTEST AGAINST POWERS BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT COULD PUT AN OFFICIAL DAMPER ON PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.

NOV 1 1939

UP FOR CONSIDERATION WAS A LIBERAL OPPOSITION ATTACK ON EMERGENCY DEFENSE REGULATIONS WHICH EMPOWER OFFICIALS TO RESTRICT EXPRESSION OF OPINION AND IMPOSE A CURFEW ON ANY AREA BETWEEN ANY HOURS.

THE QUESTION WAS RAISED IN THE MIDST OF A RUNNING FIRE OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT "BUREAUCRACY" AND "CONTROLITIS," RESULTING FROM NUMEROUS REGULATIONS COVERING FOOD, CLOTHING, FUEL AND OTHER THINGS IMPORTANT TO EVERYDAY LIFE.

FOR INSTANCE, THE MINISTER OF MINES WAS ASKED TO STOP THE RATIONING OF COAL SINCE 80,000 MINERS WERE UNEMPLOYED AND MANY PITS WERE WORKING SHORT TIME. SHOPKEEPERS EVERYWHERE HAVE OBJECTED TO EARLY CLOSING HOURS.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS WAS THE AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM.

CASES LIKE THOSE YESTERDAY, WHEN AN AERIAL DOGFIGHT ON THE EAST COAST BROUGHT NO WARNING TO THE TOWN BELOW AND LONDON HAD A WARNING AND NO DOGFIGHT, PROMPTED THE DAILY EXPRESS TO OBSERVE:

"WE NEVER SEEM TO GET THE TWO TOGETHER."

JH409AES NOV 1 1939

LONDON, OCT. 31-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A BRITISH CONVOY WAS ATTACKED TODAY BY A GERMAN SEAPLANE BUT WAS NOT DAMAGED.

THE ATTACK FOLLOWED AN ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ROYAL AIR FORCE PLANES AND A GERMAN SEAPLANE OFF THE NORTH COAST OF BRITAIN EARLIER IN THE MORNING. THE GERMAN PLANE ESCAPED.

W556PES NOV 1 1939

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID "AN ENEMY SEAPLANE WAS SEEN BY RAF AIRCRAFT OFF THE NORTH COAST THIS MORNING.

"AFTER A SHORT ENGAGEMENT AT CLOSE RANGE THE ENEMY AIRCRAFT BROKE OFF THE COMBAT AND FLEW IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION.

"SHORTLY AFTERWARDS A GERMAN SEAPLANE OF THE SAME TYPE ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK A BRITISH CONVOY SOME MILES TO THE NORTH. IT WAS DRIVEN OFF BY OUR AIRCRAFT AND BY FIRE FROM THE NAVAL ESCORT ACCOMPANYING THE CONVOY.

"BEFORE FLYING AWAY TO THE EAST THE RAIDER APPEARED TO DROP TWO BOMBS BUT NO DAMAGE WAS DONE."

W615PES NOV 1 1939

LONDON, OCT 31-(AP)-THE PRICE OF STEEL WAS RAISED £1 A TON BY A NEW ORDER MADE EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, BY THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY.

THE MINISTRY SAID: NOV 1 1939

"THE NEW PRICES TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE INCREASED COSTS OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS INCLUDING THE HIGHER FREIGHT CHARGES NOW IN OPERATION. THE EFFECT OF THE NEW ORDER IS TO INCREASE THE PRICES OF BILLETS AND HEAVY STEEL BY £1 PER TON, WITH CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENTS IN THE PRICES OF FINISHED PRODUCTS."

SN/WM934PES

ROME, OCT 31-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT ITALY AND GREECE EXPECT TO SIGC A NONAGGRESSION PACT SOON.

GREECE, WHOSE INDEPENDENCE IS GUARANTEED BY GREAT BRITAIN, HAS GRANTED BRITAIN THE USE OF CERTAIN NAVAL AND AIR BASES AND ALSO HAS RECEIVED ITALY'S PROMISE TO RESPECT HER TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.

THIS UNILATERAL PROMISE TO GREECE, GRANTED AFTER ITALY'S CONQUEST OF ALBANIA PUT ITALIAN TROOPS ON THE GREEK BORDER, NOW SEEMS LIKELY TO BE TRANSFORMED INTO A MORE BINDING BI-LATERAL AGREEMENT, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID. NOV 1 1939

SUCH A STEP WOULD BE IN LINE WITH ITALY'S REDOUBLED EFFORTS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR TO STRENGTHEN HER BALKAN RELATIONS.

SN843PES

ATHENS, OCT 31-(AP)-RELIABLE REPORTS TONIGHT SAID ITALY AND GREECE WOULD SIGN A FRIENDSHIP AND NONAGGRESSION PACT TOMORROW OR NEXT DAY AND THAT IT WOULD BE ANNOUNCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN ATHENS AND ROME. NOV 1 1939

NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY FOR THE TREATY WERE CONCLUDED YESTERDAY, IT WAS SAID HERE.

SN932PES

more

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SN932PES

more

30.24 - 4393

LONDON, OCT.31-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAID TODAY GREAT BRITAIN EXPECTS ITALY AND GREECE TO REACH A NONAGGRESSION AGREEMENT SOON AND THAT SUCH A STEP IS WELCOMED HERE AS A "STABILIZING" INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS.

THESE SOURCES SAID BRITAIN WAS INFORMED FULLY OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GREECE AND ITALY, AND THAT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD SUCH AN AGREEMENT, BROADLY SPEAKING, WOULD BE A REAFFIRMATION OF A SIMILAR AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES IN 1928.

NOV 1 1939

FH736AES

ANKARA, TURKEY, OCT. 31--(AP)--A SHIPMENT OF BRITISH MILITARY PLANES ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR POLAND WAS UNLOADED AT ISTANBUL TODAY AS THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PREPARED TO MEET TOMORROW TO RATIFY THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE PLANES WERE REPORTED TO BE THE FIRST OF SEVERAL HUNDREDS PURCHASED FOR THE TURKISH ARMY WITH RECENTLY GRANTED BRITISH AND FRENCH CREDITS.

NOV 1 1939

FIFTY PLANES ALSO HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN THE UNITED STATES. THE TURKISH ARMY NOW HAS BETWEEN ~~250~~ 300 AND 350 PLANES OF ALL TYPES, PROVIDING IT WITH AERIAL SUPERIORITY IN THE BALKANS. MAKE

RATIFICATION OF THE PACT BY WHICH BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE ASSURED OF PASSAGE THROUGH THE DARDANELLES IN EVENT OF TROUBLE OVER THEIR GUARANTEES OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF RUMANIA, IS EXPECTED TO BE A FORMALITY, AS IT ALREADY HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP OF THE PEOPLES PARTY, THE ONLY POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN TURKEY.

MAK LEHRBAS 2110 000 755P

NOV 1 1939

MOSCOW, OCT 31-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA READIED LEGISLATIVE MACHINERY TODAY FORMALLY TO ANNEX "LIBERATED" POLISH UKRAINE AND WHITE RUSSIAN AREAS.

AS THE SUPREME SOVIET (PARLIAMENT) ANSWERED A CALL TO A SESSION WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO LAST FOUR OR FIVE DAYS, DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES EAGERLY AWAITED DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT OF RUSSIA'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

NOV 1 1939

MOST OBSERVERS PREDICTED FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF WOULD OUTLINE RUSSIA'S FOREIGN PLANS IN A SPEECH. RECENT OPINIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED PRESS INDICATED MOLOTOFF MIGHT URGE FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO MAKE PEACE WITH GERMANY.

THE FIFTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET WAS EXPECTED TO GIVE QUICK APPROVAL TO TAKING OVER THE TWO PROVINCES RETURNED TO RUSSIA BY THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PARTITION OF POLAND.

THE RUSSIAN LEGISLATIVE BODY WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT 7 P.M. (11 A.M. E.S.T.).

A DELEGATION OF 65 MEMBERS OF THE RECENTLY ELECTED WHITE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ARRIVED TO REPORT TO THE SUPREME SOVIET. IT WAS GREETED AT THE RAILROAD STATION BY OFFICIALS AND COMMITTEES OF WORKERS.

NOV 1 1939

THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA REPORTED PARADES AND DEMONSTRATIONS OF HAPPINESS GREETED A DECREE BY THE WHITE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY DIVIDING LANDLORDS' ESTATES AMONG THE PEASANTS AND NATIONALIZING BANKS.

SEPTEMBER 17, THE DAY THE RUSSIAN ARMIES ENTERED POLAND, WAS SET ASIDE AS AN ANNUAL HOLIDAY IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS AND CALLED "LIBERATION DAY," THE PAPER STATED.

MF959AES

WASHINGTON, OCT. 31-(AP)-ADVOCATES OF REPEALING THE ARMS EMBARGO WON THE FIRST SKIRMISH OVER NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE TODAY WHEN THAT CHAMBER AGREED TO SEND THE MEASURE TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SENATE AND HOUSE VERSIONS.

NOV 1 1939

THE VOTE, WHICH EFFECTIVELY PREVENTED THE EMBARGO BLOC FROM OFFERING AMENDMENTS FROM THE FLOOR WAS TAKEN AMID ANGRY CRIES OF "CITY SLICKER TACTICS!" ADMINISTRATION MEN REPLIED THAT THE PROCEDURE WAS NORMAL.

THERE WAS NO ROLL CALL ON THE QUESTION, BUT ADMINISTRATION LEADERS JUBILANTLY HAILED A PREVIOUS ROLL CALL, ON WHICH THEY MUSTERED AN UNEXPECTEDLY HIGH MAJORITY OF 60 VOTES, AS INDICATING A SAFE MARGIN FOR REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO WHEN THE FINAL TEST COMES.

THE ROLL CALL WAS ON A QUESTION OF ENDING DEBATE ON THE PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED FOR CONSIDERING THE BILL. THE RESULT IN EFFECT, DEFEATED A REPUBLICAN ATTEMPT TO OPEN UP THE LEGISLATION FOR HOUSE AMENDMENTS. THE VOTE WAS 237 TO 177.

NOV 1 1939

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT.31--CAIRNMONA (BR) FREIGHTER, 4,666 GROSS TONS, SINKING BY AN "EXPLOSION" DISCLOSED WHEN 41 SURVIVORS LANDED IN ENGLAND, 3 MISSING.

NOV 1 1939

EZ954AES

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

OCT.30--HALLE (GER) FREIGHTER, 5,889 GROSS TONS, FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID GERMAN CREW SANK SHIP TO AVOID CAPTURE, NO OTHER DETAILS GIVEN.

EZ11CPES

NOV 1 1939

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

MOBILIZATION OF GERMANY'S HUNTSMEN TO INCREASE THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE COUNTRY GIVES AN ALMOST WHIMSICAL VIEW OF THE POTENTIAL DISASTER IN THE ENGLISH BLOCKADE.

NOV 1 1939

IT ISN'T MEANT TO BE FANCIFUL, OF COURSE, AND IT'S A SMART MOVE IN VIEW OF THE ABUNDANCE OF DEER AND SMALL GAME IN WEST PRUSSIA AND THE NEWLY ANNEXED POLISH TERRITORY.

IT'S NOT HARD TO GUESS THE AUTHOR OF THIS NOVEL SCHEME. SURELY IT CAN BE NONE OTHER THAN HERR HITLER'S SECOND IN COMMAND--FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, OFFICIAL CHIEF HUNTSMAN BY VIRTUE OF BEING NAZIDOM'S MOST FAMOUS SPORTSMAN.

GOERING IS AN EAGER HUNTER AND FISHERMAN. I HAD A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

30.24-4395

30.24 — 4395

A YEAR AGO OF HIS MAGNIFICENT PRESERVE AT BERCHTESGADEN, IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS, WHERE HE HAS A LORDLY HOME NEAR THE MOUNTAIN RETREAT OF THE FUEHRER. UNDOUBTEDLY GOERING WILL TAKE A HAND IN KEEPING THE WOLF FROM GERMANY'S DOOR WITH HIS SPORTS GUN.

NOV 1 1939

BUT GOERING, AS ECONOMIC DICTATOR OF THE REICH, WOULD BE THE LAST TO TREAT LIGHTLY THE SEA-TRAP THAT CAUGHT GERMANY TWO DECADES AGO. HE MUST RECOGNIZE IT AS THE MOST POTENT WEAPON THAT THE ALLIES CAN TURN AGAINST THE FATHERLAND.

THERE IS A GRIM FASCINATION IN WATCHING THE TEST OF BRUTE STRENGTH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY AS THE BRITONS TRY TO TIGHTEN THEIR BLOCKADE INTO A COMPLETE STRANGLE-HOLD ABOUT THE FIERCELY RESISTING REICH.

IT ISN'T SPECTACULAR, THIS CONFLICT WHICH IS BEING WAGED BENEATH THE CLOAK OF THE FALL FOGS THAT BLANKET THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE NORTH SEA. BUT IT IS THE MOST VITAL WAR OPERATION GOING FORWARD AT THIS MOMENT, FOR UPON SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE BLOCKADE MAY DEPEND THE OUTCOME OF THE EUROPEAN UPHEAVAL.

BOTH SIDES ARE CLAIMING THE ADVANTAGE THUS FAR AND NAZI OFFICIALDOM DECLARES THAT THE BLOCKADE CAN'T BREAK GERMANY THIS TIME AS IT DID IN THE WORLD WAR. THE NAZIS ARE EXPECTING TO REMEDY ANY SHORTAGE IN SUPPLIES THROUGH THEIR NEW-FOUND BROTHERHOOD WITH RUSSIA--AN EXPECTATION WHICH TIME ALONE CAN JUSTIFY OR REFUTE.

UNFORTUNATELY, IF A BLOCKADE IS SUCCESSFUL IT MEANS HUNGER FOR CIVILIANS. THE APPROACH OF STARVATION WAS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF GERMANY'S COLLAPSE IN THE LAST WAR--A FACT I SHALL NEVER FORGET.

I WAS WITH THE BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY AFTER THE ARMISTICE AND SAW THE RESULTS.

IT TOOK THE ENGLISH NARY TWO YEARS TO SQUEEZE GERMANY BADLY. BY THE WINTER OF 1916, HOWEVER, THE FATHERLAND AND AUSTRIA WERE SUFFERING TERRIBLE DISTRESS, AND IT WAS ONLY THE GERMAN VICTORY OVER RUMANIA AND THE OCCUPATION OF THE UKRAINE WHICH SAVED THE SITUATION TEMPORARILY. VAST STORES OF GRAIN THEN BECAME AVAILABLE TO THE HUNGRY TEUTONS, AND THEY HUNG ON FOR ANOTHER TWO YEARS.

WHEN WE GOT INTO GERMANY JUST AFTER THE CEASE-FIRE THERE WAS A SHOCKING SHORTAGE OF BOTH FOOD AND CLOTHING--A LACK OF MOST EVERYTHING, FOR THAT MATTER. FATS WERE ALMOST UNHEARD OF, AND BECAUSE OF THIS THERE WERE MANY PEOPLE WHO HADN'T SEEN SOAP FOR YEARS. A CAKE OF SOAP WAS LITERALLY WORTH MORE THAN A HANDFUL OF MONEY, AND WAS SOMETIMES USED FOR BARTER TRADE.

APROPOS OF THIS SITUATION WAS AN EXPERIENCE I HAD IN COLOGNE. DURING A CONFERENCE WITH WAR CORRESPONDENTS, THE BURGOMASTER, A HAUGHTY PERSON, DEMANDED WHY THE ALLIES WEREN'T RUSHING FOOD AND CLOTHING TO GERMANY.

NOV 1 1939

ACTING AS SPOKESMAN, I TOLD HIM THE ALLIES WERE TOO BUSY FEEDING THE STARVING AMONG THEIR OWN PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN RENDERED HOMELESS BY GERMAN DEVASTATION.

"THAT ISN'T TRUE," HE FLARED.

"I'M TELLING YOU, MR. BURGOMASTER," I REPLIED WITH ASPERITY, "THAT I'VE RECENTLY COME FROM THE ZONE WHERE LONG LINES OF REFUGEES WERE TRAMPING ALONG THE ROADS, AND MANY OF THEM WERE DYING BY THE WAYSIDE."

MY COLLEAGUES BURST INTO APPLAUSE. THE BURGOMASTER FLUSHED CRIMSON AND STARTED TO RETORT, BUT HIS SECRETARY WHISPERED IN HIS EAR AND HE HELD HIS PEACE.

NOV 1 1939

LATER WHEN I VISITED REVOLUTIONARY HEADQUARTERS (BOTH THE REBEL AND THE OLD REGIMES WERE FUNCTIONING BY AGREEMENT, BECAUSE OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION) I WAS ASKED THE SAME QUESTION. WHEN I MADE THE SAME ANSWER, I WAS TOLD THAT GERMANY HADN'T KNOWN THERE WAS SUCH DEVASTATION.

THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE TOLD ME THE HIGH COMMAND HAD INFORMED THE PEOPLE DIFFERENTLY. THE COMMITTEE DECLARED THE ALLIES WERE QUITE RIGHT TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN FOLK FIRST.

AUSTRIA FELT THE BLOCKADE EVEN MORE THAN GERMANY. BY THE END OF THE WAR VIENNA WAS IN PITIFUL STATE. I WAS THERE SOME TIME LATER AND THERE WAS STILL STARVATION IN THIS BEAUTIFUL AND ONCE GAY CITY. ARISTOCRACY AND LOWLY FOLK ALIKE WOULD KISS YOUR HAND FOR A BIT OF BREAD.

EZ822AES

coast districts, and in the regions which would be inundated if the country should be invaded.

The area placed under martial law included the entire Province of Utrecht, except for the provincial capital of the same name. The province is in the Central Netherlands and is vital to the inundation scheme. A small section of Utrecht has been flooded already in testing out the water defense line which Netherlanders rely upon to protect the most populous part of their country against invasion.

Strategic Island Included

The strategic island of Ameland, off the north coast, also was named in the proclamation.

Martial law was invoked in the World War, but the present decree covers a larger area. Authoritative quarters said that the decree was not directed against the liberty of the press, and that no action was contemplated to suppress any publications. Premier Jan de Geer threatened yesterday that martial law might be used to prevent circulation of organs of the Netherands Socialist party.

Under the decree, the military is empowered to suspend all civil functions, but officials said military measures would be taken only in case of emergency. Military authorities could forbid entrance to the martial law areas, expel undesirable persons, close cafes and theaters, forbid public meetings and ration food. It was pointed out that while martial law was put into force in the first days of the World War in 1914, the military never exercised the right to supersede civil authority.

EDITORS:

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER 3RD GRAF, THE HAGUE, FIRST

LEAD MARTIAL LAW, X X X UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

NOV 2 1939

THE PROVINCES AFFECTED IN PART WERE LIMBURG, NORTH HOLLAND, SOUTH HOLLAND, ZEELAND, NORTH BRABANT, GELDERLAND AND FRIESLAND.

NO LARGE, ETC., PICKING UP 4TH GRAF.

JH122AES

Dutch Put Key Areas Under Martial Law

White House Answers Molotov's Attack

NOV 2 1939

Hague Decrees Military Rule Along Border and in Canal Defense Zones

Officials Deny They Fear Nazi Invasion

But French Stand Ready for Flank Blow as Mud Stalls Nazis at Center

NOV 2 1939

By The Associated Press

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1.—A royal decree tonight established martial law in key defense communities of the Netherlands, including 500 of the nation's 1,200 smaller towns and villages, to assist in military plans and curb espionage.

Informed circles said the decree, which covered parts of eight of the Netherlands' eleven provinces, was precautionary and not occasioned by any external threats of violation of the country's neutrality.

The towns and villages included are scattered over the entire country, but most of them are situated along the German-Netherlands frontier, in northern and western sea-

No large cities were affected by the proclamation, which placed many towns and villages as well as other strategic areas under martial law.

The decree listed 500 of the approximately 1,200 small towns and villages in the Netherlands and covered part of eight of the country's eleven provinces.

Recall of Ambassador to Russia Demanded by McCormack in House; He Attacks Reich and Soviet as Anti-God.

NOV 2 1939

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (A. P.).—A demand that the United States recall its Ambassador to Russia because of Premier Molotov's criticism of President Roosevelt was injected into the House neutrality debate today by Representative McCormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

Describing both Russia and Germany as "the anti-God forces of the world today," Mr. McCormack said he had read newspaper accounts of Molotov's address to the Supreme Soviet yesterday in which President Roosevelt was criticized for "interventing" in Russia's negotiations with Finland and it was stated that this country's moves to repeal its arms embargo would "intensify, aggravate and protract" the European war.

"For that statement made by the official representative of Soviet Russia," Mr. McCormack shouted, "the United States ought to recall its Ambassador. That should be the answer of the United States to this attempt to influence American public opinion—this grave breach of international law."

(Laurence A. Steinhardt is United States Ambassador to Russia.)

Representative McCormack's comment on Molotov's speech came within two hours after Stephen Early, presidential press secretary, had questioned in a conference with reporters whether it was